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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

American Board of Commissioners

for

FOREIGN MISSIONS

1902

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Offices, Congregational House, No. 14 Beacon Street, Room 708, Boston, Mass.

President. — SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D. *Vice-President.* — HENRY HOPKINS, D.D.

Corresponding Secretaries. — JUDSON SMITH, D.D., CHARLES H. DANIELS, D.D., JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.

Treasurer. — FRANK H. WIGGIN, ESQ. *Editorial Secretary.* — E. E. STRONG, D.D.

Publishing and Purchasing Agent. — CHARLES E. SWETT.

Prudential Committee. — The President and Vice-President *ex officio*.

ALBERT H. PLUMB, D.D., HON. WILLIAM P. ELLISON, FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D., EDWIN WHITIN, ESQ. Terms expire 1903.

WILLIAM W. JORDAN, D.D., ELIJAH HORR, D.D., CHARLES A. HOPKINS, ESQ., WILLIAM H. DAVIS, D.D. Terms expire 1904.

G. HENRY WHITCOMB, ESQ., HON. SAMUEL C. DARLING, HON. J. M. W. HALL, EDWARD C. MOORE, D.D. Terms expire 1905.

Assistant Secretary. — HARRY WADE HICKS.

Secretaries. — *District* { Middle District, C. C. CREEGAN, D.D., 4th Avenue and 22d Street, New York. Interior District, A. N. HITCHCOCK, PH.D., 153 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

Agent on the Pacific Coast, REV. WALTER FREAR, Y. M. C. A. Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Woman's Boards of Missions.

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LEGACIES. — In making devices and legacies the entire corporate name of the Board should be used, as follows: "The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, incorporated in Massachusetts in 1812."

HONORARY MEMBERS. — The payment of one hundred dollars at one time (fifty dollars if a minister) constitutes a person an Honorary Member of the Board.

PUBLICATIONS. — The *Missionary Herald*, illustrated, monthly; 75 cents a year, or 50 cents in clubs of ten or more. The *Mission Dayspring*, an illustrated monthly for children; 20 cents a year, $1.50 for ten copies, $3 for twenty-five copies. *American Board Almanac;* Price, 10 cents, $6 per hundred, by mail or express. Sketches of Missions, Maps, including Wall Maps, leaflets, and tracts in large variety.

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THE

NINETY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

PRESENTED AT THE

MEETING HELD AT OBERLIN, OHIO

OCTOBER 14–17, 1902.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD
CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
BOSTON.

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SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT
California

Beacon Press:
THOMAS TODD, 14 BEACON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its Ninety-third Annual Meeting in the First Congregational Church, Oberlin, Ohio, Tuesday, October 14, 1902, at 3 P.M.

CORPORATE MEMBERS PRESENT.

Maine.

Smith Baker, D.D., Portland.

Vermont.

Rev. Henry Fairbanks, PH.D., St. Johnsbury.

Massachusetts.

A. Lyman Williston, Northampton.
Elnathan E. Strong, D.D., Auburndale.
Albert H. Plumb, D.D., Boston Highlands.
Judson Smith, D.D., Boston.
Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., Boston.
Hon. William P. Ellison, Newton.
G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester.
Hon. J. M. W. Hall, Cambridge.
Rev. John R. Thurston, Whitinsville.
Charles H. Daniels, D.D., Newton.
William H. Davis, D D., Newton.
Elijah Horr, D.D., Malden.
James L. Barton, D.D., Newton Centre.
John E. Bradley, LL.D., Randolph.
Charles A. Hopkins, Brookline.
Edward F. Morris, Monson.
William F. Whittemore, Boston.
Frank H. Wiggin, Boston.
Rev. Frank L. Goodspeed, PH.D., Springfield.
Asher Anderson, D.D., Cambridge.
Rev. Edward C. Ewing, Roxbury.
Charles E. Swett, Winchester.
James G. Buttrick, Lowell.
Hon. Samuel C. Darling, Somerville.
Rev. Albert F. Pierce, Campello.
H. H. Proctor, Boston.
Rev. William R. Campbell, Roxbury.
Rev. Franke A. Warfield,
Rev. Robert M. Woods, Hatfield.
George E. Keith, Campello.
Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Newton Centre.

Rhode Island.

Wallace Nutting, D.D., Providence.

Connecticut.

Azel W. Hazen, D.D., Middletown.
James W. Cooper, D.D., New Britain.
Lewellyn Pratt, D.D., Norwich.
Waterman R. Burnham, Norwich.
John H. Perry, Southport.
William W. McLane, D.D., New Haven.
Edward W. Marsh, Bridgeport.
Rev. William H. Woodwell, Hampton.
Prof. Arthur L. Gillett, Hartford.
Rev. Everett E. Lewis, Haddam.

New York.

Edward N. Packard, D.D., Syracuse.
Henry A. Stimson, D.D , New York City.
William E. Park, D.D., Gloversville.
Charles C. Creegan, D.D., New York City.
Franklin S. Fitch, D.D., Buffalo.
Edward P. Ingersoll, D.D., Brooklyn.
Guilford Dudley, Poughkeepsie.
Dyer D. Holmes, New York City.
Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Syracuse.
Elliot C. Hall, Jamestown.
Newell D. Hillis, D.D., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

William Hayes Ward, D.D., Newark.
Rev. Harlan P. Beach, Montclair.

Ohio.

Charles F. Thwing, D.D., Cleveland.
Casper W. Hiatt, D.D., Cleveland.
Henry M. Tenney, D.D., Oberlin.
Joseph C. Noyes, Cincinnati.
Rev. Charles S. Mills, Cleveland.
Lucius F. Mellen, Cleveland.
William W. Mills, Marietta.

Illinois.

Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Chicago.
Moses Smith, D.D., Chicago.
Charles H. Case, Chicago.
William H. Rice, Evanston.
Rev. Edward M. Williams, Chicago.
G. S. F. Savage, D.D., Chicago.
E. F. Williams, D.D., Chicago.
Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park.
Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, PH.D., Oak Park.
Jean F. Loba, D.D., Evanston.

David Fales, Lake Forest.
Rev. Willard B. Thorp, Chicago.
Thomas McClelland, D.D., Galesburg.
Mrs. Mary P. H. Leake, Chicago.
J. H. George, D.D., Chicago.
Thomas C. MacMillan, Chicago.

Michigan.

James B. Angell, LL.D., Ann Arbor.
William H. Warren, D.D., Lansing.
George Parsons, Watervliet.
Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Detroit.
Willard G. Sperry, D.D., Olivet.
E. F. Grabill, Greenville.
Rev. William H. Pound, Lansing.

Wisconsin.

George R. Leavitt, D.D., Beloit.
John M. Whitehead, Janesville.
Orrin H. Ingram, Eau Claire.

Minnesota.

James W. Strong, D.D., Northfield.
George H. Rust, Minneapolis.
George R. Merrill, D.D., Minneapolis.
William H. Laird, Winona.
Miss Margaret J. Evans, Northfield.
Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., Minneapolis.
Lowell E. Jepson, Minneapolis.

Iowa.

Dan F. Bradley, D.D., Grinnell.
Hon. S. F. Smith, Davenport.
Rev. William A. Hobbs, Traer.
E. S. Miller, Des Moines.
Rev. Frank N. White, Sioux City.
Rev. J. E. Snowden, Cedar Falls.

Missouri.

Michael Burnham, D.D., St. Louis.
President Homer T. Fuller, Springfield.
Cornelius H. Patton, D.D., St. Louis.

Nebraska.

Motier A. Bullock, D.D., Lincoln.

Colorado.

James B. Gregg, D.D., Colorado Springs.

MALE HONORARY MEMBERS PRESENT.

New Hampshire.

Rev. F. G. Clark, Plymouth.

Vermont.

Rev. George F. Chapin, Saxton's River.

Massachusetts.

Rev. E. H. Rudd, Dedham.
Rev. J. H. Laird, Hinsdale.
Francis O. Winslow, Norwood.

Connecticut.

Rev. H. D. Williams, South Britain.
Rev. N. M. Calhoun, Winsted.

New York.

Rev. J. A. Fisher, Brooklyn.
Rev. A. L. Grein, Buffalo.
Rev. S. B. Sherrill, Clifton Springs.
Rev. L. O. Partridge, Lisbon Center.

New Jersey.

Luther D. Wishard, Montclair.

Ohio.

Rev. John J. Shingler, Berea.
Rev. J. S. Upton, Brecksville.
Rev. Charles W. Riggs, Canfield.
Rev. J. P. Williams, Elida.
Rev. T. D. Phillips, Chardon.
Rev. D. M. Pratt, Cincinnati.
Rev. Wm. Jones, Cleveland.
Henry A. Schauffler, D.D., Cleveland.
Rev. M. L. Berger, Cleveland.
Justus L. Cozad, Cleveland.
Rev. J. C. Treat, Greenough.
Rev. L. J. Luethi, Jefferson.
J. W. Bradshaw, D.D., Oberlin.
A. H. Currier, D.D., Oberlin.
Rev. A. B. Allen, Oberlin.
C. N. Pond, D.D., Oberlin.
Rev. John T. Gulick, Oberlin.
Rev. W. W. Curtis, Oberlin.
Prof. George W. Andrews, Oberlin.
Gaylord Thomas, Medina.
Rev. P. D. Dodge, Tallmadge.
Rev. Charles Cutler, Tallmadge.
Rev. F. D. Kelsey, Toledo.
Rev. D. A. Evans, Wayland.

Illinois.

N. W. Grover, Chicago.
Rev. Henry Willard, Chicago.
Rev. W. F. McMillen, Chicago.
Sidney Strong, D.D., Oak Park.
Rev. J. E. Bissell, Granville.

Michigan.

Geo. M. Lane, Detroit.
H. E. Baker, Detroit.
C. B. Stowell, Hudson.
Rev. John P. Sanderson, Lansing.
Rev. Wilmot E. Stevens, Portland.
Rev. Carlos H. Hanks, Owosso.

Wisconsin.

Rev. H. A. Miner, Madison.
Judson Titsworth, D.D., Milwaukee.

Minnesota.

Rev. James E. McConnell, Northfield.

Iowa.

Rev. C. C. Warner, Monticello.

MISSIONARIES PRESENT.

Rev. Charles N. Ransom, Zulu Mission.
Mr. George B. Cowles, Jr., Zulu Mission.
George A. Wilder, D.D., East Africa.
Mrs. Alice C. Wilder, East Africa.
Rev. Frank W. Read, West Africa.
Miss Ellen M. Stone, European Turkey.
Rev. Americus Fuller, D.D., Central Turkey.
Rev. C. F. Gates, LL.D., Eastern Turkey.
Miss Anna L. Millard, Marathi.
Mrs. Minnie C. Sibley, Marathi.
James E. Tracy, D.D., Madura.
Rev. Willis P. Elwood, Madura.
J. P. Jones, D.D., and wife, Madura.
Rev. George H. Hubbard, Foochow.
Miss Luella Miner, North China.
Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., North China.
Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich, North China.
Mrs. Cyrus A. Clark, Japan.
Rev. Enoch F. Bell, and wife, Japan.

President Capen took the chair, and devotional services were conducted by Rev. S. C. Bushnell, of Massachusetts.

Prof. H. C. King, of Oberlin Theological Seminary, delivered an address of welcome on the part of the churches and people of Oberlin, and the President responded.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read.

The following Committee was appointed by the President: —

Committee on Nominations. — W. R. Burnham, Esq., Rev. W. E. Park, D.D., Rev. M. Burnham, D.D., Hon. T. C. MacMillan, Rev. W. R. Campbell, John M. Whitehead, Esq., Rev. Wallace Nutting, D.D.

The following Committees were nominated by the President and duly elected: —

Business Committee. — Pres. James B. Angell, LL.D., Rev. Henry Fairbanks, PH.D., F. O. Winslow, Esq., Rev. James B. Gregg, D.D., W. W. Mills, Esq.

Committee of Arrangements. — Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, D.D., Prof. A. S. Root, Rev. A. T. Swing, D.D., E. P. Johnson, Esq., F. F. Jewett, Esq., H. G. Husted, Esq.

Secretary Daniels offered in behalf of the Prudential Committee the following resolution, which was referred to the Business Committee: —

Resolved, That authority be given the Prudential Committee, if it be found expedient, to transfer the Micronesian Mission (except Guam) to other foreign missionary societies, presumably German or English, with which they may be able to make satisfactory arrangements.

Secretary Daniels presented the report of the Prudential Committee on the Home Department.

Mr. Harry W. Hicks, the new Assistant Secretary, was presented by the President, and made an address.

Prayer was offered by Rev. M. Burnham, D.D.

Treasurer Frank H. Wiggin presented the report of the financial affairs of the Board, with the certificate of the auditors.

Rev. W. H. Davis, D.D., made an address on "A Foreword from the Prudential Committee."

Adjournment was taken to 7 P.M., after benediction by Rev. A. W. Hazen, D.D.

The President took the chair at 7 o'clock.

Devotional exercises were conducted by E. W. Blatchford, Esq.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D., on the texts, Matthew xiii : 33, "The Kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven," and Mark vii : 24, "But He could not be hid."

A hymn was sung, and the benediction was offered by Rev. J. W. Strong, D.D., and adjournment taken to 8.30 A.M.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The President took the chair at 8.30 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Smith Baker, D.D. A hymn was sung.

The Minutes were read.

Addresses were made by Miss Miner, of Peking, and President Americus Fuller, D.D., of Aintab.

The report of the Coöperating Committee of the Middle District was presented by Mr. Dyer B. Holmes.

The report of the Coöperating Committee of the Interior District was presented by Rev. W. B. Thorp.

Secretary Smith, in behalf of the Prudential Committee, presented the Annual Survey of the Missions of the Board.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. M. Williams, D.D. A hymn was sung.

The Committee on Nominations through its chairman, W. R. Burnham, Esq., reported the following Committees, and they were appointed : —

Committee on Missions in Secretary Smith's Department. — Prof. Frank K. Sanders, D.D., Rev. Sydney Strong, D.D., W. F. Whittemore, Esq., Rev. G. E. Hall, D.D., Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, D.D.

Committee on Missions in Secretary Barton's Department. — Pres. A. T. Perry, D.D., Rev. W. H. Warren, Rev. E. M. Noyes, Dr. W. A. Hemmingway, George H. Rust, Esq.

Committee on Treasurer's Report. — H. H. Proctor, Esq., Edward F. Morris, Esq., Herbert J. Wells, Esq., Hon. O. V. Coffin, O. H. Ingram, Esq.

Committee to Nominate Officers. — Pres. Cyrus Northrup, LL.D., Rev. Henry Fairbanks, PH.D., Pres. D. F. Bradley, D.D., A. L. Williston, Esq., Prof. A. L. Gillett, Charles H. Case, Esq., H. Clark Ford, Esq.

Committee on Home Department. — Rev. Willard B. Thorp, Pres. Homer T. Fuller, Dyer B. Holmes, Esq., Rev. H. P. Schauffler, W. H. Laird, Esq.

Notice was given by J. M. W. Hall, Esq., of a resolution to be introduced to-morrow to repeal the vote of 1893, limiting the tenure of office of the members of the Prudential Committee.

Addresses were made by Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., of China, Mr. Geo. B. Cowles, of the Zulu Mission, Rev. J. P. Jones, D.D., of India, and Rev. Geo. H. Hubbard, of Foochow.

A letter was read from Rev. J. D. Jones, of Bournemouth, England, now in Canada, conveying the salutations of the London Missionary Society and the expression of their eager readiness to coöperate with the Board in its work, particularly in China. On motion of E. W. Blatchford, Esq., acknowledgment was made of the letter, with thanks for it, which action Mr. Blatchford was asked to communicate to Mr. Jones.

Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, D.D., Secretary of the American Bible Society, spoke upon the work of that Society in coöperation with the Board.

After the benediction by Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D.D., adjournment was taken to 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The President took the chair at 2 P.M. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. W. Carroll.

The report of the Committee on the Forward Movement was presented by Mr. E. H. Pitkin. Remarks were made by Mr. L. D. Wishard, Rev. Sydney Strong, D.D., Rev. N. D. Hillis, D.D., Hon. T. C. MacMillan, Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, D.D., Rev. Charles S. Mills, D.D.

Rev. C. S. Mills, D.D., presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Business Committee; and they were subsequently adopted.

WHEREAS, The work of the Advisory Committee of the Forward Movement in the past three and a half years, as shown by its report, submitted today, gives abundant assurance of the great value to the Board of the methods, financial and educational, which the Committee has employed, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we express to the members of the Advisory Committee of the Forward Movement, to Mr. Luther D. Wishard and Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh, our hearty appreciation of their earnest and efficient labors.

2. That we tender to all who by their liberal gifts have made the work of the Committee possible, our most sincere gratitude.

3. That, in accordance with the request of the Committee, we discontinue the Forward Movement as a distinct department conducted by an independent committee, and transfer its work to the Prudential Committee.

4. That we declare our confidence that the simplest way to the generous support of our missionary enterprises lies in a larger intelligence on the part of the churches, and that a campaign of education such as the Committee has inaugurated, to supplement and enlarge the work done through other agencies of the Board, is sure to produce abundant fruit and should be vigorously prosecuted.

5. That we express our conviction of the value and efficiency of the plan of assigning to churches and individuals the support of individual missionaries, or specific mission work, and our desire that it should be the policy of the Board to maintain and extend the plan as far as possible.

6. That we call on the Prudential Committee to provide definitely such addition to the working force of the Board, or such readjustment of the work of those now employed, as shall in its judgment best conserve the results already secured and develop the same policy as far as the future may permit.

Prayer was offered by Rev. C. W. Hyatt, D.D.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following committee, which was appointed: —

Committee on Place and Preacher. — Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, D.D., Rev. James B. Gregg, D.D., Rev. Frank L. Goodspeed, D.D., Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D.D., Hon. S. F. Smith.

Secretary Barton read a paper from the Prudential Committee on "Untabulated Resources."

Addresses were made by Rev. H. P. Beach, District Secretary C. C. Creegan, and District Secretary A. N. Hitchcock.

After benediction by Rev. A. F. Pierce, adjournment was taken to 7 P.M.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The President took the chair at 7 o'clock.

Devotional services were conducted by Rev. Geo. R. Merrill, D.D.

Addresses were made by Secretary Barton and the other members of the Deputation to India, W. F. Whittemore, Esq., and Rev. J. F. Loba, D.D.

After the benediction by Rev. Asher Anderson, D.D., adjournment was taken to 9 A.M.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The President took the chair at 9 o'clock. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Sydney Strong, D.D.

The Minutes were read.

The report of the Committee on the missions in Secretary Barton's Department was read by Pres. A. T. Perry, D.D., who also made an address.

Addresses were made by Rev. John Howland, of Mexico, Rev. C. F. Gates, LL.D., of Turkey, Rev. J. E. Tracy, D.D., of India. Prayer was offered by Mr. L. D. Wishard, and the report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on the missions in Secretary Smith's Department was read by Prof. Frank K. Sanders, D.D., who also made an address.

Addresses were made by Rev. C. N. Ransom, of the Zulu Mission, Rev. Frank W. Read, of West Africa, Rev. George A. Wilder, D.D., of East Africa, and the report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on the Home Department was presented by Rev. Willard B. Thorp, who made an address, and the report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on the Treasurer's Report was ordered to be placed on file.

After the benediction by Rev. E. F. Williams, D.D., adjournment was taken to 3.30 P.M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

At 2 o'clock the Board united with the churches of Oberlin in the Second Congregational Church in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

The President took the chair at 3.30 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. A. Berle, D.D.

The President nominated the following Committee on New Members: Rev. F. T. Bayley, D.D., David Fales, Esq., W. W. Mills, Esq., of the old Committee; and Rev. W. V. W. Davis, D.D., Rev. Smith Baker, D.D., John F. Anderson, Jr., Esq., Rev. Cyrus Richardson, D.D., and they were elected.

Excuses were presented from the following absent Corporate Members: A. W. Ackerman, George C. Adams, Joseph Anderson, J. F. Anderson, F. D. Ayer, E. H. Baker, F. W. Baldwin, W. G. Ballentine, E. C. Barnard, F. T. Bayley, D. N. Beach, D. C. Bell, A. W. Benedict, John C. Berry, James W. Bixler, Howard S. Bliss, Henry Blodget, G. N. Boardman, Thomas J. Borden, A. H. Bradford, David J. Brewer, C. R. Brown, Elisha R. Brown, Joseph E. Brown, E. R. Burpee, George B. Burrall, David N. Camp, Franklin Carter, E. W. Chapin, F. S. Child, T. Eaton Clapp, DeWitt S. Clark, F. E. Clark, L. H. Cobb, O. V. Coffin, Robert Coit, S. V. Cole, Mrs. Joseph Cook, Richard Cordley, W. Murray Crane, J. D. Cutter, John G. Davenport, W. V. W. Davis, W. F. Day, C. H. Dickinson, N. P. Dodge, A. E. Dunning, Edward D. Eaton, T. C. Edwards, Ralph Emerson, W. H. Fenn, W. P. Fisher, E. P. Flint, F. Fosdick, Walter Frear, A. L. Frisbee, Merrill E. Gates, W. W. Gist, John M. Gould, Lewis Gregory, William Elliot Griffis, George E. Hall, R. T. Hall, L. H. Hallock, Mrs. Mary C. Hardin, George Harris, Burdett Hart, F. S. Hatch, Caroline Hazard, R. G. Hazard, S. E. Herrick, E. Y. Hincks, C. Holcombe, Henry Hopkins, F. E. Hopkins, S. M. Howe, Henry L. Hubbell, S. J. Humphrey, C. A. Hull, Lewis A. Hyde, George H. Ide, D. Willis James, C. E. Jefferson, J. L. Jenkins, J. G. Johnson, Peter C. Jones, Grace N. Kimball, J. D. Kings-

bury, Arthur Little, George E. Lovejoy, A. J. Lyman, Payson W. Lyman, J. H. Lyon, F. B. Makepeace, R. R. Meredith, E. H. Merrell, J. G. Merrill, Philip W. Moen, George Mooar, E. C. Moore, H. M. Moore, Galen C. Moses, W. H. Nichols, F. A. Noble, C. W. Osgood, Mrs. George H. Palmer, A. H. Pearson, S. L. B. Penrose, George F. Pentecost, George W. Phillips, W. L. Phillips, W. B. Plunkett, E. A. Reed, C. H. Richards, W. A. Robinson, L. S. Rowland, Frank Russell, Willard Scott, Doremus Scudder, J. H. Selden, S. B. Shapleigh, N. Shipman, E. C. Smyth, C. M. Southgate, R. H. Stearns, Ezra A. Stevens, George P. Stevens, George E. Street, W. S. Stuart, J. W. Sturtevant, Elijah Swift, G. M. Sykes, E. S. Tead, G. A. Tewksbury, A. R. Thain, C. F. Thompson, Thomas Todd, Elbridge Torrey, John E. Tuttle, Joseph H. Twichell, E. G. Updike, Samuel Usher, S. H. Virgin, E. M. Vittum, James G. Vose, L. C. Warner, L. D. Warner, J. H. Washburn, George L. Weed, Arthur H. Wellman, J. W. Wellman, Herbert J. Wells, Thomas Weston, Edward Whitin, Edward P. Wilcox, William E. Wolcott, C. D. Wood, F. P. Woodbury, G. M. Woodruff.

Rev. J. W. Cooper, D.D., presented the report of the Committee on New Corporate Members, announcing the death of Henry S. Lee, Esq., Rev. G. R. W. Scott, D.D., Rev. S. L. Blake, D.D., Hon. Lorin A. Cooke, Rowland Swift, Esq., Z. Styles Ely, Esq., Rev. James H. Fairchild, D.D., Pres. J. H. Barrows, D.D., Thomas D. Robertson, Esq., and Rev. Augustus G. Upton; and the declination of his election by George W. Cable, Esq., and also that the following memberships have lapsed under the rule, from failure to send excuses for absence, namely, W. A. Slater, Esq., Dr. W. H. Thomson, Rev. R. G. Hutchins, D.D., Rev. John E. Todd, D.D.

They also nominated the following new members, and they were elected by ballot, after the acceptance of the report: Herbert A. Wilder, Esq., of Newton, Pres. L. Clark Seelye, of Northampton, Rev. Samuel L. Loomis, of Boston, Massachusetts; Charles R. Burt, Esq., of Hartford, Prof. Frank K. Sanders, of New Haven, Rev. Frank D. Sargent, of Putnam, Rev. William H. Holman, of Southport, Connecticut; Rev. Harry P. Dewey, of Brooklyn, Rev. N. McGee Waters, of Binghampton, New York; Hon. J. Tyler Greer, of Toledo, Prof. Henry C. King, of Oberlin, Rev. John R. Nichols, of Marietta, Ohio; Rev. Sydney Strong, D.D., of Oak Park, Illinois; Rev. Lucien H. Frary, of Pomona, California; Rev. Edward L. Smith, of Seattle, Washington.

Rev. Henry Fairbanks, PH.D., presented as the report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers the following list, and they were elected by ballot: —

President.

SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D.

Vice-President.

HENRY HOPKINS, D.D.

Corresponding Secretaries.

JUDSON SMITH, D.D.
CHARLES H. DANIELS, D.D.
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.

Treasurer.

FRANK H. WIGGIN, ESQ.

Editorial Secretary.

ELNATHAN E. STRONG, D.D.

Recording Secretary.

HENRY A. STIMSON, D.D.

Assistant Recording Secretary.

EDWARD N. PACKARD, D.D.

Auditors.

EDWIN H. BAKER, ESQ.
HON. HENRY E. COBB.
HON. WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT.

Prudential Committee, for three years.

G. HENRY WHITCOMB, ESQ.
J. M. W. HALL, ESQ.
SAMUEL C. DARLING, ESQ.
EDWARD C. MOORE, D.D.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. C. S. Mills, D.D., and adopted: —

Resolved, That in the letter sent by the Home Secretary to the registrars of the State Associations, attention shall be called to the rule that by the charter of the Board, not less than one-third of the Corporate Members shall be laymen; that the nominations should conform to this rule; and that when but one vacancy is to be filled, two names should be submitted, one layman and one clergyman.

President Angell from the Business Committee reported the following resolution: —

Resolved, That authority be given to the Prudential Committee, if it be found expedient, to transfer the Micronesian Missions (except Guam) to other Missionary Societies preferably German or English, if suitable arrangements can be made.

It was adopted, after remarks by Hon. W. P. Ellison.

Rev. N. Boynton, D.D., of the Committee on Revision of By-Laws, appointed last year, reported, offering the following resolution, which was adopted after the acceptance of the report: —

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee are requested to take suitable action to obtain from the Legislature of Massachusetts an amendment to its charter, authorizing the corporation to define and limit the terms of office of its members, their qualifications, and the method of their election.

Judge J. H. Perry offered the following resolution, which was adopted: —

Resolved, That a committee of five, of which the President shall be one, be appointed by him, to be known as the Committee of Conference, charged with the duty of conferring with the representatives of the other five Missionary Societies of the Congregational churches in all matters in which conferences may be desired between them, and especially to consider with them the advisability of adopting a common plan of membership for all six societies and if thought advisable to formulate such a plan and report the same to the next annual meeting.

Mr. E. H. Pitkin offered the following resolution, which was adopted: —

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the Forward Movement Committee have now handed over the work to the Prudential Committee which was committed to them by the Board, therefore the Prudential Committee be authorized to provide for the deficiency in Foreign Missionary budget for the past year of about $2,500.

Hon. J. M. W. Hall offered a resolution to repeal the By-law adopted in 1893, making members of the Prudential Committee ineligible for reëlection for one year after three full terms of service.

After discussion the resolution was not adopted.

Adjournment was taken until 7 P.M.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Mr. E. W. Blatchford was called to the chair at 7 o'clock.

Prof. E. I. Bosworth conducted devotional services.

Addresses were made by Mr. John R. Mott, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Students' Volunteer Movement, President Capen, and Miss Ellen M. Stone.

After prayer by Rev. C. H. Patton, D.D., adjournment was taken to 9 A.M.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The President took the chair at 9 o'clock.

Devotional services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Fifield, D.D.

The Minutes were read.

Mr. D. B. Holmes, for the Committee on the Home Department, asked permission to add to their report already accepted, the following resolution. Permission was voted and the resolution adopted: —

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President, to which committee shall be referred the recommendation of the National Council for the appointment of all salaried officers of the Board by the Prudential Committee; this committee to report at the next meeting of the Board.

The President appointed the committee as follows: Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, D.D., of Connecticut, Thomas Weston, Esq., of Massachusetts, W. W. Mills, Esq., of Ohio, Rev. Harry P. Dewey, D.D., of New York, Rev. C. H. Patton, D.D., of Missouri.

The President nominated the following committee under Judge Perry's resolution for conference with other missionary societies, and it was appointed: Samuel B. Capen, Esq., of Massachusetts, Rev. C. S. Mills, D.D., of Ohio, Pres. E. D. Eaton, D.D., of Wisconsin, Prof. A. L. Gillett, of Connecticut, H. J. Wells, Esq., of Rhode Island.

Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, D.D., of the Committee on Place and Preacher, reported, nominating President W. G. Sperry, D.D., of Olivet College, as the preacher at the next annual meeting, and Rev. Reuen Thomas, D.D., of Brookline, Mass., as alternate, and they were chosen.

The Committee also recommended that the choice of the place of the next annual meeting be referred to the Prudential Committee with power to select it; and the recommendation was voted.

Addresses were made by Rev. W. P. Elwood, of the Madura Mission, Mrs. Cyrus A. Clark, of the Japan Mission, Rev. George H. Hubbard, of Foochow, Miss Anna L. Millard, of the Marathi Mission, Rev. C. N. Ransom, of the Zulu Mission, and Rev. E. F. Bell, who with his wife is now on the way to Japan.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Gregg, D.D.

President Angell, from the Business Committee, offered the following resolutions, and they were adopted: —

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be returned to the Administration Officers of the Board, for their efficient labors during the year; to the Rev. Dr. Hillis, for his sermon, with the request that he allow us to print it; to the *Oberlin News* and other newspapers and to the Associated Press, for their excellent reports of the meeting; to the railroads, for special rates; to the local Business and Entertainment Committees, and to the First and Second Congregational Churches, for the admirable arrangements for our accommodation; to the authorities of Oberlin College, for placing their halls at our service; to the Musical Union and to the choir of the Second Congregational Church, for the choice music which they have furnished; to the households of Oberlin, for their generous hospitality, which has made our visit one of so great pleasure; and to our missionaries, for their inspiring presence and words.

Rev. E. M. Williams, D.D., offered the following resolution, which was adopted, after remarks by Mr. E. W. Blatchford: —

Resolved, That the Assistant Recording Secretary be instructed to send to Rev. Henry D. Porter, D.D., of our Mission in China, now in this country, the expression of the loving sympathy of the Board for his burden of ill health, and rejoicing with him upon the triumphant work of the Master in which he has been permitted to bear so noble a part.

Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, D.D., pastor of the First Church of Oberlin, made an address in behalf of the churches and people of Oberlin.

A response was made by the President.

The Minutes were read and approved.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. H. Rudd, of Massachusetts.

The hymn, "On the mountain's top appearing," was sung, and the Board adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday in October, 1903, at a place to be chosen by the Prudential Committee.

HENRY A. STIMSON, *Recording Secretary.*
EDWARD N. PACKARD, *Assistant Recording Secretary.*

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Committee on the Home Department.

Rev. Willard B. Thorp, Chairman.

THERE has been laid before your committee the report of the Prudential Committee for the Home Department, which embraces the whole great subject of the relations of the Board to its sources of supply in this country.

We congratulate the Board upon the evidences of large wisdom and consecrated labor on the part of its Prudential Committee and executive officers which appear upon every page of this report. It may not be generally realized that a full half day in every week is given by the members of the Prudential Committee to the work of the Board, often at much personal sacrifice. We congratulate the officers upon the successful completion of another year of their great work. It is no small achievement to obtain year by year enough money from the uncertain donations of the churches to finance an enterprise whose yearly budget exceeds $700,000. No better evidence could be afforded of the confidence of the churches in the administration of the Board and in the value of the work, than the fact that this great sum is steadily forthcoming, and that every bill incurred by the American Board in the ninety-two years of its history has been paid.

The report shows that during the past year thirty-seven new missionaries have been sent into the field. We commend the high standard maintained and the care exercised in the selection of those who are to be our missionaries. The support given to the work by the churches will always depend in large measure upon their confidence in the men who are their representatives at the front. A single unworthy or even injudicious missionary whose work may fall under the searchlight of public criticism, may at any moment bring the work of the Board into disrepute. It should be a matter of gratitude and pride that whenever in recent years that searchlight has chanced to rest for a moment upon one of our missionaries, it has cast forth n bold relief before the world such men as William S. Ament and Robert A. Hume, such women as Corinna Shattuck and Ellen M. Stone. It is upon the superior quality of our missionaries as a splendid body of representative Congregational workers, that our pastors must always be able to base their appeals for the support of the work.

We note with interest the completion of the work of the Deputation to India, and we recommend a continuance of the policy of sending such deputations to the mission fields. They bring to the missions at once the encouragement and the critical inspection of a visit from our American Congregational leaders, and they bring back to the churches an impression of the work and its needs which has peculiar value.

We observe that the Twentieth Century Fund, twice commended in the strongest way by meetings of the Board, now stands at $116,000, a little less

than one-half of the $250,000 proposed. This important undertaking ought not to be left half finished, and we recommend its completion at once by special individual gifts apart from the regular contributions of the Board. It should be clearly understood that it is not a plan to endow the work of the Board. We want no fund to stand between us and that crisis in missions which must always press directly upon Christian hearts. It is a plan to insure the work against those fluctuations in legacies which no human wisdom can foresee and no direct appeal affect.

We are glad to learn that the force of workers at the Boston office has been augmented by the appointment of an assistant secretary. We shall await with interest the effect of this new appointment, particularly upon the literary output of the Board, which, while it has improved notably since the impulse given at the Grand Rapids meeting, is still susceptible of further improvement.

Two important recommendations of the National Council are transmitted to the Board in the report before us.

The other recommendation of the National Council is that all our missionary magazines, both home and foreign, be consolidated into one. Upon this question the recommendation of the Prudential Committee is that the *Missionary Herald* be continued "in its present and separate form." We approve this decision pending the further conference with other societies which is proposed by the Prudential Committee, and we express the hope that at such conference a single publication covering the work of all the societies may be agreed upon.

Under the head of finances, the report shows:

(1) That the Board has been freed from debt, every dollar that was pledged at Hartford having been paid into the treasury, — which alone means an extra contribution of over $100,000 from our constituency this past year.

(2) That the Women's Boards have raised for the work $214,710 — an increase of fully $16,000 over the previous year, and an amount equal to about thirty per cent of the entire annual expenditures of the Board. This is a splendid showing.

(3) That the amount received from legacies has been about $175,000 — which is considerably larger than usual, and $50,000 more than last year.

(4) That the gifts of the living for the current work of the American Board show a decrease of $20,000 as compared with the preceding year.

(5) That the contributions from Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies have fallen off considerably from last year. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance of training the children in our churches in missionary giving, in view of its bearing on the future. We should like to see this work vigorously pressed this coming year.

From these facts it appears that, in spite of a fortunate year in legacies and a fine advance by the women, the fact remains that the American Board is barely holding its own in this matter. The problem presented by that fact must command our most earnest attention, and calls, we believe, for the supplementing of present methods by direct work and vigorous plans for interesting the men of our churches. A sentence in District Secretary Hitchcock's report suggests that the questions most vitally related to income are in connection with our stronger churches, — what proportion of their members contribute in any fair proportion to their means. A study of that question would reveal the fact that great numbers of our prosperous and earnest Christian men are not giving to the work of this Board anything like the serious consideration they could be induced to give. It is to these men that we must address ourselves with something of the vigor and persistency with which the

Women's Board are reaching their constituency. The most hopeful effort that has been made in this direction is that of the Forward Movement, which has been a revelation of the possibilities in the way of specially educating particular churches in missionary giving. We believe that the solution of the problem before us will be reached by the vigorous prosecution of the work along these lines, and we trust it will be taken up and carried forward with all possible energy by the Board, — if necessary, by the employment of a special agent for the purpose.

In conclusion, we express our confidence that we are on the eve of a greater work than the Board has ever known, and that the people of our churches when rightly approached, will be found ready to respond with the means necessary for that advance movement which the Prudential Committee desire. We recommend that the amount to be raised this coming year should be put at not less than $800,000, and that this sum be kept before the churches as the minimum amount required.

Committee on the Missions under care of Secretary Smith.

Rev. Frank K. Sanders, D.D., Chairman.

Your committee has read with much pleasure and pride the summarized reports presented for the past year from the missions in the Chinese Empire, the Central and Western missions in the Turkish Empire, on the continent of Africa and on the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

They reveal a burning zeal for the organized work of foreign missions and a contempt for exasperating hindrances which may well put to shame the weaker faith and ready discouragement of their representatives in America; an intelligent grasp of the working conditions of effective service and a resourcefulness in dealing with the problems entrusted to their judgment which should arouse our admiration and gratitude; a heroic unselfishness and consecration to a vast amount of detail, neither spectacular nor capable of tabulation, which is a constant challenge to the considerateness, persistence and liberality of those of us who stay at home. The moderation and definiteness of the desires to which expression is given give emphatic testimony to the sobriety of judgment and breadth of vision of these, our distant brethren in the field. We cannot resolve too strongly to spare no efforts to sustain and strengthen them.

We desire to emphasize concerning each of the eleven mission fields under the care of Dr. Smith, what seem to be the details of greatest significance or encouragement.

The South China Mission: A twenty-two per cent increase in church membership. A commodious headquarters for the mission completed, largely paid for by Chinese contributions. A noticeable increase in the work for Chinese women.

The North China Mission: The work of rebuilding going rapidly on. All but two stations reoccupied. Aggressive evangelization hindered by the destruction of all the preaching places, yet pressed as far as possible. There is under discussion an amalgamation of the higher educational interests of the four leading Protestant missions in Peking, a project which seems wise and timely. At Pao-ting-fu a medical work of much promise is reported, and a rather notable work among the women, the fruitage of the unceasing labors of Misses Morrill and Gould.

The Foochow Mission: The greatest hindrance to aggressive work, the lack of houses and other facilities. Twelve per cent increase in general church member-

ship. Successful work for the women. Two native missionary societies. The educational and medical work broad and effective.

The Shansi Mission: A year of reorganization. The Chinese officials dealt so generously with the mission that it is actually better equipped than before the rioting. Native prejudice yielding. The missionaries in China appeal strongly for the continuance and strengthening of the work in Shansi.

The Chinese Empire needs many more well educated native leaders. The eagerness of the Christian workers to receive instruction is pathetic. The educational opportunity is unlimited, the work among women taking on fresh vitality. Since the troubles a huge demand has arisen for the Bible and for translations of Western literature. The only strong hindrance is the unworthiness of some Christians.

The East Central African Mission: This mission, relatively recent in establishment and with scanty resources, is widening its area, strengthening its hold, and multiplying its fruitage from year to year in a most promising way. A plant for industrial training is about to be installed at Mt. Silinda, the principal station. Evangelization active; educational work of prime importance.

The Zulu Mission: Has one important and unsettled problem — the question of continuing the maintenance of the Reserves on which native Christians may live under mission protection and supervision. A year of quiet work with substantial gains. At Durban and Johannesburg a great evangelizing opportunity. Day schools becoming a great burden because of vexatious government requirements, yet maintained for the sake of the hold gained on the children. Relations between missionaries and the native pastors and churches much improved.

The West Central African Mission: A year of substantial progress with additions to churches, schools and all forms of organized work. Very encouraging. Increase in medical work extraordinary. What the effect of the recent revolt against Portuguese authority may be upon the work of the mission cannot be stated at present. The missionaries and property are safe.

The African field is a vast one. It needs much emphasis on education, notably of the industrial type. It offers unlimited openings also for evangelization.

The Central Turkey Mission: A cheering situation. Many self-supporting churches and schools. A widespread season of revival at nearly every station. Interesting developments of missionary zeal among the young men. The working force inadequate, but all forms of activity pressed to their extreme. The people are plucky and determined.

The Western Turkey Mission: A strong educational and medical work. Over $64,000 in contribution. The work at Constantinople greatly needs reinforcement. The publication department specially crippled. Armenian Christians, notwithstanding their dire poverty, are generous in the support of their own religious needs of education and of extension. A prosperous year, weakened chiefly by lack of proper supervision and leadership.

In this part of the Turkish empire marked progress has been made toward independence and self-support. Schools and hospitals are exceptionally well organized and managed. The field requires more missionaries at strategic centres, like Constantinople, and more emphasis on the thorough equipment and endowment of the permanent institutions which form the working plant of an active Christianity.

The Micronesian Mission: A year of remarkable results considering the force at work, the money invested and the unusual difficulties involved. Increases of church membership from sixteen to twenty per cent. Visitation of islands impossi-

ble from the lack of a suitable missionary vessel. Official hindrances trying. The new mission to Guam is getting well established.

Hawaiian Islands: Excellent reports of a steady continuance of the work of the theological training school, and of evangelistic and educational work among the Chinese and Japanese.

Surveying all these fields, we are rejoiced to be able to note an unabated enthusiasm and determination given informal expression in these reports. This attitude finds complete justification in the results made known. Large increases in church membership; manifestations of a desire on the part of native Christians to do aggressive Christian work; generosity on their part fully equal to our own best records; schools and hospitals well organized, successful and influential; evangelistic work active, the deficiencies in all working needs discussed with candor yet moderation — these stirring facts should awaken our hearty appreciation and renew our determination to support our missionaries more generously than ever before.

We congratulate the Board upon the work under the care of Secretary Smith and extend to the many missionaries of these broad fields our sympathy, our gratitude and our loyalty.

Committee on Missions under care of Secretary Barton.

President Alfred T. Perry, Chairman.

There have been put into the hands of this committee, carefully prepared reports from nine of the missions of our Board, viz: European and Eastern Turkey, Marathi, Madura, Ceylon, Japan, Mexico, Spain and Austria. These reports give indication of great condensation, — an endeavor to state in as brief a form as possible the essential facts of the work of the past year. It seems unwise to attempt to summarize still further, especially as these reports in printed form are to be put into your hands. We would, however, urge all to read and study these fine records of the work. Your committee would simply give expression to certain impressions made upon them by the reading of these mission histories.

1. The breadth of the opportunity is marvelous. There seems to be no limit to the extension of activity, except the lack of laborers. The opportunity is increased in some fields by special circumstances. The appeal of Mangs in the Marathi Mission, the urgent calls for the establishment of village schools in Turkey and in India, the famine children in India, the orphans in Armenia, the spirit of unity and coöperation now blossoming in Japan, the readiness to hear the gospel in Papal lands, — these all furnish open doors. Is it not possible to enter them?

2. In view of the opportunity, the inadequacy of the mission force is painfully evident. With a work twice or three times as large, the Marathi Mission has no more missionaries than ten years ago. This is a problem for the Home Department, we admit, but only a study of the missions reveals the urgency of it.

3. In this connection we have been impressed with the resourcefulness and ingenuity of the missionaries in meeting the problems arising out of peculiar conditions, as in caring for the orphans in India and Armenia, and guiding the native Christians through perilous times of persecution, disease, or oppression. Their wisdom and skill in utilizing every auxiliary agency, such as the Bible society, government aid for schools, the Y. M. C. A., the Christian Endeavor Society, as well as taking advantage of all local conditions, and their courage and firmness in the pres-

ence of any opposition, call forth our admiration. A most capable as well as devoted band are our missionaries, men and women.

4. The heroic self-denial displayed by the native Christians in giving out of their poverty for the support of the gospel is worthy of emulation in America. Neither the famine in India nor the massacre in Turkey, followed by extensive emigration, has diminished the gifts of the native churches. Did the churches of the home land give in anything like the same proportion to ability, our work might be enlarged tenfold.

5. The value to the home churches of the Deputation to India is now being proved, but the value to the missions visited is in evidence throughout the reports. The sympathy, tactfulness, sincerity, wisdom, and personal charm of the members of the Deputation are referred to, and thanks are expressed for the inspiration and counsel they gave. But greater than these benefits was the deep effect on the native Christians in clothing the Board with a humanity, making it not a far-off something like the English government, but a real fellowship of Christian workers. It brought to them also the consciousness that their situation was known and appreciated in America, which has increased their love for the Board and the supporting churches. There is a rebuke to us and a hint for the future in the remark of the little girl who said in her composition: "We are blessed; we have seen the Deputation in our generation." Think of the generations of native Christians and the missions that have never seen a Deputation!

6. It would be a pleasure to enlarge upon the wonderful union evangelistic movement in Japan which was prosecuted in 1901 in forty-two provinces, through the coöperation of twenty-two denominations, and brought into the light over 20,000 converts or inquirers, or upon the uniformly encouraging outlook (except in the Turkish missions, where unsettled political conditions seriously hamper the work), the hopefulness reaching its climax in the Marathi Mission, which reports: "Perhaps in the history of the mission there has never been a period of more marked and substantial growth." While in the past ten years there has been a loss in population in the Bombay Presidency of five and one half per cent there has been a gain in the number of Christians of nearly 200 per cent. And what shall the future have in store when we remember that remarkable appeal for the gospel from one hundred and seventy-five villages of the Mang caste, "a nation in a day" seeking the Saviour's blessing. Other things press for mention, — the prolonged detention of Miss Stone by Macedonian brigands, and her release, for which we give thanks, about which she will herself tell us this evening, the promised early return from exile of the Spanish Mission and school for girls to new quarters in the city of Madrid; the encouraging results from the care of the children orphaned by famine and massacre; the satisfactory condition of the Doshisha in Japan, the fidelity of native workers, the constancy of native Christians, the universal steadiness of the work. These and other things like them stir our hearts, but we cannot dwell upon them.

That barriers are falling and prejudices yielding to the patient labors of the past is everywhere in evidence, and the enlarged opportunity of the present is a summons to the home churches to increased devotion to this great business.

The Committee on the Treasurer's Report.

Galen C. Moses, Chairman.

Your committee finds that the treasurer's report contains simply the bare facts of receipts and expenditures with the auditor's certificate attached thereto. This certificate is a sufficient warranty to the committee as to the correctness of all statements contained in the report. Finding nothing else in the report, your committee were at a loss to understand the proper functions of this committee. On examination of the entire annual reports the past year, we find absolutely nothing in the reports of either the secretaries or treasurer as to the whole financial situation and management. We believe that either the Prudential Committee or the treasurer should report to this body more fully as to the financial problems which the year's operations present.

The operations of the treasurer's department cover the methods of bookkeeping and accounting in the office, the purchase of supplies, and the system of collecting money from churches and individuals. It covers also the management of large trust funds held by the society, the character and methods of their investment, etc. Your committee has, to a limited extent inquired into some of these matters.

As to the bookkeeping and accounting in the treasurer's department, we find those methods well adapted to the ascertainment of the facts necessary to the administration and to the attainment of correct results. We find further that the system is such as would naturally grow up with the growth of the business of this large corporation. This system requires a good deal of duplication in the work of the office, and it seems to the writer that a careful study of the requirements of the office would evolve a more modern and simpler system of accounting. We make this suggestion with a considerable diffidence from the fact that those in contact with the work in the office understand its requirements much better than we could do after the brief examination which we have been able to give to the matter. As now conducted, the system satisfies the requirements of the office in its ability to furnish detailed information promptly in connection with all the numerous matters which come before the Prudential Committee.

As to the purchase of supplies and methods of collecting funds, we find nothing calling for a comment on our part.

As to the administration of the various trust funds and character of the investments therein, we have looked over the various investments, and find the various funds are exceedingly well invested, and the high character and standing of the members of the finance committee, with the results of their labors in the past, are worthy the entire confidence of the Board and its constituents.

After a free conference with your treasurer in reference to the transactions of the past year, your committee would make the following comments which we think should have appeared, in a more extended form perhaps, in the report of the treasurer, and we trust that he may feel authorized hereafter to make the innovation of presenting the affairs of his department more fully. We also hope if this committee is to be kept up as an annual committee, its title may be so changed as to indicate more definitely what they are expected to report upon.

The receipts from churches and individuals during the earlier months of the year, as compared with the same months of the previous year were encouraging. A notable gift of $20,000 was received from one individual in November, and it was hoped that the advance in donations made in the earlier months would be

maintained throughout the year, but this gain was lost in the later months, and it became apparent in August that only many and large gifts from individuals would prevent a debt. As the situation became known, the response to the need was prompt and generous.

Certain facts connected with the present financial situation of the Board are cause for rejoicing. The Board has closed its year with all its current expenses met from current receipts and without a debt. The debt of over one hundred thousand dollars of a year ago has been entirely canceled by the redemption of the pledges made at Hartford. The Twentieth Century Fund, including pledges, amounts to about $115,000. The principal and income of this Fund thus far remain untouched. The General Permanent Fund has increased $10,000 during the year, and will soon receive from an estate an additional increase of $50,000. The Conditional Gifts Fund is $70,000 larger than a year ago.

While we gladly and gratefully view these encouraging results, yet we must not overlook the fact that the Board is able to close its year without a debt not from an increase in the gifts of the churches, but because of a larger increase over the average of recent years in the receipts from legacies. It is to be hoped that this increase is indicative of the return to a higher average of legacy receipts, and yet, as compared with the last seven or eight years, we must conclude that it is not safe to count, during the coming year, upon so large an amount from this source. This makes it clear that only an increase from living donors this coming year will enable the Board to meet its obligations without reducing its operations on the foreign field.

The responsibility for the support of this great work rests, therefore, upon the Churches. When we remember what it has cost of toil and sacrifice to build up our plant on the mission fields and to obtain the vantage ground already reached, and when we realize how many times its successes might be multiplied and the results vastly increased by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars more per annum, the opportunity of the present time is one which has probably never been paralleled in the history of the Board.

Report of the Advisory Committee of the Forward Movement.

Dr. Lucien C. Warner, Chairman.

As this will probably be the last report of this Committee, it has seemed best to include the results of the entire work for the past three and a half years, rather than to report only for the last year.

The purpose of the Forward Movement has been two-fold: First:—"To develop interest in foreign missions among the churches," or educational, and second: "To secure the adoption of missionaries by particular churches," or financial.

In conducting the educational work one hundred and fifty mission libraries, consisting of sixteen volumes each, have been sold to as many churches; addresses have been made and conferences held at ten state associations; two special state conferences have been held, and twenty-three local conferences have been conducted in connection with the visits to churches for securing the support of special missionaries. These local conferences were attended by eight hundred and fifty delegates, many coming from neighboring churches of the city and surrounding country. Fifty mission study classes have been organized among the young people's societies through the influence of the assistant secretary, Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh.

Deputations of students have been conducted which have visited churches in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Illinois. Two men have usually visited a church together. They have spent from two to six days in organizing a missionary department among the young people and have personally interviewed influential members of the churches for the purpose of enlisting them in a deeper interest in missions. Nine hundred and fifty such interviews have been reported.

As the culmination of the educational work, two General Councils have been held at Silver Bay, Lake George, attended by 378 delegates representing nineteen states and Canada. Over one hundred churches were represented in these councils and their influence in deepening the interest in the missionary work of our churches cannot fail to be of the highest value. The ignorance and indifference among many otherwise intelligent people in regard to the missionary enterprise is deplorable, and it can only be successfully met by a permanent campaign of education. One of the most urgent needs in this connection is a thoroughly organized department of literature, issued in an attractive form, which will provide the churches with reliable and up to date information.

During the past year seventy additional churches have been enlisted in the Forward Movement, a much larger number than during any previous year. This has been made possible through the aid which Mr. Wishard has received from Mr. Marsh, the assistant secretary, who has spoken in the churches with great acceptance, securing missionary salaries or increased gifts for other definite missionary work in every church he has visited.

Since the Forward Movement was inaugurated 144 churches have been successfully appealed to for the support of their own missionaries or for special phases of mission work. Ninety-nine of these churches have already undertaken the support of 117 missionaries, some of the churches supporting two missionaries. Twenty-eight churches have assumed the support of such special objects as schools, hospitals or a group of native workers. Negotiations are still pending with the balance of the churches visited concerning the particular line of work which they will support. These missions and missionaries are scattered over the entire field occupied by the Board. The supporting churches are found in eighteen different states.

The effect of the Movement upon the Board's treasury is exhibited by the following series of comparisons, the figures being taken directly from the Treasurer's books. It should be noted that the receipts reported do not include the contributions from the women's societies.

The most accurate basis of comparison consists in comparing the total receipts of the 144 Forward Movement Churches since the year of their enlistment in the Movement with the receipts from the same churches during an equal period of years preceding their enlistment. The figures are as follows:

Received during the Movement,	$168,328
Received during the corresponding period preceding the Movement,	93,236
Increase,	$75,092

These results are emphasized by comparing the increase in contributions of the 144 Forward Movement Churches with the contributions of 144 other churches of corresponding position and prominence, which have not been enlisted in the Movement, but have simply contributed to the general fund in response to the Board's general appeal. Both groups of churches have approximately the same membership.

Both are included in the five hundred leading churches of the denomination, each of which has expended during the past three years over $3,000 a year for its own Congregational obligations. All of these churches are believed to be able to support missionaries. The following is the exhibit:

Received during period preceding Movement,	$78,001
Received during the Movement,	71,370
Decrease,	$6,631

This comparison indicates more accurately than any other which can be made the real financial significance of the movement, inasmuch as it discloses that the 144 churches cultivated by the movement increased their contributions over $75,000, while the 144 churches who have simply been appealed to in a general way diminished their contributions nearly $7,000.

Another basis of investigation consists in comparing the receipts of the Forward Movement Churches during 1898, the year preceding the launching of the Movement, with the receipts from them during 1902.

Received from 144 Forward Mov't Churches in 1902,	$73,796
" " 144 " " " in 1898,	40,808
Increase,	$32,988

These figures are still more significant when we compare them with the receipts from all the balance of the contributing churches for 1898 and 1902.

Receipts for 1902,	$247,688
" " 1898,	223,316
Increase,	$24,372

It will thus be seen that while the gain of the 144 Forward Movement Churches, one twenty-fourth of all the contributing churches, was $32,988, the gain of the remaining twenty-three twenty-fourths was only $24,372. This fact we consider a final argument in favor of contributing for specific objects.

It may be profitable for us to compare the pledges secured by the Forward Movement with the amounts actually paid in, although the results are not altogether cheering. Only seventy-nine of the 144 churches have had a full year or more since making their pledges to redeem the same. Forty-five of these churches pledged $64,464, but have only paid in $47,955, thus entailing a loss to the Board of $16,509. The other thirty-four churches pledged $47,614, and have paid $64,013, an increase of $16,399. If the churches which have not met their pledges had done as well as the other class, the Board would have received fully $25,000 more from them than it has received. It is evident that it is not sufficient to secure pledges; they must be followed up in a tactful and yet persistent way.

We noted last year that the effect of the Forward Movement on the gifts to the Women's Boards was to increase them somewhat. The same tendency is still shown in the more complete figures of this year. The Women's Boards received from the Forward Movement Churches $3,123 more in 1902 than in 1898. The other 144 churches which have not been appealed to for missionary salaries gave to the Women's Boards only $3,018 more in 1902 than in 1898. It is certainly evident, therefore, that the appeal to the Forward Movement Churches has not interfered with the aggregate gifts of those churches to the work of the Women's Boards.

The facts which we have indicated have an important bearing upon the problem of increasing the gifts of living contributors to $1,000,000 a year by the centennial

year of the Board's history. The Committee has been very slow to express an opinion as to what financial returns should be expected from any particular class of churches. As has been noted, we have chiefly directed our attention toward the 500 leading churches, each of which contributes over $3,000 a year to its current expenses. The first 102 of these churches, which we have enlisted in the support of their own missions or missionaries, have had time to meet either all or a large part of the pledges made in response to our appeal. The 102 churches paid $102,299 into the Board's Treasury during the last fiscal year, including the payments to the Women's Boards, as compared with their contributions of $63,195 during 1898. These churches do not include a number of our wealthiest Eastern congregations. The fact that they averaged a little over $1,000 last year is a strong indication of what may be expected from the entire 500. There is no question of the ability of these 500 churches to invest a half million dollars annually in foreign missions; nor do we believe there is any serious question as to the response which they will make to a permanent campaign of education such as the Committee has inaugurated. If $500,000 can be secured from 500 churches, another $500,000 can surely be secured from the remaining 5,000 churches of our denomination.

The expenses of the Committee for the past year have been $9,026.06, which, added to a deficit of $376.01 brought over from last year, made a total expense of $9,402.07. The total receipts have been $6,740, leaving a deficit of $2,662.07. It has been our purpose to raise the expenses for this work from a few individuals, so as not to interfere with the regular gifts to the Treasury of the Board. This we did successfully for the first three years, but some of our first supporters have dropped out and we have not found other large contributors to take their place. We had, therefore, to choose between a general canvass for funds, which might endanger the regular gifts to the Boards, and the report of a deficit at this meeting. We choose the latter as the course likely to cause the least harm.

The original object of appointing this Committee was to test certain financial and educational methods. The Committee has been continued in existence longer than was first contemplated, but its work is now accomplished and its results are before the Board. We now ask the privilege of handing over to the Prudential Committee the work we have thus far conducted. We believe this work has already passed the experimental stage, and has clearly demonstrated its value as a distinct and regular department of the work of the Board. It is our conviction that the Board ought either to secure at once the services of an additional man, or to employ in this definite direction a sufficient portion of the time and energy of some one now connected with the Board to insure the conservation of what has already been gained, and to carry the work forward vigorously to still greater results; unless this is done, we greatly fear that the permanent fruit of the past four years' effort will largely be lost.

This report should not close without special mention of the secretaries whose able and faithful services have made these results possible. Luther D. Wishard has been with the Movement from the outset, and has led it with great zeal and success. Many of the plans of work have been his, and his inspiration has given courage to all of his associates. Benjamin C. Marsh joined the work later, but his services have been of great value. He has not only visited the churches, arranging appointments and organizing mission study classes, but after the first few weeks he has spoken regularly in the churches on Sunday and contributed his full share in securing increased gifts for the Board.

NOTE. — Some changes in this Report from the form given in the *Missionary Herald* for December were made subsequently by the Advisory Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT

1901–1902

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

(HOME DEPARTMENT)

1901—1902

BOSTON
CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE
1902

REPORT

OF THE

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

With grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God for his gracious ministry during the past year, and for his guidance and wisdom in many perplexing questions, the Prudential Committee presents its annual report of the Home Department for the information and consideration of the corporate body.

The meetings of the Committee are held weekly, with occasional omissions when the business will allow. During the past year there have been forty-two meetings, with an average attendance of nearly nine. The extended absence of two members abroad has decreased slightly the average. Once during the last year, in mid-summer, and the first time in three years, the Committee failed to have a quorum. The Committee is sub-divided into fourteen committees upon various departments of the work and the several missions. To these sub-committees fifty-five matters were referred for consideration and report, the reports being, by rule, presented in writing.

Prudential Committee.

Each year we are called upon to report the loss of those whom we have learned to esteem in the Corporate Membership. Death has removed nine of the Corporate Members: Henry S. Lee, of Springfield, Massachusetts, elected in 1898; George R. W. Scott, of Newton, Massachusetts, elected in 1898; S. LeRoy Blake, of New London, Connecticut, elected in 1890: Lorin A. Cooke, Winsted, Connecticut, elected in 1899; Z. Stiles Ely, of New York, elected in 1863; James H. Fairchild, Oberlin, Ohio, elected in 1870; John Henry Barrows, Oberlin, Ohio, elected in 1899; Thomas D. Robertson, Rockford, Illinois, elected in 1890; Augustus G. Upton, Colorado Springs, Colorado, elected in 1897.

Necrology.

MOVEMENT OF MISSIONARIES.

We touch here an important question which must, with more or less urgency, engage the attention of the Committee. There are certain principles which control the question of reënforcement of the missions of the Board. A *new* mission needs to be strengthened just so fast as the work which it has set itself to do shall require. A *developing* mission needs enlargement from time to time, in order that its fruits may be garnered. A mission which has, in the providence of God, been *weakened*, whether by famine, pestilence, or massacre, should be relieved and not left to be crushed. We have missions in each of these conditions. Nearly all the missions are asking for reënforcements somewhat in accordance

Reënforcements.

with these principles. Most of the missions are calling for a few effective leaders to superintend the growing work in the older and more matured fields. Every year some of the missionaries fall by the way, "not suffered to continue by reason of death." It will be observed that there are difficult problems at this point. During the year many of the immediate needs have been supplied by men and women of excellent repute, in whom we also greatly rejoice. The rule of the Committee has been invariably to receive and consider every application for missionary appointment, approve if possible, and appoint and send to the field as soon as is possible. No case has knowingly been treated differently, and, with a single exception, every one who has been approved by the Committee has received appointment. "The dearest thing on earth is a cheap schoolmaster," said Horace Mann. The same thing is true in regard to the missionary service. For reasons of economy and good service, we crave the best — pious, intellectual, courageous, persevering, tactful, coöperative, vigorous missionaries.

New Missionaries.

Since the last annual meeting we have had the pleasure of sending to the field thirty-seven new missionaries. Of these, nine are ordained, three equipped for business and industrial work, and two physicians; twelve are the wives of missionaries, one of these a physician; eleven single women, one a physician. Their names and designations are as follows: —

West Central Africa: Miss Ella M. Arnoldi, Miss Diadem Bell, Miss Elizabeth M. Campbell.

East Central Africa: Mr. Columbus C. Fuller, Mrs. Julia B. Fuller.

European Turkey: Rev. LeRoy F. Ostrander, Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander.

Western Turkey: Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, Miss Susan W. Orvis, Rev. Henry H. Riggs, Miss Mary W. Riggs.

Marathi: Lester H. Beals, M.D., Mr. M. A. Peacock, Mrs. Nellie L. Peacock.

Madura: Rev. John J. Banninga, Mrs. Mary B. Banninga.

Foochow: Rev. Lewis Hodous, Mrs. Anna J. Hodous, Miss Harriet L. Osborne, Rev. Edward H. Smith, Mrs. Grace W. Smith, Emily D. Smith, M.D., Miss Evelyn M. Worthley.

North China: Mrs. Rose E. Aiken, Mr. James H. McCann, Mrs. Netta K. McCann, Miss Bertha P. Reed, Francis F. Tucker, M.D., Mrs. Emma B. Tucker, M.D.

Japan: Rev. Henry J. Bennett, Rev. Morton Dexter Dunning, Mrs. Mary W. Dunning, Miss Olive S. Hoyt.

Micronesia: Rev. Arthur C. Logan, Mrs. Alice C. Logan.

Mexico: Miss Alice Gleason.

Philippines: Rev. Robert F. Black.

Returning Missionaries.

Last year it was stated that some of the pleasantest hours spent by the Prudential Committee are in connection with the visits of returned missionaries. Last year twenty-six missionaries told the story of their work, or some of its phases, to the Committee. The large numbers of missionaries in this country from China the past two years, because of the uprising there, have been reduced to the normal conditions.

We have bid God-speed to fifty-four returning missionaries, eighteen men, nineteen women the wives of missionaries, and seven single women. Their names and missions are as follows: —

Zulu: Rev. F. R. Bunker, Mrs. Isabel H. Bunker, Miss Fidelia Phelps.

West Central Africa: Rev. William E. Fay, Mrs. Annie M. Fay, Miss Margaret W. Melville, Mrs. Lydia J. Wellman.

European Turkey: Rev. James F. Clarke, Rev. William P. Clarke, Mrs. Martha Geisler Clarke, Miss Harriet L. Cole.

Western Turkey: Miss Annie M. Barker, Miss Flora A. Fensham, Rev. Henry T. Perry, Mrs. Mary H. Perry, Miss Ilse C. Pohl, Rev. Henry K. Wingate, Mrs. Jane C. Wingate.

Central Turkey: Miss Effie M. Chambers, Mrs. M. R. Trowbridge.

Marathi: Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce, Rev. Edward Fairbank, Mrs. Mary A. Fairbank, Rev. Henry Fairbank, Mrs. Ruby E. Fairbank, Rev. Robert A. Hume.

South China: Miss Nellie M. Cheney.

Shansi: Mrs. Annette W. Atwood.

North China: Rev. Edward E. Aiken, Rev. William S. Ament, Mrs. Mary S. Ament, Miss Mary E. Andrews, Rev. Franklin M. Chapin, Mrs. Flora M. Chapin, Miss Jane E. Chapin, James H. Ingram, M.D., Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram, Miss Luella Miner, Mrs. Estella A. Perkins, Mrs. Grace L. Roberts, Rev. Charles A. Stanley, Mrs. Ursula Stanley, Rev. William P. Sprague, Mrs. Viette I. Sprague, Rev. Mark Williams.

Japan: Miss Alice P. Adams, Rev. George Allchin, Miss Clara L. Brown, Rev. William L. Curtis, Mrs. Gertrude A. Curtis, Mrs. Frances A. Davis, Miss Mary A. Holbrook, Miss H. Frances Parmalee, Miss Susan A. Searle.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Deputation.

One year ago we reported the work of the Deputation at that time in India. One of the events of the year has been the return of this Deputation and an exceedingly interesting day spent in listening to its report, which report has already been made public. One of the sessions of this annual meeting will be devoted to some of the impressions gained by these gentlemen while in India.

Twentieth Century Fund.

The scheme of the Twentieth Century Fund inaugurated by President Capen nearly two years ago, and which has received the exceptionally hearty endorsement of this Board on two occasions, and by its friends in many a parlor conference, now amounts to $115,796.52, of the $250,000 which it is proposed to raise. Various circumstances have rendered it impracticable to press this fund during the past year. If the endorsements of the scheme have been sincere as they have been emphatic and constant, it should signify, as your Committee believes, an obligation to speedily make the approval of the plan as practical as dollars and cents can make it. Large and generous gifts once for all, from those who are able, should be the plan, rather than any slow picking from the churches, which will surely affect the current receipts.

In November of last year, the question of additional help at the rooms in

Boston was raised by the Committee and referred to a special sub-committee.

Assistant Secretary.

In view of the largely increased calls for literature, the need of a revision of many of the Board's publications; in view, also, of the frequent and extended absence of Secretaries of the Board in visiting the missions, and the increasing demands for effort among the Sunday schools and young people, it was felt that assistance should be found. After a careful canvass of the field, during a period covering several months, the choice of the Committee fell upon Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, Secretary of the Bible Study Department of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Hicks has accepted the invitation of the Committee to become Assistant Secretary of the Board. A native of the state of Ohio, a student of Oberlin and Cornell, with experience of great value, as we believe, we commend him to your confidence. We believe we have been led to the choice of a man of earnest Christian spirit, devout love for missions, and peculiarly adapted to our work.

National Council.

Two matters have come to your Committee in unofficial form, as representing the advice of the National Council at its late meeting. The first, which recommends the appointment of all salaried officers in the Board by the Prudential Committee, is here transmitted for your careful consideration.

The other matter refers to the combination of all the missionary magazines into one publication. This matter has had the careful and extended consideration of the Committee. The recommendations of the Committee of Fifteen, and the reasons therefor, were made known to the Committee. The recommendation of the committee of the Home Department last year, at Hartford, was considered, and no little correspondence was had with some of our representative men, as well as with friends in other denominations, and it led the Committee to take the following vote, which was forwarded to the other societies: —

"The Prudential Committee having canvassed somewhat widely the sentiment of the friends of the American Board, and having seriously considered the reasons for and against the single missionary magazine, we do not feel it wise, under present conditions, to adopt the recommendations of the National Council to merge the home and foreign missionary magazines in a single publication.

"The *Herald* is so essential to the varied interests of the Board, and so intrenched in the regard of those who give to its work, that, in our judgment, it would be a serious detriment to the cause of foreign missions in our churches to give it up.

"Therefore, following the original and logical suggestion of the Committee of Fifteen, and concurring with the resolution in the report on the Home Department, presented at the late annual meeting at Hartford, we would recommend to the corporation with whom will rest the final decision, the continuance of the *Missionary Herald* in its present and separate form.

"We would also recommend that this judgment of the Prudential Committee be communicated to the other societies, and that a sub-committee of conference in this matter be appointed to meet with other representatives, if they shall so desire, at such time and place as may be agreed upon."

This also calls for your deliberate consideration.

Important Conventions.

The Board has been represented in two important gatherings during the year. The Annual Conference of the Foreign Missionary Boards of the United States and Canada met at Toronto, and, as is its custom, discussed important topics in relation to the policy and methods of conducting the missionary work and securing the necessary funds. Immediately following this conference was the Student Volunteer

Convention, a magnificent gathering of students from every part of the land, intent upon accomplishing the great work intrusted to the churches in the evangelization of the world.

It is with unusual interest that we make mention of the organization of the Yale Foreign Missionary Society, to be connected with the University, and to be manned and maintained by Yale men "to carry to foreign lands the gospel of Christ and the benefits of Christian civilization." Of necessity, this society must be entirely independent of denominational control, but recognizing advantages to be gained by association with established missionary organizations having all the machinery for the external conduct of the work, it has been inaugurated with "assurances of coöperation on the part of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," as set forth in the Constitution. Three members of the Board, President Samuel B. Capen, Secretary Judson Smith, D.D., and Prof. Edward C. Moore, D.D., are members of the Council which is the directing body of the society. Its first mission is to be established in China, and Rev. John Lawrence Thurston and wife are now *en route* to that country. We give to this society our hearty good wishes and warmest Christian fellowship.

The efforts of the National Armenian Relief Committee and Orphans' Homes in India, to give practical help to the needy children in these lands, are deserving of mention. Last year, upwards of $30,000 was raised, and quite largely distributed by the missionaries of our Board. The well-known banking house of Brown Brothers & Company, of New York, are acting as treasurer, and Miss Emily C. Wheeler, formerly a missionary of the Board, resident of Worcester, Massachusetts, is the Secretary. The money sent through our missionaries has given most substantial assistance to the orphan work, and is here gratefully acknowledged.

AGENCIES.

By the agencies of the Board we mean all those varied and diverse efforts and plans to interest the churches which are constituent to the Board, and thus secure funds for the prosecution of its work. The case might be well stated if we take the central office and the New England District as one illustration.

New England District.

The business of the Board fully engrosses the time and thought of three Corresponding Secretaries and the assistants associated with them, an Editorial Secretary, the Treasurer and his assistants, and the Publishing and Purchasing Agent and his corps of workers who look after the *Herald*, the publishing and purchasing. The principle of a proper division of labor is here carried out as carefully as is practicable. As regards system, efficiency, and economy, we believe the Missionary Rooms of the Board will bear inspection.

It is rarely that the Corresponding Secretaries have a Sabbath free from engagement to speak on the subject of the Board's work. They gladly respond to calls from churches, Sunday schools, and Endeavor societies; from conferences, associations, and conventions; from schools, colleges, and seminaries, necessitating journeys by day and by night, the turning quickly from

the exacting office correspondence for the railroad ride, and hastening back again to the accumulated tasks.

Much benefit must accrue from the welcome given by our churches and other organizations to such missionaries as J. P. Jones, Robert Hume, J. C. Perkins, Henry and Edward Fairbank, of India; George A. Wilder, F. R. Bunker, and W. E. Fay, of Africa; George H. and Charles E. Ewing, and Mrs. H. P. Perkins, of China; Henry K. Wingate, Americus Fuller, and W. P. Clarke, from Turkey; and George Allchin, of Japan, and others. Besides these, the Ladies of the Woman's Board, and many of their lady missionaries, help deepen the current of interest through the auxiliaries and branches of the woman's organizations. The Treasury Department touches many thousand churches and individuals with an expression of gratitude, or a bit of information and good-will, which make another gift easier to bestow. The Publishing Department gladly and generously responds to the calls, — varied, constant, and unique, — for information in printed form. Near at hand, in Cambridge, Mr. J. A. Lansing, a layman, is found, who has, without cost to the Board, and from love to the work, given many scores of addresses to churches, Sunday schools, and Endeavor societies, chiefly upon the Mission in Austria, whose work he has recently studied on the field.

Missionary Speakers.

Subject to our call is the Rev. James H. Ross, whose skill in reporting the story of the Board's work in its various aspects for the secular press is well known. By his efforts, hundreds of columns of information are sent out in the daily press.

Daily Press.

This sketch indicates perhaps seven or eight hundred addresses in one district, and the circulation of thousands of pages of reading matter.

Multiply all this by the effective work along kindred lines on the part of District Secretaries Creegan and Hitchcock and General Agent Frear, the careful reading of whose annual reports printed here is heartily urged, and the members of the Board will have at least a glimpse of the department of agencies.

Nor would we pass this department of our work without repeating, what has been so often said, that our main reliance and our chiefest agency are the pastors of our churches. This must always be so. The officers of the Board can heartily coöperate with pastors, but they cannot push by them to the churches. No company of men in the land can be compared to these soul-loving, God-fearing men, in their desire to discharge their full duty in the fear of God. Let them be possessed of the true missionary vision, which was so clear and dear to Christ, and our heaviest cares will be lifted and our fondest expectations for the Kingdom of God will be realized. In the words of Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, "Omit to conquer him (the minister) with the missionary idea, and he goes forth into the world lagging behind the eager spirit of his time, shackled with disadvantage, condemned in the age of catholicity to lead a life of provincialism."

Pastors.

The Advisory Committee for the Forward Movement has continued its special work with vigor during the year, with Mr. Luther D. Wishard as its special representative, and Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh as assistant. A large

number of churches have been visited successfully, and the Second Council for missions was held at Silver Bay late in July, and proved to be an interesting gathering. This committee makes its report later in the meeting.

PUBLICATIONS.

If the Board is to fulfil the purpose for which it was organized, in propagating the gospel among unevangelized nations, it must needs secure a constituency at home that will have this object in constant view, and that constituency must be kept informed concerning the progress of the work. Hitherto the Board's main reliance for this purpose has been the *Missionary Herald*, which, with *The Panoplist* and *The Missionary Magazine*, of which it is the successor, is now in the midst of its ninety-eighth annual volume. It is believed that at no previous time has this magazine better fulfilled the purpose for which it was established. Its pages are full of interesting and instructive matter, bearing upon the great work in which the Board and other missionary societies are engaged. Its pages are, of course, chiefly filled with the matter relating to the special work that we have in hand. It seeks, also, to take a wider view of affairs related to the Kingdom of God in all unevangelized lands. It ought to find a reading in all the homes which by church affiliation are allied with the American Board. The appeal is again made to pastors and missionary committees in all our churches to do what they might easily do to enlarge its subscription list.

Missionary Herald.

The calls for missionary literature were never more frequent than now. Indeed, they have increased many fold within the last decade. To meet this call, the Board has issued quarterly, in tract form, the Envelope Series, in which special matters relating to different branches of our work are treated. This series has had a large circulation, and has met a want which has been widely felt, touching as it does upon particular topics bearing upon our work.

Envelope Series.

The *Mission Dayspring* has continued to provide good literature for the children, while the American Board's part in *Congregational Work* has furnished matter relating to foreign missions to many thousand families that otherwise, as it is believed, would not have received any literature of this sort. Many other publications, minor in size, but not in quality, have been issued, among which may be mentioned: "Signs of Promise for Foreign Missions," by Rev. A. H. Plumb, D.D.; "Missionary Work: why we must do it, how we may do it," by Rev. G. Campbell Morgan; "A Million Dollars for Foreign Missions," by President Capen; "The Function of Tragedy in Christian Missions," by Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, D.D.; "The New Testament Conception of the Disciple and his Money," by Prof. E. I. Bosworth, D.D.; "Testimonies of Hindus to Christian Missions," by Secretary Barton, and other booklets by able and well-known writers. The Concert Exercise for Sunday School Foreign Missionary Day of last year had a circulation of over sixty thousand, and a similar one on "India for Christ" is in readiness for the coming Missionary Day, October 26. The American Board *Almanac* has become indispensable in a great number of Christian homes.

The Dayspring.

Leaflets.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS FOR THE NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.

States.	Number of churches	Non-contributing churches.	Donations to A. B. C. F. M.	Legacies to A. B. C. F. M.	Donations to W. B. M.	Legacies to W. B. M.	Totals.
Maine	250 *(250)	111 (102)	$8,134.65 (6,664.49)	$5,670.39 (924.76)	$3,745.15 (3,588.39)	$23.00 (175 00)	$17,573.19 (11,352.64)
New Hampshire . .	189 (189)	52 (41)	7,833.15 (6,943.16)	5,489.89 (21,168.63)	3,248.27 (3,963.70)	4,050.09 (20,657.02)	20,621.40 (52,732.51)
Vermont	210 (210)	43 (42)	6,624.72 (7,157.73)	2,190.37 (6,537.96)	4,876.78 (4,940.95)	1,033.08 (1,238.54)	14,724.95 (19,875 18)
Massachusetts . .	601 (601)	75 (77)	101,611.19 (104,944.94)	54,054.49 (31,264.49)	46,342.25 (46,832.97)	26,123.71 (28,914.86)	228,131.64 (211,957.26)
Rhode Island . . .	41 (39)	5 (12)	6,588.61 (7,694.96)	13,034.30 (4,654.47)	4,368.61 (4,213.69)	5,217.78	29,209.30 (16,563.12)
Totals	1,291 (1,281)	286 (274)	$130,792.32 (133,405.28)	$80,439.44 (64,550.31)	$62,581.06 (63,539.70)	$36,447.66 (50,985.42)	$310,260.48 (312,480.71)

*(Last year's receipts in parentheses.)

REPORT FROM THE MIDDLE DISTRICT.

The Rev. Charles C. Creegan, D.D., District Secretary, makes the following report from the Middle District (including Connecticut and Ohio, and the Middle and Southern Atlantic States, with office at the Congregational Rooms, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-Second Street, New York):—

In making our ninth annual report of the Middle District, we wish, first of all, to express devout thanks to the Great Head of the Church for the large gifts (larger than any year since Connecticut was made a part of this field) which have come into the treasury of the Board. We wish, also, to express hearty thanks to the large and growing number of faithful pastors and busy laymen who have made this result possible by their earnest and effective coöperation.

The enthusiasm and spiritual power of the meeting in Hartford, which resulted in lifting the debt, has been felt in quickening missionary interest and increasing gifts, especially among the churches of Connecticut, during the year. We are looking for a meeting of equal power at Oberlin, followed by a similar blessing to all the churches of Ohio.

Dr. Lucien C. Warner, who has been the efficient Chairman of the Coöperating Committee from the beginning, on account of the pressure of other duties being unable to continue in that position,—although remaining a member of the committee,—his place was filled by the election of Rev. Howard S. Bliss, D.D. We regret that we are to lose the wise counsel and most devoted services of Dr. Bliss, who is now on his way to assume the duties of President of the Syrian Protestant College, at Beirut. Our loss will be the gain of that great college and the entire Syrian Mission.

The financial report shows that the women have been untiring in effort

and wise in method, as in previous years, and the gain to the Board's treasury from this source in this district has been $24,505.30. We cannot too highly commend this small but growing army of devoted women who, moved by an earnest desire to send the gospel to the ends of the earth, give freely of both time and money. The Woman's Board covers our entire field, except Ohio, where the Woman's Board of the Interior gives its earnest and efficient coöperation.

A larger number than usual of our devoted missionaries have arrived at this port in broken health, some of them needing surgical treatment. Superintendent Fisher and his staff of eminent surgeons and trained nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital have, as in previous years, counted it a service of love to minister to these noble men and women. We record with gratitude our appreciation of the splendid services rendered, free of charge, by this Christian hospital.

One of the features of the year, so far as office work is concerned, has been the distribution of many thousands of copies of the Board's literature — especially the excellent addresses delivered at Hartford by President Capen, Dr. Plumb, Dr. Herrick, Mr. Morgan, and Professor Bosworth's leaflet, "The New Testament Conception of the Disciple and his Money," and many others. It is, we believe, due in no small degree to this unprecedented use of leaflets and other valuable literature that we are able to record the large increase in gifts.

FIELD WORK.

Calls for addresses from the officers of the Board and missionaries fresh from the field, have come from churches, associations, and other organizations in larger numbers than ever before. It has not been possible to meet all these requests, but, so far as practicable, the Board has been represented, either by a secretary or a missionary, in many of the churches and most of the associations, both local and state, in all parts of the district. In the field work, as in former years, your Secretary has been ably assisted by Secretaries Smith, Daniels, and Barton, and a large number of our missionaries.

(*a*) Early in the year a tour was made by Rev. John P. Jones, D.D., of India, among the churches of eastern Pennsylvania. (*b*) Rev. Mark Williams, of China, was heard in a number of the Welsh churches; and Rev. William P. Sprague, also of China, visited most of the churches in the western part of the state.

(*a*) During January and February, in company with Dr. J. P. Jones, your Secretary made a tour among the churches of northern Ohio. (*b*) Later, Dr. and Mrs. Jones visited nearly all the churches of our order in central Ohio. (*c*) Dr. and Mrs. Ament, Mrs. Lydia Lord Davis, and Mrs. Alice M. Williams, all of China, have been heard by many of the Ohio churches during the year.

(*a*) Dr. William S. Ament spent several weeks in New York, speaking every day, or several times a day, before colleges, seminaries, clubs, churches, and other organizations within a hundred miles of the city. He was received with enthusiasm everywhere, and his instructive addresses did much to give the people a correct understanding of the situation in China. (*b*) Dr. and

Mrs. J. P. Jones, following the State Association in Buffalo, made a tour among the churches of central New York. (*c*) Rev. Fred R. Bunker, of the Zulu Mission, delivered a series of illustrated lectures among the churches of central New York, and later in New Jersey. (*d*) Rev. William P. Sprague, of China, when his health would permit, has been constantly speaking among the churches and local associations of the state. Among the missionaries who have spoken more or less frequently, we may mention: Rev. Charles E. Ewing and Rev. E. E. Aiken, of China; Rev. H. O. Dwight, LL.D., of Constantinople; Rev. William E. Fay, of Africa; Rev. and Mrs. Willis P. Elwood and Robert Hume, D.D., of India. Miss Alice M. Kyle has spoken frequently in many parts of the field, and always with great acceptance.

MIDDLE DISTRICT. — STATEMENT FOR 1901–1902.

(Also two previous years in parentheses.)

No. of churches.	Contributing.	Non-contributing.	States.	Donations.	Y. P. S. C. E. and Sunday-schools.	W. B. M.	Legacies.	Totals.
325 resident members. 63,175	297	28	Connecticut.	$79,548.24 (47,452.87) (53,941.50)	$2,499.34 (4,847.63) (4,552.52)	$37,470.11 (19,820.16) (30,756.10)	$60,199.75 (19,297.96) (25,320.21)	$179,717.44 (91,418.62) (114,570.33)
290 resident members. 51,698	208	82	New York.	59,436.40 (35,889.89) (45,446.78)	1,980.32 (2,796.23) (3,477.96)	12,235.26 (9,614.00) (8,292.86)	2,702.73 (15,314.72) (866.05)	76,354.71 (63,614.84) (58,083.65)
255 resident members. 39,602	181	74	Ohio.	9,062.11 (14,372.79) (6,195.56)	825.96 (1,382.68) (2,151.32)	6,447.48 (4,826.69) (6,403.35)	997.81 (2,570.74) (780.04)	17,333.36 (23,152.90) (15,530.27)
107 resident members. 12,028	48	59	Pennsylvania.	3,978.02 (3,315.78) (3,189.33)	144.29 (296.34) (536.84)	404.14 (286.38) (169.30)	729.69 (5,042.86) (307.00)	5,256.14 (8,941.36) (4,202.47)
37 resident members. 7,207	27	10	New Jersey.	5,498.54 (5,704.97) (3,720.76)	266.25 (762.24) (616.78)	3,318.97 (2,027.55) (2,317.34)	3,468.30 (——.—) (——.—)	12,552.06 (8,494.76) (6,654.88)
17 resident members. 3,259	15	2	Maryland, Dist. Columbia. Virginia and West Virginia.	1,878.08 (2,787.72) (980.00)	227.55 (272.16) (366.95)	1,803.17 (617.50) (1,014.77)	4,580.90 (1,862.84) (3,695.86)	8,489 70 (5,540.22) (6,057.58)
221 resident members. 9,891	31	190	Southern States.	593.77 (579.02) (664.95)	34.49 (201.49) (58.32)	166.87 (148.42) (148.97)	——.— (——.—) (——.—)	795.13 (928.93) (872.24)
1,252 (1,243) (1,241)	807 (802) (814)	445 (441) (427)		$159,995.16 (110,103.04) (114,138.88)	$5,978.20 (10,558.77) (11,760.69)	$61,846.00 (37,340.70) (49,102.69)	$72,679.18 (44,089.12) (30,969.16)	$300,498.54 (202,091.63) (205,971.42)

Above, we give the receipts for the Middle District, from all sources, for the year ending September 1, 1902. The total receipts are $98,406.91 more than last year, and $95,589.91 more than the average for the last three years. The contributions from the living exceed those of last year by $69,816.85, distributed as follows: Increase from churches and individuals, $49,892.12;

decrease from Sunday schools and Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, $4,580.57; increase from the Woman's Board of Missions and the Woman's Board of the Interior, $24,505.30.

The legacies are larger than last year by $28,590.06, and greater than the average for the last three years by $31,574.81. The contributions from the living are greater by $64,012.12 than the average for the last three years.

ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS.

(1) It will be noted that the contributions from the Woman's Board and the Woman's Board of the Interior have increased in all parts of the district, the increase in Connecticut alone, from this source, being $17,649.95. (2) We regret to note the decrease of gifts from the Sunday schools and Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor in every part of the field, notwithstanding the special effort made through Sunday School Foreign Missionary Day, and in other ways. (3) While the large amount raised for the debt ($39,438.36) within the bounds of this district, chiefly in Connecticut and New York, helps to explain the unprecedented increase from living donors, we find, after deducting this amount, that the gifts from the living exceed those of last year by $30,378.49. (4) We note with gratitude our debt of obligation to the Woman's Boards for the noble increase in their gifts ($24,505.30), but after subtracting this amount, as well as the sums contributed for the debt ($39,438.36), we rejoice to find that there has still been an increase from living donors of $5,873.19.

Has not the time come for a forward movement which shall reach all our churches and every disciple of our Lord, quickening missionary zeal, and bringing very soon into the Board's treasury the million dollars for which our president pleads?

REPORT FROM THE DISTRICT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, PH.D., District Secretary, presents the following report from the District of the Interior (including fourteen states and territories west of Ohio, and the Southern Mississippi States, with office at 153 La Salle Street, Chicago):

In the District of the Interior states there are 2,713 churches of our order. Of these, 1,629 contributed in some form to our work during the past year, leaving 1,084 which made no contribution. But the number of churches in this district having less than fifty members each is 1,151, while those having less than twenty-five members each, many of them scarcely existing except in name, number 511. It is these feeble churches which constitute almost wholly the non-contributing list. From these facts it is clear that, while we must not fail to cultivate the churches which appear as non-contributing, we are to depend for our greatest increase upon those which at least maintain regular services of their own. What proportion of the membership in the more prosperous churches make regular contributions, and how many of the contributors give according to their means, are the questions most vitally related to our income.

Among all these churches various methods and agencies have been employed. The District Secretary has been called upon for numerous

addresses before churches, associations, colleges, and Christian Endeavor societies and conventions. Incidental to this work, he has given not less than twenty-five lectures with the stereopticon, generally to large audiences.

Several missionaries have given royal assistance in this department. Among them, Dr. W. S. Ament, Rev. W. P. Sprague, and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, of China; Revs. Fred R. Bunker, Charles N. Ransom, and W. E. Fay, of Africa; Dr. J. P. Jones, of India; Rev. H. K. Wingate and Miss Johanna L. Graf, of Turkey, the last named having made an extensive tour among our German churches. In addition to these a number of able speakers have been employed by the Woman's Board. Their message has well supplemented the wise and skilful labors of the officers of that Board.

I should not fail to speak of the admirable service rendered the Board by Dr. J. F. Loba, a member of the recent Deputation to India. At several state and local conventions and to many churches, including probably seventy audiences in all, he has spoken with marked effectiveness.

AT THE CHICAGO OFFICE.

At this center we have been in correspondence with all the churches in this district. Our literature has been kept in constant circulation. An incident in this department has been the placing in proper hands of about 500 copies of the Board's valuable booklet on "Conditional Gifts." Some months ago Dr. Humphrey kindly consented to bring down to date from material which we were able to supply, his "Story of the Bees," a leaflet which has received wide circulation.

Through correspondence with committees and individuals, an effort has been made to secure a foreign missionary address in every one of the hundred local associations in this district. Many favorable responses have been received, and material to aid speakers in preparing addresses has been supplied. Superintendents of Sunday schools have been addressed, both by circular and personal letter, and 206 Sunday schools are found to have observed our newly established Foreign Missionary Day. Correspondence with the Christian Endeavor societies has been classified by states, the societies of each state being asked to support their own missionary.

The large miscellaneous work of this office has included the answering of numerous inquiries, attention to various special objects of support, the loaning of stereopticon slides to pastors, conference and correspondence with persons contemplating missionary service, rather frequent attention to certain property belonging to the Board in Chicago, obtaining railroad privileges for missionaries and others, and numerous letters and interviews respecting bequests and other financial interests of the Board. To these may be added some hundreds of personal calls from pastors and workers, which have given opportunity for wider acquaintance and helpful suggestion.

The Coöpérating Committee will make their own report, but the District Secretary wishes here to record his appreciation of their most wise and helpful coöperation. The committee consists of Rev. W. B. Thorp, chairman; Rev. J. F. Loba, D.D.; Pres. Edward D. Eaton, D.D., David Fales, Esq., E. H. Pitkin, Esq., and Thomas C. MacMillan, Esq. Under the auspices of

this committee there was held, early in the year, the largest informal gathering of Corporate Members and friends of the American Board ever convened in this district. Our vice-president, Dr. Hopkins, presided, and President Capen brought a timely message. Many persons participated in the conference which followed. Nearly $3,000 in pledges for the Twentieth Century Fund can be largely traced to the influence of this meeting.

THE FINANCES OF THIS DISTRICT.

(1) The total receipts from this district for the past year have been $197,528.60, the largest income ever recorded in this field. For the past five years the receipts have been, omitting the odd hundreds, $113,000; $134,000; $136,000; $158,000; and $197,000. Much of this increase is due, however, to the generous gifts of a few individuals. (2) It is worthy of note that a little more than half of the large debt reported last year has been paid from the Interior District, but this was made possible only by the royal gift of an unknown friend. (3) A number of very small churches which were encouraged to join the contributing list last year failed to respond this year. This causes a perceptible falling off in the total number reported. (4) The total receipts from the twenty-two churches undertaking the support of their own missionaries has been $9,414.62, as compared with $9,166.65 from the same churches a year ago. Constant and tactful vigilance is required to secure a renewal of pledges in these churches, and even then there are always variable factors. The chief difficulties have arisen from a change of pastors, the removal or death of prominent givers, an uncertainty as to the amount pledged, a tendency among all these churches to begin the year of support at about the same time, which prevents visitation at an opportune date, and a waning of special interest after the lapse of time.

No. 1. — GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Churches contributing from all sources, 1,688.	Churches contributing from all sources, 1,629.
	1901.	1902.
Donations, Churches and Individuals through A. B. C. F. M.	$44,728.13	$51,131.28
Conditional gift, Illinois, available this year	21,175.00	.....
Donations for the Debt	.....	52,716.09
Donations Sunday-schools through A. B. C. F. M.	3,074.23	2,246.15
Donations Y. P. S. C. E. through A. B. C. F. M.	3,743.02	3,524.67
Donations W. B. M. I.	55,763.28	60,040.30
Donations Sunday-schools through W. B. M. I.	1,516.27	1,123.70
Donations Y. P. S. C. E. through W. B. M. I.	4,897.24	4,983.26
	$134,897.17	$175,765.45
Legacies	23,893 40	21,763.15
Total	$158,790.57	$197,528.60

No. 2. — ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1901.

States.	Number of churches.	Number of churches contributing from all sources.	Number of churches taking public collections for American Board.	A. B. C. F. M.			W. B. M. I.			Totals.	Legacies.
				Churches and individuals.	Sunday-schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Missionary Societies.	Sunday-schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.		
Indiana	59	27	8	$145.01	$7.09	$20.95	$693.97	$14.81	$84.79	$966.62	.....
Michigan	341	236	152	7,154.92	479.84	541.32	5,880.29	108.49	533.91	14,698.77	$175.00
Illinois	363	290	202	15,782.60	827.18	1,098.27	23,316.79	316.84	1,226.33	42,568.01	10,086.33
Illinois Conditional gift, available 1901	....	....	....	21,175.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,175.00	.....
Wisconsin	253	170	130	5,706.88	234.36	237.84	4,708.20	147.83	770.61	11,805.72	1,212.97
Iowa	318	230	141	4,350.95	404.82	581.45	7,454.99	307.45	689.14	13,788.80	8,874.51
Missouri	237	150	99	4,152.88	298.47	162.99	4,746.79	236.53	515.44	10,113.10	3,122.27
Kansas	77	58	40	1,338.50	85.04	180.12	2,444 53	65.99	124.75	4,238.93	100.00
Nebraska	173	118	60	1,517.04	155.97	30.95	1,594.50	63.70	440.80	3,802.96	322.32
North Dakota	205	133	92	1,586.38	184.42	451.94	1,329.16	60.64	107.04	3,719.58	.....
South Dakota	89	44	23	128.89	40.56	30.16	190.56	8.40	41.70	440.27	.....
Colorado	147	95	68	800.46	92.99	105.50	853.68	30.84	86.68	1,970.15	.....
Wyoming	70	46	29	695 81	128.80	203.60	2,169.17	97.75	246.05	3,541.18	.....
Montana	12	7	5	50.65	19.16	28.70	118.25	2.00	.....	218.76	.....
Texas	16	9	7	149.67	2.80	7.30	37.45	.....	.....	197.22	.....
Indian Territory	28	8	4	62.38	40.11	.....	192.25	45.00	30.00	369.74	.....
Oklahoma	1	1	1	5.40	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.40	.....
Arkansas	75	17	13	480.79	10.39	.....	22.70	.....	.....	513.88	.....
Louisiana	3	2	2	19.55	5.00	8.75	.....	.....	.....	33.30	.....
Kentucky	37	8	8	71.18	9.56	14.50	.....	.....	.....	95.24	.....
Tennessee	22	3	2	8.00	2.50	1.04	1.00	.....	.....	12.54	.....
Alabama	43	15	12	160.06	14.43	32.00	7.00	10.00	.....	223.49	.....
Mississippi	111	19	13	352.53	26.29	5 64	2.00	.....	.....	386.46	.....
	5	2	2	7.60	2.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.05	.....
Totals	2,685	1,688	1,113	$65,903.13	$3,074.23	$3,743.02	$55,763.28	$1,516.27	$4,897.24	$134,897.17	$23,893.40

No. 3.—ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1902.

States.	Number of churches.	Number of churches contributing from all sources.	Number of churches taking public collections for American Board.	A. B. C. F. M.			W. B. M. I.				
				Churches and individuals.	Sunday-schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Missionary societies.	Sunday-schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Totals.	Legacies.
Indiana	62	33	10	$366.57	$10.79	$24.81	$751.41	$40.42	$63.45	$1,257.45	$1,034.78
Michigan	341	205	106	6,135.16	367.26	456.14	5,649.29	97.63	372.18	13,077.66	4,002.00
Illinois	364	275	186	69,802.26	489.49	1,022.59	25,228.09	166.22	1,512.12	98,220.77	13,838.91
Wisconsin	269	161	122	6,360.65	247.06	229.64	4,968.23	96.49	635.28	12,537.35	458.95
Iowa	316	239	136	7,113.66	315.02	641.03	9,114.92	277.75	781.29	18,243.67	1,005.33
Minnesota	216	138	82	5,420.42	264.08	186.14	4,263.52	219.66	444.44	10,798.26	801.68
Missouri	75	58	38	1,720.03	71.63	127.31	4,110.57	74.81	178.15	6,282.50	.....
Kansas	173	113	48	966.50	71.42	24.46	1,507.92	78.12	410.11	3,058.53	621.50
Nebraska	202	137	96	1,598.07	153.89	403.90	1,248.61	33.79	143.41	3,581.67	.....
North Dakota	100	52	33	261.13	29.83	46.26	169 78	9.24	44.56	560.80	.....
South Dakota	149	95	62	856.65	80.93	93.95	845.92	20.05	82.27	1,979.77	.....
Colorado	79	44	24	1,809.77	34.19	187.46	1,777.88	2.02	297.00	4,108.32	.....
Wyoming	13	11	7	67.75	11.75	1.57	123.91	.....	.....	204.98	.....
Montana	15	6	5	329.16	10.35	6.45	64.60	.....	7.00	417.56	.....
Texas	25	7	5	42.50	35.60	.....	151.25	7.50	7.50	244.35	.....
Indian Territory	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	83	14	3	59.71	5.13	10 80	45.47	.....	4.50	125.61	.....
Arkansas	4	1	1	16.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
Louisiana	40	6	5	32.84	3.80	40.00	.....	.....	.....	76.64	.....
Kentucky	23	2	2	313.89	.....	3.00	9.98	.....	.....	326.87	.....
Tennessee	44	11	9	300.28	9.14	15.00	8.95	.....	.....	333.37	.....
Alabama	111	19	15	251.37	27.72	2.16	.....	.....	.....	281.25	.....
Mississippi	5	2	1	23.00	2.07	2.00	.....	.....	.....	27.07	.....
	2,713	1,629	996	$103,847.37	$2,246.15	$3,524.67	$60,040.30	$1,123.70	$4,983.26	$175,765.45	$21,763.15

But with these limitations, which it has taken some years of experience fully to disclose, this method of work has added very materially to the average contributions from the churches enlisted.

So the year's busy record closes, and with little pause we turn to face the responsibilities which the new year brings.

REPORT FROM THE PACIFIC COAST AGENCY.

The Rev. Walter Frear, General Agent, makes the following report from the Pacific Coast Agency, with office in the Y. M. C. A. Building, San Francisco: —

The story of the year for this District must be brief. The little of it that can be told here cannot differ greatly from previous reports. The work goes on much the same.

I desire to say, at this time, that my eleven years of service, now nearly completed, have been to me a privilege, in the share they have given me in the good work and in associations most agreeable, in friendly and business ways with our many missionaries whose fields border the Pacific, and in relations very pleasant with the officers of the Board, and with pastors and friends of missions in the District.

Financially the outcome of the year has been gratifying. The advance in the preceding year was such that a further increase was hardly hoped for. But the gain has been larger. In 1897 the receipts from all sources were $8,533. Without a decline in any year since then, they had risen in 1901 to $15,075. In 1902 they are $17,174, an advance in the six years of one hundred per cent. This year's gain would have been larger had not a half score or more of our good churches for various reasons failed to get in their customary offerings.

It is gratifying to be able to report not only a larger giving by many churches, but a widening interest in missions, a readier recognition of the great obligation, and a more cordial welcome to appeal.

Territorially the District is vast. In self-supporting churches it is very small.

Our table on the opposite page gives the financial results in detail, the bracketed figures permitting comparison with the previous year.

It will be noticed that the increase has been quite general. In the figures for California are included $648 in legacies to the Board and $243.79 to the Woman's Board. Also in California $161, and in Washington $25 for the debt.

The field work has had its usual limitations. Our missionaries in passing have done good service in various parts of the field. Dr. Ament, of China, in his brief stay, and Mr. Perkins, of India, in his longer presence, were especially useful. The General Association of Oregon was addressed by your Agent; that of Washington by Miss Luella Miner; and that of California by Dr. George C. Adams. District associates and churches within reaching distance have been visited. The correspondence in reference to offerings as well as business has been extensive.

States.	Number of churches.	Resident members.	Churches giving to A. B. C. F. M.	A. B. C. F. M., S. S., C. E., and individuals.	W. B. M. P.	Totals.	Increase 1902.
Alaska	3 (3)	57 (55)	.. (1)	..... ($10.00)	....	..... ($10.00)	$10.00 .....
Arizona	6 (7)	253 (295)	2 (3)	219.15 (21.35)	..... ($2.00)	219.15 (23.35)	195.80 .....
California	216 (200)	16,129 (15,822)	101 (94)	9,021.26 (7,935.02)	4,917.99 (4,582.87)	13,939.25 (12,517.89)	1,421.36 .....
Idaho	16 (11)	709 (569)	8 (4)	100.84 (90 40)	....	100.84 (90.40)	10.44 .....
Oregon	55 (52)	2,922 (2,732)	27 (31)	911.22 (569.73)	348.89 (273.17)	1,260.11 (842.90)	417.21 .....
Nevada	1 (1)	86 (83)	.. (1)	..... (5.00)	....	..... (5.00)	..... (5.00)
New Mexico	5 (6)	204 (203)	2 (2)	53.25 (20.50)	....	53.25 (20.50)	32.75 .....
Utah	9 (9)	763 (644)	5 (5)	51.45 (216.70)	43.84 (10.00)	95.29 (226.70)	..... (131.41)
Washington	125 (132)	5,871 (5,676)	50 (37)	956.37 (838.26)	550.00 (500.00)	$1,506.37 (1,338.26)	168.11 .....
Totals	436 (421)	26,994 (26,059)	194 (187)	$11,313.54 (9,706.96)	$5,860.72 (5,368.04)	$17,174.26 (15,075.00)	$2,099.26 .....

There is evident need of more campaign and field work than your Agent, with the business duties of the office, is able to do. Extended absences to remoter parts of this territory of magnificent distances have been quite impossible. Especially in Oregon and Washington has the desire been expressed for a wider presentation of the work of the Board. It is to be hoped that the time is not distant when such office facilities and help here will be provided as will enable your representative to go more widely afield.

The business of the Agency has been in larger volume than ever. There has been no abatement in the difficult duties and problems connected with the Micronesian Mission. The small schooner purchased last year, on her return from her uncompleted and disappointing voyage, required an extensive overhauling to make her suitable for a better service. The two houses, as planned, have been sent to Ponape and to Guam for the new work in those islands. Large amounts of material for rebuilding and reëquipping our destroyed properties in China have been arranged for and purchased through this Agency. The office has continued to be in large measure the medium of transfer between the missionaries and their friends in this country.

The passing missionaries, numbering with their families about fifty persons, have received cordial attention.

CO-OPERATING SOCIETIES.

Very material help is granted to the missions of the American Board through the affiliated societies of publication, both of the Bible and a Chris-

tian literature. For many years we have been most happy to record some of the external results of this partnership.

Bible Society.

The Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, Rev. William I. Haven, D.D., gives us the "record of grants made directly to the missions of the Board in Austria, Spain, Micronesia, and Africa as amounting to $4,196.75. In addition to these, through the regular agency in the Levant, there have been special appropriations to the missions of the American Board in the Turkish Empire; and through the agencies in Mexico, China, and Japan, special appropriations for the American Board of Missions there, of which we keep no account in the office at New York."

Tract Society.

The Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract Society in New York, the Rev. George L. Shearer, D.D., reports "that in many cases we have aided the several Boards by making appropriations to Religious Tract Societies, evangelical but not undenominational, which are preparing a literature available for all the missions such as the Japan Tract and Book Society, the Korea Religious Tract Society, the North China, the Shanghai and the 'Diffusion' at Shanghai, the Christian Literature Society at Madras, and the Bombay Religious Tract Society, but we have sent specifically to the A. B. C. F. M. in five of its missions, money value amounting to $515. We regret that the amount appropriated is not larger both directly to the Board and to the institutions abroad, which are auxiliaries to it in the supply of literature. In addition to this we have made grants of publications to the missionaries of the American Board at foreign stations amounting to $448.84."

C. S. S. and P. S.

The Congregational Sunday School and Publication Society has rendered assistance to many of the missionaries and native helpers of the Board during the year, in nine of the missions and twenty-one different stations. The value of its donations has been $204.86. In no kindred way can a small sum of money accomplish so much good. A package of illuminated text cards or a lesson roll has a fascination to the pupils in our mission schools.

FINANCIAL.

Some readers of this report may have heard the addresses of the Rev. Prebendary Fox, of the Church Missionary Society of London, at the Student Volunteer Convention, in Toronto, last winter. One or two remarks made by him left an impression upon many. "Why is it," he said, "that the financial problem with regard to foreign missions, which ought to be the easiest of solution, is, in our experience, unhappily the most difficult to grapple with?" Unhappily it is the one hard problem with which we are struggling year by year. It is a grand triumph, for which we are grateful in the extreme, that the year closes without debt. Already it is said that the prosperous times have put the Board upon a sound basis. Already the pressure is taken from the hearts of many, and it is said that the Board is all right financially, and therefore the urgency for larger gifts from the churches is lessened. This will be the rock upon which we may again strike to the detriment of the cause

we love so well. We are grateful for prosperous times, but it must not be forgotten that in the counsels of the Prudential Committee there have been sober hours when the knife has been applied, cutting its way to the quick of a growing and prosperous work. We must, therefore, reluctantly sound the warning, at just the point of our freedom and surpassing gladness.

RECEIPTS.

The story of receipts might be told in varied forms and with extensive contrasts, but such things confuse, hence the simpler form is better. The so-called regular donations, unconditioned by the donors, from individuals, churches, and societies, were $504,935.36, a loss from last year of $4,262.52. Of this sum, the several Woman's Boards generously contributed $214,710.61, an increase over the previous year of $16,054.99. (From the Woman's Board of Boston, $137,188.73, an increase over the previous year of $9,314.64; from the Woman's Board of the Interior, Chicago, $72,075.75, an increase over the previous year of $6,832.83; from the Woman's Board of the Pacific, $5,432.76, a loss from the previous year of $105.85.) The contributions to the distinctive work of the American Board have decreased by a little over $20,000, as compared with one year ago. This is the only discouraging feature in the whole financial situation this year.

Donations.

There is no subject more the occasion of conjecture than the outcome of legacies in any given year. The fluctuations one year ago occasioned the debt. The fluctuations back again this year enable us to close the year without debt. As compared with last year, the legacies show an increase of $49,810.03. We are conscious of "a great cloud of witnesses." The receipts from permanent funds are but slightly different from last year, being a few dollars less.

Legacies.

The tendency to specialize in gifts, which has many advantages, is not fully understood when such specializing affects the regular work of the Board. The fact that the Board has such excellent credit, and will meet all its pledges, is not a reason why any one should send his gift as a special. Such gifts have a value, but many are surprised to find that they have not helped the Board to meet its expenses, the rather it sometimes happens that money is taken away from the regular channels. There is no help so great to the Board, and no value so great for the missions, as that which enables the Board, first of all, to meet its current expenses. Those expenses are supposed to represent the most important needs of the missions. The special gifts last year amounted to $42,717.42, an increase over the previous year of $934.49.

Specials.

The receipts from all sources, not including moneys for the debt, were $741,454.39, an increase over last year of $44,083.49. We have not forgotten the magnificent hour at Hartford when, under the guidance of Him to whom much prayer had been made, the debt was all pledged. The spirit and power of that meeting have not been lost when we remember that the pledges were all made good in a most remarkable way, and that for the debt of $102,341.38 the treasury received the whole and an overplus of $1,310.08. The total receipts from all sources last year amounted to the grand total of $845,105.85. We thank God and take courage.

EXPENDITURES.

It will be a serious time, about a month hence, when the Prudential Committee will be brought face to face with the expense problem of the coming year. Guard the matter as we may, the calls which have attached to them the imperative "must" will arise, and the Committee will respond. This last year has been no exception. The lines of expenditures have been drawn taut, and yet the imperative has prevailed to make the expenses of the year larger than the previous year by $24,222.23. The total expenditures were $741,303.35. Apart from the receipts for the debt we have met all expenses with a surplus of $151.04, which, added to the overplus from debt pledges, leaves a total on hand at the beginning of the year of $1,461.12. To our God be all the praise!

SPECIAL ITEMS CONCERNING INCOME.

Individual Gifts.

It has not been forgotten that the magnificent gift of over $48,000 announced at Hartford last year, one of the most princely in the history of the Board, awakened a peculiar enthusiasm, and was at the foundation of the appeal for the removal of the indebtedness, which was so eminently successful. The unnamed donor of that gift was greatly cheered to know how much of enthusiasm, as well as of pecuniary profit, his thoughtful generosity engendered. Early this year we were made glad because of another gift, of a royal kind, of $20,000 for the current expenses of the Board. This sum has been a factor all the year in counting our income. It is still the anticipation of the Committee that many men of large means will find it a delight to consecrate large gifts, year by year, to this work of the Board. We need for the coming year a multiplication of such givers, who will "have a mind" to lift the Board from uncertainty as to financial support.

Churches.

Jesus Christ has set before His churches the great work for which He gave His life, every particle of His sacred being, namely, for the saving of men and nations, and the establishment of His kingdom on earth. There are two points which have taken our attention as relates to the churches; first, that, with a growing work on the part of the Board, so many of the churches have only an ambition "to do as well this year as last." Simply holding one's own in an advancing kingdom is not enough to satisfy Christ or the law of progress. Then the other point, a companion of many years: how to bring all the churches and all the members into line with the most stirring and Christ-like work in all the world, that of "preaching the gospel to every creature." Let us here be mindful of the struggling condition of so many churches, perhaps twelve hundred, in a transition state each year, as regards house of worship and minister, and half as many more with a small membership, hardly averaging twenty-five each. Some of the churches may be described by this pathetic letter received at the Rooms: "We have no minister now, no preaching in the Congregational church, and no Sunday school, and consequently no collection." We may pray the blessing of the Heavenly Father upon such churches. We would pray that every one may learn the source of life and health in the saying of the Lord Jesus, "It is

more blessed to give than to receive." Last year we received contributions from 3,528 of our churches for foreign missions, leaving 2,225 from which no offering came; but of these, sixty-one are in the Hawaiian Islands, and would not contribute directly to the Board. As compared with last year, this shows a loss in contributing churches of eighty-eight.

Sunday Schools.

In view of the conflict that had arisen with other special Sunday anniversaries, at the meeting last year it was voted to change the Sunday school Foreign Missionary Day to the last Sabbath in October. The effect seemed to be injurious last year because so many schools could not make the change at so late a day. Hence the gifts were not so large as had been hoped, nor the number of contributing schools so many. The motto of the Sunday school department, "calling out the Reserves," is still a fitting one and will continue so until we have in a measure realized the request made by the President of the Board to the Sunday schools, that they give $100,000 per year to the Board for foreign missions. About 1,200 schools made contributions last year, in amount about $14,000. Could all the schools do in a like measure, the hopes of the President would be realized. There are large calls at the present time for the programme for the Missionary Sunday, October 26, which includes an exercise on "India for Christ," and the annual letter from the President of the Board to the Sunday schools.

Endeavor Societies.

There are 4,006 Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor connected with the Congregational churches, 2,581 Junior Societies, and 125 Intermediate Societies. In our report, it is probable that the Juniors should not be counted in our figures. Offerings have been received from 1,599 Endeavor Societies, or 158 more than last year, but the amount contributed was less than last year by $1,634. We believe that next year will change this record.

It is interesting to note that the Chinese Sunday school classes, scattered here and there in our churches, contributed nearly one thousand dollars to our work.

The most agreeable relations with the Congregational Foreign Missionary Board of Canada have been maintained and the contributions from that source, largely for the work in the West Central African Mission, have been most gratifying.

We could wish that all who contemplate making wills would investigate the value of such remembrances to the American Board, as also the care exercised in the administration of wills on the part of the Board. Mention was made last year of the Conditional Gifts, by which persons desiring to remember the Board with a portion of their money give it to the Board now, and in return are guaranteed the payment of a stipulated sum, semi-annually, so long as they live. Since last year a goodly number of persons have availed themselves of this admirable method of safe investment.

PROSPECTS.

With the largest gratitude for the divine favors upon the closing year, we look with hope to the coming year, which we pray may be the happiest

and most successful of all. In speaking of the coming year, one of the Corporate Members has written: "I feel that next year . . . I can give more to the American Board. I will give $1,000 to the most urgent need. I hope the churches will raise $100,000 extra next year, for advance in heathen lands. Don't let the work stop. God can open the purses of those who have abundance, and if they will not turn their money into His treasury, it may fall somewhere else to their sorrow." This is the note the Committee would sound, "Don't let the work stop." It will be our purpose and deliberate plan: —

To press the need of an advance upon all our churches through the best channel, the pastors;

To do all that is in our power to keep the pastors informed of the immediate need, and ask them to carry to their people the story of need;

To plan in each section of the country where we have Corporate Members, for their coöperation in accomplishing the needful end — a contribution from every church and from every member, in proportion to ability;

To advance with fresh vigor upon the young people, for the sake of their present ability to give, as well as for their future responsibility in advancing the Kingdom of God on the earth. The Sunday schools and Endeavor societies must be encouraged and instructed, and so brought into line with the list of givers;

To increase the company of individual helpers — and they are now a host — who will be ready ever to lift at the burdens which are carried on many a mission field. The personal touch and the personal gifts of the past year were immensely cheering. Of the thousands of letters sent out, we cannot recall a reply that was other than sympathetic and friendly, even when the last dollar had been given.

It has already been seen that a goodly company of missionaries have gone to the field since the meeting one year ago. The number of young people in preparation for this work is larger than ever. The movements among students in behalf of Bible and mission study, and the Volunteer Movement for Missions, are hopeful in the extreme, and seeing in imagination the thousands of students thus engaged, the outlook is full of cheer. The appeal for laborers will be heard, and hearts will respond, "Here are we, send us."

The financial prospects are as good as in any year of the Board's history. The number of warm-hearted friends of the Board is large. If we could but be free of debt, we have been told, then the men of means would come up to the work with new energy and larger giving. The opportunity is at hand, and as the raising of the debt has not caused suffering on the part of any, would it not be a great blessing if this year another $100,000 extra should find its way into our treasury, and thence into the mission world as a living power over souls? We have evidence that the western country is increasing in wealth, and already increased contributions come to us from that source. The country as a whole is prosperous, and shall not Christian institutions feel the impulse of this prosperity? We believe there is confidence in the Christian integrity of the Board whose history has been honorable.

More than all this, God reigns and has purposed to subdue the world to himself. The silver and the gold are his, and hearts are controlled by him. The work he has begun in connection with the American Board he will finish. We therefore feel in view of these considerations that the outlook is hopeful. It is the intention to use every endeavor to lay our claims before the great constituency afresh, in the faith that men and means will be provided adequate to the present exigencies, and also for a far-reaching system of missionary effort in every part of our missionary world.

With reverent gratitude to Almighty God for his abounding grace, we cannot do less than adopt the language of the prophet of old: "Praise the Lord, call upon his name, declare his doings among the people, make mention that his name is exalted; for he hath done excellent things: this in known in all the earth."

THE MISSIONS.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.

BAILUNDU. — Wesley M. Stover, William E. Fay, *Ordained;* Mrs. Bertha D. Stover, Mrs. Annie M. Fay, Mrs. Marion M. Webster.

KAMUNDONGO. — William H. Sanders, Frederick C. Wellman, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Sarah B. Sanders, Mrs. Lydia I. Wellman, Miss Sarah Stimpson, Miss Emma C. Redick.

CHISAMBA. — Walter T. Currie, *Ordained;* A. Yale Massey, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Amy J. Currie, Mrs. Ella M. Massey, Miss Helen J. Melville, Miss Margaret W. Melville, Miss Diadem Bell.

SAKANJIMBA. — Thomas W. Woodside, *Ordained;* Mrs. Emma D. Woodside, Miss Rose A. Bower, M.D., *Physician*, Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell.

In this country. — Frank W. Read, *Ordained;* Mrs. Annie W. Read.

Four stations; 12 outstations; 7 ordained men, 1 a physician; 8 wives; 7 single women, 1 a physician; 10 native preachers; 22 native teachers; 5 other native helpers; 4 churches; 163 members, 24 added on confession this year; 20 preaching places; average congregations, 1,542; 1,140 Sunday school pupils; 1 theological school, 13 students; 10 common schools, 1,146 pupils, of whom 536 are girls; 2 hospitals; 4 dispensaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Read are taking a furlough, after nearly ten years of constant and laborious service; and Miss Fay has been released from her connection with the Board, after eight years of faithful and devoted service. Mr. and Mrs. Fay are on their way returning to the field, accompanied by Miss Campbell and Miss Arnoldi, going out for the first time, the latter expecting to become the wife of Dr. Massey. Mrs. Wellman and Miss Margaret Melville have rejoined the mission, accompanied by Miss Bell, who went for the first time to reënforce the Chisamba station.

The year has been marked by energetic work along all the usual lines, with results somewhat larger and more significant than those of previous years. The foundations seem wisely laid and solid; the methods of work well chosen and successful, and the external conditions grow more favorable year by year. In July tidings came of an uprising of the natives around Bailundu against the Portuguese authorities, in which for a time it seemed as if our missionaries had been involved. Detailed news in regard to the trouble and the course of events connected with it have been slowly coming in, and although we are assured that our missionaries are in safety and the mission property undisturbed, the conditions surrounding the stations, especially around Bailundu, are clearly very much disturbed and the work of the stations must for a time be seriously interrupted. The usual route between the coast and Bailundu has been closed for some time, and the missionaries who last set out for the field left the steamer at Loanda, and at the present writing are detained at a station of the Methodist Episcopal Mission to the north of our mission some two hundred miles. It is hoped that settled conditions will soon prevail and our missionaries can resume their work.

In consequence of the interruption of communication with the mission, the reports usually gathered at the annual meeting have not yet reached the Rooms, and the following report is made up from the letters that have been received during the year, and is necessarily brief and imperfect.

Bailundu, 1881. — The absence of Mr. Fay in this country has left a great burden of labor upon Mr. Stover. The presence and aid of Mr. Moffatt during a portion of the year has been a partial relief. The condition of work in the station in every respect appears to be encouraging quite beyond anything that has been reported for many years past. Those who temporarily withdrew from the church for a time have been coming back one by one, till practically they are all restored. Fresh additions have been made to the church during the year. Thirteen were received at a single communion, one of them being the child of Christian parents. The total number of communicants on this station is fifty-five, and a class of catechumens has reached the number of forty. On the first Sunday of January last, the new church building was opened, and filled with a rejoicing congregation. This church, like that which preceded it, has been built wholly by the natives, without cost to the Board, the missionaries giving simply superintendence and sympathy. Upon the opening day of worship in the new church, nearly thirty made a new beginning in the Christian life, several of them being old men who have long heard the gospel.

Outstation work has been prosecuted with excellent results, and the field reached by the mission is enlarging from year to year in a natural and promising way. The schools of the station have been maintained as usual, with very large attendance. The day schools report an attendance of 230, with fifty in the kindergarten. The quality of the work done in these schools has received very favorable comment from a Portuguese captain, who has given them a thorough visitation during the year, and made report to the government.

In the absence of Mr. Fay, Mr. Stover has taken general charge of the medical work. The scourge of smallpox visiting the region has made it necessary to vaccinate a great number of the natives, with almost uniformly good results.

The time has come when the work of this station, if duly pressed, may be expected to make rapid growth, with a wide enlargement of area reached by its influence.

Kamundongo, 1886. — This station has rejoiced in a full force of laborers, and the work has been carried forward along many lines. Mr. Sanders is the treasurer of the station and superintends the schools at all the outstations, and has shared with Dr. Wellman in the work of preaching and the religious care of the station. Dr. Wellman is directly charged with the medical work, in addition to sharing with Mr. Sanders in the care of the station, and is also in charge of the Sunday school. Mrs. Sanders superintends the printing, and aids her husband in the work of the treasury. The station schools are under the efficient direction of Miss Stimpson and Miss Redick. The audiences that gather for Sunday worship at the station are very large, increasing steadily from month to month. The rooms are overcrowded, and there is

need of providing a larger place for these assemblies. The Sunday school is also large in numbers, 200 pupils being enrolled. Beside the missionaries, who share in the work of instruction, there are eight natives who teach classes in the school.

In the outstations, which are now nine in number, the work is pressed steadily, with the employment of a large number of native preachers and teachers. Here, also, as at the station, the audiences which gather are large and upon the increase. The schools in the outstations constitute a very important part of the evangelistic work, being in each case a center of evangelistic labor and of wide influence. So successful is this work that the traders have been inclined to oppose it, and to try to break up the schools as the centers of an influence that is opposed to their oppressive practices. One method of opposition is to tie up the teacher and inflict stripes upon him, in order to induce him to give up his work. The girls' boarding school at the station includes twenty-two pupils, who are making excellent progress. Dr. Wellman has written but briefly in regard to the medical work. His time is very much drawn upon in this department, and the good effects of this line of work are felt upon all other parts of the mission enterprise.

It had been expected that Mr. and Mrs. Sanders would come to this country during the summer, but the trouble that has arisen has led them to delay in taking their well-earned furlough.

Chisamba, 1890. — The force at this station has remained essentially as last year, except that toward the close of the year Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt returned from Bailundu to resume their connection with the work. There are six places connected with this station where daily religious services are conducted, and the outstation at Ciyuka is becoming almost as important a center of work as Chisamba itself. Mr. Currie visits this outstation regularly once a month, and reports congregations quite as large as those at Chisamba, often exceeding 500 in number. The schoolhouse, twice enlarged, still holds only about half of those who come. There are gathered at this outstation forty-three candidates for baptism, and thirty-six in the Junior Christian Endeavor Society. The presence of Mr. Bell upon the station has been a great relief to Mr. Currie, in making it possible for him to oversee the outstation work more thoroughly, and in sharing with him the religious work of the station, and especially in directing industrial work. A very goodly product of the carpenter's shop is reported, providing for the demands of the station and, to some degree, for points outside. A new tract of ground, large in dimensions, has been broken up and added to the region under cultivation, and a fresh and much more abundant supply of water has been brought to the station.

The church at Chisamba has received a goodly number of additions during the year, and is in a promising condition. At three of the outstations important schools are conducted, with a total attendance of 274, more than a third of them girls. The kindergarten at Ciyuka numbers nineteen pupils, and that at Chisamba forty-two. The more advanced schools of Chisamba have had a prosperous year.

Dr. Massey reports four buildings already erected for the purposes of

the hospital, the cost of these being defrayed by special gifts from friends of the mission in Canada. These buildings are built of sun-dried brick and thatched with grass, and are admirably adapted to their uses, though built at small expense. The plan of the hospital includes as many more houses, and the sums for erecting them are either already in hand or soon will be. Dr. Massey reports the receipts from the natives nearly doubled, and those from the whites whom he has served as nearly trebled. The hospital work for natives has diminished somewhat, but the receipts from office consultations from the whites have almost doubled. Upon the whole, the medical work at this station is well established, is favorably received, and is already gathering the marked attention and confidence of the natives and of the white people who are within reach.

Sakanjimba, 1893. — Mr. and Mrs. Read, who have long been at this station, during the year withdrew for much-needed rest in this country, and the responsibilities of the station were thrown upon Mr. Woodside alone. Mr. and Mrs. Neipp, formerly of the Phil-African League, who had given assistance, were also compelled to come to this country for medical relief. The church, the organization of which was mentioned last year, reports additions to its membership, with a very goodly number openly confessing Christ and soon to apply for baptism. The Week of Prayer was observed at this station, as at the others of the mission, with excellent results. One outstation has been established, with a school under the care of a native teacher, and visited frequently by the members of the station. Other preaching places are also opening, and the outlook of the station for a widening work is cheering. The superintendance of the school work at the station has necessarily fallen very largely upon Mr. Woodside, and prevented as active a campaign in the field at large as would otherwise have been possible. Miss Dr. Bower has aided very materially in the work of the schools, to the detriment of the medical work to which she is specially devoted. It will be a great relief when Miss Campbell, already under appointment and now on her way, but detained outside the limits of the mission thus far, shall have reached Sakanjimba and taken up her share of the work there.

This glimpse of the work of the mission, gathered from the correspondence of the year, indicates steady growth, enlarging opportunity and such favorable regard for the missionaries and their labors, on the part of the people, as to insure enlarging results in the years to come. It is hoped that the disturbances with which the story of the year closes will soon be rightly adjusted, and will tend to the enlargement of the work.

EAST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.

Mt. Silinda.— Francis W. Bates, *Ordained;* William L. Thompson, M.D., *Physician;* C. C. Fuller, *Teacher;* Mrs. Laura H. Bates, Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, Mrs. Julia B. Fuller.

Chikore.— William T. Lawrence, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Florence H. Lawrence.

Melsetter.— Miss H. J. Gilson.

In this country.— George A. Wilder, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Alice C. Wilder.

Three stations; 6 outstations; 2 ordained men; 2 physicians; 1 teacher; 6 women; 6 Zulu assistants; one native teacher; 4 other native helpers; 1 church, 41 members; 11 preaching places; average congregation, 600; 2 Sunday schools, 200 Sunday school pupils; 1 boarding school, 64 pupils; 2 common schools, 41 pupils; 2 dispensaries; 1,453 treatments; native contributions, $44.90.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have joined the mission, taking with them the plant for the Industrial Department, of which Mr. Fuller is to be the director. By means of special gifts and advantageous purchases it was possible to provide a fairly good plant, and when in place and in working order it will make a notable addition to the forces of the mission.

Miss Gilson has removed to Melsetter, to take charge of a high school there and to extend the influence of the mission. The expenses of this school, including Miss Gilson's salary, are provided by the government. Miss Herrick is this year taking Miss Gilson's place in the school at Mt. Silinda.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilder are detained in this country, against their desire, by the cattle plague, which makes it impossible for them to get their goods to the station at the present time.

Mt. Silinda, 1893.— The transfer of Miss Gilson to Melsetter, to take charge of a school under government patronage for colonial children, and the coming of Miss Herrick temporarily to fill her place, represent the changes in the force at this station. Miss Gilson's new work is regarded as important to the best influence of the mission, and Melsetter thus becomes practically a new station. A second teacher in the girls' school and another ordained missionary are needed for the proper equipment of the station. The coming of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller with the industrial plant is looked for with eager and joyful anticipation.

The entire force of the station, whatever the special department of each one, has shared in pushing forward the evangelizing work. The church services, prayer meetings and Sunday school have been well attended. Mrs. Thompson has had charge of the inquirers' class, and three of its members have been received to the church. Good reports come from church members who work in the mines and towns of Rhodesia, several sending back contributions to the church. The gifts of the year to home and foreign missions were $44.89. Two church members, in whom much confidence was reposed, have proved unworthy.

Sunday services have been regularly maintained at Kombani's kraal, two miles from the station, under the care of Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, at Gangani's kraal, four miles south, and at Matanga's, three miles southwest; and less frequently in various other places in the surrounding country. The promising work at Mangundis has been abandoned, the lack of a suitable dwelling-house at this point exposing missionaries and Zulu helpers so as seriously to undermine their health. At a comparatively small cost this want might be met, and one of the most promising fields, cultivated from the beginning of the mission, would yield abundant harvests.

The request of the mission for permission to open a new station, for enlarged work, still awaits favorable consideration. Title deeds to more than 27,000 acres of land, including the fine Silinda forest, have at last been se-

cured, and the station is established in a plant of exceptional value, and healthfulness, and promise.

Miss Herrick, who has been in charge of the school at Mt. Silinda since February last, speaks in warmest commendation of the work of Miss Gilson and of the progress which this school has made under her care, and places a high value on the services of the Zulu assistant. Sixty-four pupils were enrolled, and the average attendance was ninety-five per cent of the enrollment The members of the two highest classes give all the instruction to the chart and primer classes, under the supervision of the principal, and have shown great interest and earnestness in the work. Both boys and girls have industrial training for two hours daily, according to a government requirement. The boys have worked on the school premises, cutting grass, and preparing a foot-ball ground; while the girls practice sewing, cutting and making their own clothes, under the superintendence of the wives of the Zulu helpers. Laundry work has recently been added, and boys instructed therein. The younger brothers and sisters of the pupils in the school are coming in greater and greater numbers, showing that the good influence of the school is felt in all the homes.

The course of study is necessarily very elementary — reading in English and Zulu, the first principles of arithmetic and geography, writing and singing. Forty-five minutes daily are given to devotions and Bible study. The three boys who united with the church this year were pupils in this school. Much is expected from the enlarged facilities which the school will enjoy upon the establishment of the Industrial department.

Chikore, 1897.— During the year Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence have been in charge of the station, Dr. and Mrs. Wilder being absent on furlough. Dr. Lawrence has been greatly aided by two efficient Zulu helpers, Elijah Hlanti and Tom Tongo. The regular work, evangelistic, educational and medical, has been continued as far as possible, and a good report is made. Sunday services were maintained at the station and at three other points on the farm of 20,000 acres belonging to the station. The wives of the Zulu helpers, Dalita and Anna, have visited the kraals and held services with the women one day each week, so far as family duties would permit. A brick house was built last year at a point three miles north of the station, called Saquingi's kraal, the work all being done by the natives under Dr. Lawrence's supervision. Tom Tongo and his family have occupied this house, and devoted themselves to Christian work, with most happy results already apparent.

The inquirers mentioned in last year's report have held on and are making progress. Some of them are now at the mines. Two of the number go out to the kraals every Sunday to hold services. There is a class for the inquirers every Sunday at the station, besides the Sunday school, and a prayer meeting at the missionary's home every evening in charge of Elijah Hlanti. The attendance at preaching service on Sunday is from 100 to 125; seven new names have been added to the list of inquirers, four of whom are young people living on the farm. One of the latter has gone to the Silinda boarding school and has been received to the church. Christmas was observed in the usual way, affording great delight to all who could be present. There are

clear evidences that the people are coming to confide in the missionaries and Zulu helpers, and to look to them for counsel and help. The school at the station has been taught by Elijah Hlanti and by his wife Dalita, and has been open throughout the year. All children within a radius of two miles have been in attendance, making the enrollment thirty, and the average attendance twenty-three. The pupils are taught Zulu reading, arithmetic, writing, spelling, English and vocal music. There is a call for a school at Saquingi's; a building and teacher only are lacking. Were the mission force stronger, the field occupied by this station could all be worked as efficiently as the central portions have been.

Melsetter, 1902. — By the transfer of Miss Gilson to this place, and the opening of a school for both Europeans and natives, for the same purposes as the school at Mt. Silinda was established to promote, Melsetter becomes the third station of the mission, nearly the entire expense being borne by the Colonial government. It has post and telegraph offices, and is in direct communication with Europe and America. Within a radius of fifteen miles there are at least twenty farms with 500 natives living upon them. Whenever a a missionary service is held at the police camp just outside the town, there is a good attendance and a respectful hearing. Jonas, the first of the school boys of Mt. Silinda to establish a Christian home, with his wife, accompanied Miss Gilson to Melsetter, and has held services several times at the camp, on one occasion having an audience of a hundred, with ten chiefs in the district among them. Two native boys have sought instruction from him, and one of them has already gone to the Mt. Silinda school. It is a hopeful beginning of Christian work in a new place.

A cordial welcome awaited Miss Gilson on her arrival at Melsetter, March fifteenth; and offers were made of assistance in putting the buildings in order. The magistrate showed his interest in many ways; the ladies' lawn tennis club offered a prize of $25 to the boy or girl who should first pass the elementary examination of the Cape University, and $50 for the one passing the next higher. The school, which is for Europeans, opened April first with eleven pupils, and very satisfactory work was done the first term. The patrons of the school just now are suffering seriously from the loss of their cattle by plague, but deem the school a necessity which must never be given up.

MEDICAL WORK.

Dr. Thompson, the physician at Mt. Silinda, reports less sickness than in previous years, while the work has been continued on the usual lines. Many facilities for the best work are still lacking, and the results are the more creditable on this account. Much touring is needful to become acquainted with the people and gain their confidence and acquaint them with the aims of the work. The number of treatments was 847, of which 545 were of natives, and the remainder of Europeans and missionaries. Several patients have come over a hundred miles for treatment. Dr. Lawrence has had general charge of Chikore station during Dr. Wilder's absence, and has necessarily been diverted in some degree from medical work. He reports 606 treatments, the native patients being seven times as many as the white.

The work of this mission, though recently begun, and though the mission force is small and the resources at command far from sufficient, widens in area, deepens its hold, and multiplies its fruits from year to year in a most promising way. No mission of the Board in Africa has in the same length of time made a better record. May the blessing of heaven rest upon it more and more!

ZULU MISSION.

ADAMS (Amanzimtote).— Charles W. Kilbon, James C. Dorward, William C. Wilcox, Albert E. LeRoy, *Ordained;* James B. McCord, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Florence H. Dorward, Mrs. Ida C. Wilcox, Mrs. Rhoda C. LeRoy, Mrs. Margaret McCord, Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman, Miss Hattie Clark, Miss Martha E. Price.

IFAFA.— In charge of Mr. Bridgman.

IMFUME.— In charge of Mr. Bridgman.

UMZUMBE.— Mrs. Euphemia S. Harris, Miss Laura M. Mellen, Miss Caroline E. Frost.

DURBAN.— Fred B. Bridgman, *Ordained;* Mrs. Clara D. Bridgman.

LINDLEY (Inanda).— Stephen C. Pixley, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Miss Fidelia Phelps.

UMSUNDUZI.— In charge of Mr. Taylor.

ESIDUMBINI.— James D. Taylor, *Ordained;* Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor, Miss Martha H. Pixley.

GROUTVILLE (Umvoti).— Frederick R. Bunker, *Ordained;* Mrs. Isabel H. Bunker.

MAPUMULO.— In charge of Mr. Taylor.

JOHANNESBURG.— Herbert D. Goodenough, *Ordained.*

In this country.— Charles N. Ransom, *Ordained;* George B. Cowles, Jr., *Teacher;* Mrs. Susan H. Ransom, Mrs. Caroline L. Goodenough, Mrs. Amy B. Cowles.

Eleven stations; 13 outstations; 10 missionaries; 1 teacher; 1 physician; 10 wives; 9 single women; 8 native pastors; 12 other native preachers; 76 native teachers; 301 other native helpers; 23 churches; 3,555 members, 276 received on confession this year; 205 preaching places; average congregations, 9,004; 1,476 Sunday school pupils; 1 theological school, 11 students; 1 boys' high school, 118 students; 2 girls' boarding schools, 240 pupils; 50 common schools, 2,500 pupils; whole number under instruction, 2,869; native contributions, $3,508.56.*

Mr. and Mrs. Bunker and Miss Phelps have rejoined the mission, after furlough. Dr. McCord has passed successfully the several examinations in London required to secure the English certificate, entitling him to practice medicine in Natal, and has returned to his family and work. Mrs. Kilbon, in much weakened health for many years, passed away in December last, leaving a lonely home to her husband and a great vacancy in the mission circle to which she had belonged for twenty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Cowles have come to this country for much needed rest and medical attention, leaving the Seminary at Amanzimtote in the care of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy, with the efficient aid of Miss Clark.

The question of the control and use of the mission reserves, from the beginning a great resource in gathering and holding the community of natives specially under the missionaries' instruction and care, is an active one, as these reserves are constantly becoming more and more an object of desire to the colonists, who see their value, but care nothing for the missionary interests which they serve. Legislation looking to the wresting of these reserves from

* Several points in these statistics are repeated from last year, for want of more specific information.

the missionaries, contrary to right and justice and sacred pledges, is proposed, and there is real danger that the movement may succeed. The missionaries, awake to the danger, have made vigorous protest and have published a strong vindication of their rights, but are still very anxious as to the outcome.

The Prudential Committee have authorized a deputation to visit the missions in Africa next year, including the Secretary in charge and two other gentlemen, a step long called for and of great importance for a better knowledge of these missions, and especially for the study on the ground of some of the more difficult problems. This very question of the Mission Reserves will be one of the matters to engross the attention of the deputation and to task their power to solve.

THE STATIONS.

There has been quiet, steady work in nearly all the stations, and with a few exceptions, substantial gains are recorded. The report from Umsunduzi and Umvoti is not encouraging; and at Inanda the division in the church still remains, although thirty-two new members have been received and fifteen places are occupied every Sunday by strong lay preachers. The situation at Amanzimtote has greatly improved. In place of division, and neglect of regular Sunday services and preaching places, the Sunday school is reorganized, there is a meeting on Sunday for preachers and teachers, an inquirers' class, forty members received to the church, and increased contributions. Eleven new members have been received to the branch church at Imbubulu and disaffected members reconciled.

The influences of the revival of 1899 continue at Umtwalume, fifty-three having been added to the church, and a band of volunteers carry on the work in the outstations with good results. The pastor at Umzumbe is earnest and active, and the work enlarging. An interesting story is told of a boy from Amahlongwa, who started a work of his own in a new center, building a house, making benches, cutting out and making dresses for his pupils and winning protection from the chief.

At Durban a most active and far-reaching evangelistic work is carried on. Thirty volunteers are assigned to preaching places every Sunday, and some of them visit two or three places, so that in and out of Durban forty-four places are visited. A church building that will seat 800 is planned, costing $7,000; the people of Durban will provide $4,000, and it is hoped that friends there and in America will furnish the rest. Within a few months the 'ricksha-pullers, the kitchen, store and stable boys, the draymen and stevedores who made up the audiences, will have scattered to their homes in all parts of Natal, Pondoland, Zululand, Tongaland, and northward. There are 16,000 natives in Durban. To reach these men in the towns is the quickest and most economical way of evangelizing southeastern Africa.

Mr. Goodenough obtained a permit to return to Johannesburg in January last, after two years' absence, and gives a lively report of the situation and prospects. The population of natives is a little more than one-third of what it was before the war. It is estimated, however, that over 150,000 will be required, 100,000 for the mines, the rest outside. These natives come from every part of South Africa. Amaxosa, Fingoes and Amapondo from Cape

Colony, Zulus from Natal and Zululand, Basutos from Basutoland, Orange River and Transvaal, the Magwamba, Batshopis, Batswas and Shangaans from Portuguese territory, Baralongs and Betshwanas on the west, and Matabeles, Mashonas and representatives of tribes to the north of the Zambesi and up to Lake Nyasa and beyond, gather here. Many of them have never heard of Jesus before. Natives in the compounds are for the most part heathen. Outside the mines, the larger part of the natives are from Cape Colony and Natal, with some Basutos. The number that can be reached is also inspiring. Within a mile of Mr. Goodenough's station at Mayfair there were gathered before the war, in five compounds, over 7,000 natives. It is possible in a single day to reach more natives on the Rand than could be reached anywhere in South Africa by a month of toilsome effort. These natives, too, are the young men, the finest manhood of the native tribes. The preaching must be of the simplest kind. Pictures such as are issued with Sunday school lessons are of the greatest help. Often the most effective preaching is to sit down with a group of natives and talk with them, asking them the meaning of certain native words which reveal their belief in the living spirits of dead men. This gives one a chance to start with a truth which they themselves believe. The natives are invited to come to the school, where they will learn to read the Lord's book.

Mr. Goodenough mentions as hindrances to the work, the liquor curse, the refusal of a few managers to allow any preaching in the compounds, and the fact that so many white men are unbelievers or live vicious lives.

The native annual meeting was held at Itafamasi for a business session. Among subjects discussed was whether certain new native drinks should be classed with native beer. It was decided that those indulging in these drinks were treading dangerous ground, and should be warned against their use. Another question was how to increase the fund of the Zulu Home and Foreign Mission Society. There was not enough money to pay the salaries for the current year of the five evangelists supported by this fund. A committee was appointed to visit each church and to lay the needs of this society before it. This committee has done its work with the gratifying results of obtaining contributions enough to pay its evangelists and leave a balance of about $200 in the treasury.

Conferences between missionaries and pastors grew out of the desire on the part of the missionaries to bring the pastors into more cordial relations, and were initiated in 1896. Gradually they have assumed a permanent basis and greatly aid in maintaining a good understanding between the native pastors and the missionaries. Now the mission has taken the step of allowing the conference to vote on matters which come within its scope. A committee of one white missionary and one pastor is appointed at each conference to make arrangements for the next. Good feeling is displayed and the discussions are mutually helpful to both pastors and missionaries. A new feature of the conference is an evangelistic service held with the station people each afternoon.

EDUCATION.

Day Schools. — Fifty day schools have been maintained during the year, thirty-six of them receiving government aid. Some of the teachers do very satisfactory work and their influence for good is felt not only in the school, but also in the community. It is difficult to secure enough efficient teachers. The government has just passed a regulation requiring all schools receiving a grant to be inspected once a month by the grantee, or a suitable substitute, not a native. Following close upon this regulation comes another, namely: that manual work for boys must include one or more of the following subjects,— rough carpentry, boot-making, blacksmith work, building, or repairs to saddles and harness. No information is given as to how these various occupations are to be introduced, who is to teach them, or whether additional money will be granted for the necessary plant. The requirement is unreasonable, unless government intends to take over the whole management, furnishing instructors to carry out such regulations. Certainly a crisis has been reached, and the missionaries must protest against the burden placed upon them, or refuse to any longer bear the responsibility of the schools.

Boarding Schools. — Umzumbe Home has had an average attendance of 130, a larger number than ever before. A storehouse for the crops yielded by the gardens is sorely needed. Verandas and even class rooms have to be used for storing grains and vegetables. Recitation rooms have also served for sleeping rooms. In spite of this crowded condition, the health of both teachers and pupils has been fair. The year has been a quiet one, yet full of encouragement. Ninety-one of the girls are Christians. The burden of the school is heavy for the principal and only two assistants; nevertheless Mrs. Malcolm bravely writes: "We have had our trials, but the mercies have abounded."

Inanda Seminary. — Last term Inanda Seminary was visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever. Lindley Hall was turned into a hospital and the school was closed. Miss Minnie Clark and Miss Grace Raynor gave themselves up to the business of nursing, which lasted through the summer vacation. The cause of the outbreak is a mystery. Diligent search has failed to discover anything unsanitary about the premises.

Mrs. Edwards, though past the age of three score years and ten, continues her work in the Seminary with unabated enthusiasm and untiring energy. During 1901 the farm under her management yielded products amounting to $1500. She includes poultry raising among other industries, and the fowl and eggs are a great help in providing the necessary nourishment for the sick. The girls are taught to wash and iron, to make their own clothes, and to plant grain, vegetables and the fruits of the country. Inanda Seminary is a combined educational and industrial institution, giving just the training which this people need.

Amanzimtote Seminary. — This Seminary has had a good year, with a total enrollment of 118 boys, and an average enrollment of eighty-six for each term. The debt at the close of 1900 has been more than met by the generous private gifts that came in response to an appeal and through Mr. Bunker's efforts in America. The usual work of the school, educationally and indus-

trially, has been carried on. At the close of last term twenty-two boys were passed through Standard IV by the government inspector, and the school has applied for government aid once more. Only twenty-eight boys are eligible for grant at present, and it is uncertain how many will be from term to term. More than usual effort was spent upon the farming this year, but with discouraging results in proportion to the outlay. This was due in part to the poverty of the soil and the wet season. About four acres have been added to the fruit orchard, making a total of about twenty acres now devoted to this purpose. The water supply has been improved by the building of a large stone reservoir instead of the clay one, with a capacity of about 16,000 gallons. This should furnish a full and never-failing supply of good running water for the school and also for the mission dispensary.

There has been no marked religious awakening in the school, but there is among the boys an earnest band of praying ones who are seeking blessing for themselves and the school. Two of these were employed during vacation time in direct teaching, evangelistic or colportage work, one on the South Coast and one near Nottingham Road. The demand for suitable teachers for the station schools has not lessened, but comparatively few boys remain at school long enough to complete the course or are desirous of teaching. New life and force have come to the school in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy, who began their work last term.

Theological School. — Mr. Kilbon and Mr. Dorward carried on the Theological School the first term, with occasional assistance from Mr. Wilcox. The second term Mr. Dorward and Mr. Wilcox were in charge, Mr. Kilbon being allowed the time to recuperate. Near the end of the year Mrs. Dorward and Mrs. McCord arranged to give an afternoon a week to help the wives of the students in family and practical matters. Such services are greatly needed and far-reaching.

The allowance from the Board has been insufficient, so that the sum of twenty-five pounds has been drawn from a contingent fund in the savings bank kept for special needs. One student supports himself entirely. Two supply churches near by and receive a stated fee per month for their services. One finds paying work in vacation as saddler's assistant. The class room is insufficient, and more cottages to accommodate the families of the students are needed.

The two instructors are burdened with other duties besides those of the school, and, as has been urged again and again, no less than two men should be free to give their whole time to the interests of the Theological School. Suitable men must be impressed with their duty to save Africa for Christ, and to get the best possible training for such evangelization. At home, schools for Christian workers supplement the theological seminaries. In the mission field the theological school has to do the work of both. It will be a long time before the Zulu churches can furnish suitably qualified managers and instructors. A larger number of efficient teachers and well-instructed preachers is needed. This need must be supplied by the higher schools of the mission. These institutions must be kept well-equipped and well-manned.

The Medical Department. — Dr. McCord has been obliged to remain in

England throughout the year, pursuing the course prescribed by the London Medical Board. Not otherwise could he secure the needed license to practice in this colony, which refuses to recognize any medical qualification save that obtained in Great Britain. Owing to his absence the dispensary has been closed. Mrs. McCord has endeavored to meet the local calls for medicine, treating 296 patients, and making many visits to see sick people.

The Lands Commission. — At last the Lands Commission has handed in its report to the government. Whatever comment may be made as to the rest of the report, that portion relating to mission reserves is disappointing, filled with inaccuracies and unjust to facts. As Mr. Goodenough, in his able reply as Secretary of the trustees, says: "There seems to have been a set and subtle purpose in those who drew up the Report, to create an unfavorable impression against the American missionaries and their relation to the lands held by them in trust." We wait to see whether the government will act in accordance with the recommendations presented by the Lands Commission, or what provision will be made in regard to mission reserves. Meantime the same conditions continue, and the mission trustees will endeavor to remain faithful to the trust and to maintain it inviolable.

A colonial, who shows that he has given some study to the native question, expresses himself thus: "The native is now in a transition state, a position fraught with great danger to himself, but also with great opportunities. He will come through the ordeal in fifty years a better or a worse man. We have taken the country with its liabilities and responsibilities, as well as its assets. We are not only going to reap the white man's reward, but we must bear the white man's burden. There is a duty which we owe to the native, and which we cannot fulfil by idly folding our hands. The subject is a very large one, and will involve a discussion of (1) Some system of physical education, including agricultural training. (2) An amelioration of the present social conditions, the abolition of polygamy and taxation. (3) Provision for the mental and moral development of the native and a proper scheme of education and religious training. (4) The labor question and the best means of inculcating industry and thrift."

Although we may not be able to state what definite advance has been made during the year, there surely has been steady growth in every line of work on the mission field. The bitter war between Briton and Boer is over and peace is declared. Joy and thanksgiving are felt on both sides, and now that the British supremacy is acknowledged from the Cape to the Zambesi, South Africa will enter upon a new era. Opportunities to enter upon a larger field present themselves as never before to the Zulu Mission. Will the Zulu churches respond to these calls and go forward to take possession of the land for Christ? God grant that the kingdom of His Son may advance with rapid strides, and that Africa may ere long acknowledge the supremacy of the King of Peace.

EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION.

MONASTIR. — Lewis Bond, *Ordained;* Mrs. Fannie G. Bond, Miss Mary L. Matthews, Miss Harriet L. Cole.

PHILIPPOPOLIS. — George D. Marsh, *Ordained;* Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh.

SAMOKOV. — Henry C. Haskell, D.D., James F. Clarke, D.D., J. W. Baird, William P. Clarke, Leroy F. Ostrander, *Ordained;* Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell, Mrs. Ellen R. Baird, Mrs. Martha G. Clarke, Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander, Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Miss Mary M. Haskell, Miss Agnes M. Baird, Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke (residing in Sofia).

SALONICA. — J. Henry House, D.D., Edward B. Haskell, Theodore T. Holway, *Ordained;* Mrs. Addie B. House, Mrs. Martha M. Haskell, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway.

On furlough. — Robert Thomson, *Ordained;* Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson, Miss Ellen M. Stone.

Four stations; 56 outstations; 11 ordained missionaries; 10 wives; 7 single women; total missionary force, 28; 16 ordained native preachers; 13 unordained preachers; 43 teachers; 8 Bible-women; 5 other native helpers; total native workers, 86. There are 16 churches, one of which is entirely self-supporting, having 1,415 communicants; 77 added on confession in 1901; average attendance is 2,983. The 55 Sabbath schools have a membership of 2,599. The mission has 1 theological school, where 5 students are in training for the ministry; 62 students in collegiate training; 2 boarding and high schools, with 5 male and 136 female pupils; 19 other schools, with 263 male and 245 female pupils, making the grand total under instruction, 787. Native contributions for the support of their Christian work amounted to $5,215.

Dr. and Mrs. Kingsbury, who have been detained in this country on account of Dr. Kingsbury's ill health, have withdrawn from the mission. Dr. Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Clarke, and Miss Cole have returned to the mission after a furlough in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Holway and Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander have newly joined the mission, the former being located at Salonica and the latter at Samokov.

The one event in the mission that has absorbed attention, weighed upon the hearts of the missionaries, and demanded time and strength, was the capture, in Macedonia, of Miss Ellen M. Stone and Madame Katharina S. Tsilka by Macedonian brigands on the 3d of September, 1901, and their retention in captivity until the 23d of February, 1902 — one hundred and seventy-two (172) days.

In August, Miss Stone had conducted in Bansko, Macedonia, in the Raslog district, a summer training class for the Bulgarian teachers in the mission primary schools and for the Bible-women who are working in connection with the Salonica station. The school closed, and a party numbering thirteen persons, all natives of the country except Miss Stone, conducted by a caravan of seven men, set out upon their return journey towards Salonica. On the main road, between Bansko and Djuma, within a short distance from a Turkish guard house, on September 3d, they were attacked by a large party of brigands, and the entire party captured. A little later all were released except Miss Stone and Madame Tsilka. These were swiftly taken into the fastnesses of the mountains and kept in concealment.

On the day of the capture the event was reported far and wide, and unusual interest was aroused in the fate of these two women, alone in the

hands of brigands, who have long been known for their severity to captives. On September 24th, a message was received at Samokov from the captors, stating that the brigands demanded a ransom of 25,000£ T, or $110,000. It was announced at the same time that unless this sum was raised and paid over in twenty days, the lives of the captives would be in jeopardy. The American Board could not establish the dangerous precedent of ransoming one of its missionaries, but in view of the recommendation of President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State, about two-thirds of this sum was quickly raised by popular subscription and put into the hands of the United States Government, to negotiate terms with the captors, pay the ransom, and receive the prisoners.

Subsequently, long delays ensued, and for many weeks rumors were rife that the captives had both been slain. In January communications were again opened with the brigands, which gave assurance that both the captives were alive and well. President Roosevelt and the entire State Department interested themselves in the case, and Minister Leishman, at Constantinople, and Consul Dickinson, the Diplomatic Agent to Bulgaria, were directed to employ every legitimate agency to secure information of the captives and to effect their release. Attempts to negotiate from Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, failed. Finally, Mr. Gargiulo, First Dragoman of the United States Legation at Constantinople, W. W. Peet, Esq., the Treasurer of the Turkish Missions, and Rev. J. Henry House, D.D., a member of the European Turkey Mission, began operations in Salonica and proceeded northwards to Macedonia, until they got in communication with representatives of the brigand band, and after having come to terms, paid over to them 15,500£ T, or $68,200 in gold. The captives were to be delivered later.

Owing to the unusual activity of Turkish troops, the prisoners were not delivered as agreed, but some three weeks after the ransom was paid, on the morning of the 23d of February, they were left to wander alone, with the little girl babe born to Madam Tsilka in her captivity, into the town of Strumnitsa, in Macedonia, where they were among friends once more.

Contrary to every anticipation, the released captives were in good health and spirits, — although their imprisonment had been full of peril and hardships. They were soon met by their missionary associates from Salonica, to which place they returned. After a few weeks' quiet there, Miss Stone came to America for much needed rest, and since her arrival in this country, on the 10th of April, has been much in demand to tell the story of her capture, imprisonment, and release.

During the time of the captivity, from December 3d to February 23d, the entire mission force bore a heavy burden of anxiety. No effort was spared to learn of the whereabouts of the band and the condition of the captives. Even the routine work of the mission suffered. At the same time there was much political unrest, both upon the Bulgarian and upon the Turkish side of the line. The native Christians in Macedonia suffered greatly from the lawless acts of wandering bands of brigands, who carried on their profession with little or no restraint. Under conditions like these has the work of the year been prosecuted. The missionaries have been compelled to exercise

great caution in the prosecution of their outside touring and evangelistic work, not to expose themselves to capture by the various brigand bands that roved over the mountains of Macedonia.

There are four stations in this mission: two (Philippopolis and Samokov) in Bulgaria and two (Monastir and Salonica) are in Macedonia, and so are within Turkish territory and subject to Turkish rule. Miss Clarke resides at Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, where there is a large Protestant church and community, but this is not accounted as a station of the mission.

SAMOKOV.

The educational center of the mission is at Samokov, where is located also the mission press. This station has a healthful location among the mountains, and is central for work in all directions for the Bulgarians of the entire country. There are nine outstations in which work is carried on, and where there are regular Sunday services. There are but two organized churches, one at Samokov and one at Sofia, with a membership of 316; sixteen members were received last year to these churches on confession. The average Sabbath congregation was 627. In the city of Samokov the average congregation has been 198, with 226 in the Sunday school. The acting pastor, Mr. Terzieff, has also taught in the Collegiate and Theological Institute. While the membership of the church is given in the statistics as 181, there are only forty-eight resident members. Six were admitted to the church this year. An evangelistic work is carried on in the city under the supervision of the church by some of the older students in the school. This movement even extends to some of the near villages.

The little evangelical communities in Ichtiman, Banya, and Kostenets, six hours or so east of Samokov, on the railroad, have been supplied with preaching, in part by theological students, and in part by brethren from the Sofia church. Two or three women in Kostenets have taken a stand as earnest inquirers after the truth, and possibly as true followers.

Dubnitza and Stope, towns six to ten hours west, have been supplied in part by the Kustendil preacher, and in part by theological students. There are marked signs of progress in these places. There has been marked progress in Zlatitza, sixty miles northeast of Samokov. The number of hearers has more than doubled, and the meeting place is far too cramped to receive all who desire to hear the gospel. In Kustendil the place of worship has been most inadequate. Through special gifts recently received, a larger and more commodious place is in preparation. The preacher, Mr. Furnajieff, has been unusually alert and resourceful.

In Sofia the average attendance at church Sunday morning and evening is reported as 287, with a Sunday school attendance of 132. Seven members were received to the church on confession, two of whom were from Novo Seltsi, a village a few miles from Sofia on the railroad. They were a man and his wife who had previously been interested in the truth through the work of our faithful Bible-woman in Ichtiman. The contributions of the church for all objects were about 140 liras ($616), while the help given to it by the Board was but 15 liras, or $66. Here, too, the church accommoda-

tions are too cramped for the increasing audience. They wish to open a chapel for meetings in another part of the city.

The Collegiate and Theological Institute, under the directorship of Mr. Thomson, has had, on the whole, a prosperous year. There has been no Sixth class this year. The Seventh class has three members, besides two eclectic students, who recite in most of the subjects. The Fifth class has had nine members; the Fourth, eleven; the Third, eleven; the Second, thirteen; and the First has had eight members. At present there are sixty-two boys in the school. The teachers have given good satisfaction, and the discipline of the school has been well maintained. There has been a steadily growing seriousness which developed into a deep and wide revival. Of the sixty-two students, twelve are day scholars from Samokov, and six others from the Samokov field, twenty-one are from Philippopolis field, thirteen from the Salonica field, and fourteen from the field of the Methodist Board. Twelve are full pay students, and sixteen others pay at least for their board. The students have paid over $2,000 for fees and tuition.

The Industrial or Self-help Department connected with the school has not been able to render all the assistance to the pupils needed, owing to lack of proper equipment and support. This is the only evangelical high school for boys in all Bulgaria, and is worthy of a far better support than it receives.

The Girls' Boarding School, under the direction of Miss Maltbie, assisted by Miss Baird, has had forty-eight pupils in the regular course, twenty-four in the Preparatory Department, and twenty-three in the Kindergarten. The total number enrolled is ninety-five. Of these forty-two are boarders. The number of day scholars in the regular course is fewer than that of last year. It is interesting to note that thirty of the girls this year are children of former pupils, and that three homes of three different cities sent each two daughters for the first time. The Christian Endeavor Society, with thirty-seven active and associate members, has held weekly prayer-meetings during the year, and many of these meetings have been times of refreshment and inspiration.

An Alumnæ Association, consisting of forty-five members, has been formed in Sofia by the graduates and undergraduates. The constitution was drawn in February, and an executive committee was formed, one of whose members is the wife of the Minister of War. The meetings are to be held four times a year, and funds are to be raised by the membership fee of fifty centimes a month. The Association also aims to encourage the formation of branch associations in other places in Bulgaria.

The Work for Women has encouraging features. The past year has seen new work opened among the children of Sestremo, Banya, and Perdope, and the work in Samokov much enlarged, and best of all, the beginning of a training class for Bible workers. The class at first consisted of two members, but later it was joined by one more. Over one hundred homes have been visited by members of the class, besides work for children in sewing classes and Sunday schools.

The school at Kortcha has had from six to eight boarders, with fifty on the rolls.

PHILIPPOPOLIS.

The chief event of the year in this station is the completion and dedication of the new, commodious stone church, the largest and finest place of worship for evangelical Christians in all Bulgaria and Macedonia. The church was dedicated March 10, 1902, and is giving great satisfaction, occupying as it does a commanding site, and being the center of activity for both Bulgarians and Armenians.

The Eastern and the Central Local Conferences held their meeting together here last fall at the time of the dedication of the new church. Among other good things there decided upon was that during the winter two or three pastors in various regions should unite in holding special services in their different churches. These efforts were blessed in the quickening of the spiritual life of the churches, and in bringing some to decide to follow Christ.

There has been substantial progress in many of the outstations. At Staminaka they hope soon to buy a place with a house on it for present services, and on which they can build a church in the future. At the village of Ahnatovo the deep spiritual work is moving on in a most encouraging way. At Haskeuy the influence of the evangelical cause seems to be extending throughout the city along various lines, and into some of the villages around.

There are five points in this field where there is imperative need of a church building, and two places where the church must soon be enlarged or a new one secured.

The *Zornitza* has been revived after a rest of five years, caused by lack of funds. By vote of the mission its place of publication is Philippopolis, with a subscription list of about 1,150, in 160 towns and villages.

Under the head of Woman's Work, it is reported that the pastor's wife in Panagurishte has long had a children's meeting, with an attendance of fifty to sixty; twenty to twenty-five children constitute a real Junior Christian Endeavor Society in the little village of Abdallari. In Pazardjik the crowd of 100 to 150 children, gathering an hour before the regular Sunday school, is called sometimes a Sunday school, sometimes a children's meeting. Eleven teachers and Bible-women have had a busy year in school and church work in the Philippopolis field.

Mrs. Marsh says in her report: "It would be hard to find a busier worker than the Bible-woman of Abdallari, with her daily reading and writing lessons to thirteen women, two large girls, and one man; her Junior Christian Endeavor Society of twenty-two members every Saturday afternoon; the woman's meeting, the primary Sunday school class, and the women's class on Sundays; and calls of all kinds every day in the week. When, at my last visit in Abdallari, I saw her coaxing one savage dog with a bit of bread, holding another by the collar, and petting a third, till I could get past them, while, unprotected by her, one big fellow nearly knocked me down, and pretty much demolished a breadth of my dress, I got a very vivid idea of the grit as well as grace of some of these village Bible-women."

There are at present in all the day schools 155 scholars: Philippopolis Bulgarian school, forty; Armenian, twenty-five; Haskovo, thirty-five; Tserovo, twenty-two; Kayaludere, eighteen; Merichlere, fifteen.

The Kindergarten in Sofia, under Miss Clarke, began the year with a training class of two members, who have been studying kindergarten methods and principles in order to be able to open kindergartens in other places, for which there is an increasing demand. There has been a constant increase in the attendance of children since the school was opened, a little more than a year ago, the total number enrolled this year being forty. This work is worthy of better support than it is receiving from home.

MONASTIR.

Mr. Bond has been acting pastor, and reports Sunday services as better attended than ever before. There is a Bulgarian assistant pastor who is a strong preacher. Several students from the Bulgarian and Wallachian schools are regular attendants at the three Sunday services. The Sunday school is often crowded.

The Woman's Christian Endeavor Society is as active as ever. In order to encourage the reading habit, a small circulating library has been placed in the chapel. A large hand-printed roll, containing the Ten Commandments and the Apostles' Creed, has been placed back of the pulpit, the gift of five colporters of the British and Foreign Bible Society, four of whom are members of the church. The regular Sunday collections for the year 1901 amounted to 1,208 piastres. Aside from this, many special contributions were made, and 1,630 piastres were given toward the support of Mr. Petroff who, in addition to preaching, teaches the Boys' Department of the school. The Christian Endeavor societies, the Cradle Roll, and some of the Sunday school classes also regularly contribute money, which is used for various worthy objects near and far. The three Endeavor societies, one for men, one for women, and one for the school, were organized ten years ago.

The work for the Albanians centers in Kortcha, and the principal worker is Mr. Tsilka, the husband of Mrs. Tsilka, who was the companion of Miss Stone in her captivity. The school at Kortcha reports forty-five pupils, of whom eight are boarders. It has been impossible for the missionaries at this station to do much touring, on account of the unsafe condition of the country. It seemed best for personal as well as international reasons not to take unnecessary risks.

The report of the Girls' School at Monastir has not been received.

SALONICA.

The native workers during the year 1901 have been three ordained pastors; seven unordained preachers; two male teachers; thirteen female teachers (who also do Bible work); one Bible-reader; and two colporters; total native workers, twenty-eight. There are six organized churches and twenty-four outstations, an increase of two during the year. There are within the station, 566 communicants, a net increase of thirteen; thirty-three additions on confession during the year; 1,565 adherents, a gain of 122 over last year. The Sunday schools number twenty-six, with 927 pupils, an increase of fifty-five over last year; eleven common schools, with 278 pupils, an increase of sixteen over last year. Contributions by the people, 27,191 piastres gold, a decrease of 20,137 piastres from last year. This decrease is largely

due to the fact that last year Bansko and Murtino built parsonages, and that Bansko has had no pastor for the last half of the year. Salonica, Mehomia, Eleshnitza, Djuma, Murtino, Radovich, and Kafadartsi show an increase in their giving this year of 2,377 piastres, gold, in the aggregate.

The work in Salonica City has not advanced as rapidly as we could have wished; still there have been larger congregations. The attendance in the two Sunday schools shows a greater advance, rising from an average last year of forty-seven to seventy-four this year.

Bansko, three days' journey by rail and horse, north-northeast of Salonica, has a large church which is now left without a pastor because no one suitable for the place can be found with sufficient courage and self-denial to undertake the work, and it is naturally suffering very much from the want of some one to guide and lead. The "seven grade" school in this place has two male teachers and three female, with sixty-six pupils enrolled. This school is also suffering from the lack of a pastor to advise and supervise. There are here 132 communicants; 413 adherents, with an average congregation of 200. Three have been added on confession during the year. Since the 1st of January, eleven have been approved for admission to the church.

Space will not permit the mention of all of the outstations in detail. In spite of the dangers and difficulties of the year, considerable touring has been accomplished by the missionaries. The amount is as follows: Miss Stone, twenty-three days; Mr. Haskell, thirty-seven; Mr. Holway, three; Mr. House, seventy-six; total, 139 days. The Bulgarian preachers and pastors have also done much touring.

Two colporters have been employed, with three depositaries of books; one in Salonica, one in Strumnitza, and one in Metrovitza. The colporters traveled in 1901 about 2,100 miles, and visited seventy-two different towns and cities, some of them repeatedly. The sales by colporters and depositaries were valued at 8,238⅝ piastres (silver, £108), of which 2,127½ piastres worth were Scriptures. The Scripture sales are small because there are two other societies working in the same field, with four colporters. The sales of Scriptures were distributed as follows: Bibles, sixty-four in six languages; New Testaments, 176 in nine languages; portions, 136 in seven languages; total copies of Scriptures, 376.

Dr. House, in closing his report, says: "On the whole, the year has been one of great difficulty in the evangelical work in Macedonia on account of the widespread influence of the revolutionary movement throughout the province, and one of great sorrow and heavy burdens on account of the abduction of Miss Stone and her companion, Mrs. Tsilka. In spite of all, however, we have had many blessings and much to encourage us to think that we may soon see spiritual awakenings in many portions of our field."

WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE THREE MISSIONS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE. — George F. Herrick, D.D., Henry S. Barnum, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Helen M. Herrick, Mrs. Helen P. Barnum.

GENERAL MISSIONARY WORK.

BROUSA. — Theodore A. Baldwin, *Ordained;* Mrs. Matilda J. Baldwin, Miss Sophie S. Holt.

CESAREA. — Wilson A. Farnsworth, D.D., James L. Fowle, William S. Dodd, M.D., Henry K. Wingate, Henry H. Riggs, *Ordained;* Mrs. Caroline E. Farnsworth, Mrs. Caroline P. Fowle, Mrs. Mary L. Dodd, Mrs. Jane S. Wingate, Miss Fannie E. Burrage, Miss Stella N. Loughridge, Miss Susan W. Orvis, Miss Adelaide S. Dwight.

CONSTANTINOPLE. — Joseph K. Greene, D.D., *Ordained;* William W. Peet, *Treasurer and Business Agent;* Mrs. Mathilde M. Greene, Mrs. Martha H. Peet, Miss Anna B. Jones, Miss Annie M. Barker, Miss Myrtle M. Foote.

Residing at Bardezag. — Robert Chambers, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers.

Residing at Adabazar. — Miss Laura Farnham, Miss Mary E. Kinney, Miss Mary W. Riggs.

Teachers in the American College for Girls. — Miss Mary M. Patrick, PH.D., Miss Flora A. Fensham, Miss Harriet G. Powers.

MARSOVAN. — Edward Riggs, D.D., George E. White, Charles T. Riggs, *Ordained;* Thomas S. Carrington, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs, Mrs. Esther D. White, Mrs. Mary S. Riggs, Mrs. Phœbe S. Carrington, Mrs. Sarah E. Smith, Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Miss Phœbe L. Cull, Miss Mary I. Ward.

SIVAS. — Henry T. Perry, Ernest C. Partridge, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary E. H. Perry, Mrs. Winona G. Partridge, Miss Mary L. Graffam.

SMYRNA. — Lyman Bartlett, James P. McNaughton, Alexander MacLachlan, *Ordained;* Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton, Mrs. Rosa B. MacLachlan, Miss Nellie S. Bartlett, Miss Emily McCallum, Miss Ilse C. Pohl, Miss Minnie Mills, Miss Claribel Platt, Miss Charlotte P. Halsey.

TREBIZOND. — Moses P. Parmelee, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Julia F. Parmelee.

In this country. — Charles C. Tracy, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Myra P. Tracy, Mrs. Emily R. Hubbard, Mrs. Etta D. Marden, Miss Isabella F. Dodd, Miss Ida W. Prime, Miss Susan D. Riggs, Miss Mary E. Brewer.

Seven stations; 116 outstations; 20 ordained men, 2 of them physicians; 1 physician; 1 treasurer and business agent; 21 wives; 31 single women; 30 native pastors; 41 other native preachers; 272 native teachers; 16 Bible-women; 10 other native helpers; 120 places for stated preaching; average congregations, 11,434; 42 churches, 7 entirely self-supporting; 4,440 members, 224 received on confession this year; 114 Sunday schools, 9,762 pupils; 1 theological seminary, 7 students; 1 college for young men, 327 students; 1 college for young women, 156 students; 8 high schools for boys, 685 students; 6 boarding schools for girls, 624 students; 128 common schools, 17 entirely self-supporting; 5,414 pupils, of whom 2,446 are girls; 2 hospitals; 2 dispensaries; 11,647 patients; native contributions, $64,174.70.

Miss Halsey joined the Smyrna station a year ago; Mr. and Mrs. Wingate have returned to their work at Cesarea, accompanied by Mr. Riggs and Miss Orvis and Miss Dwight, going out for the first time, the two latter to assist Miss Loughridge in the girls' school at Talas, and the former to reenforce the station in view of Dr. Farnsworth's increasing years. Miss Cull has returned to Marsovan, refreshed by her year of rest; Miss Fensham

resumes her place in the college for girls, after three years' absence in special studies and in seeking for funds for the college; Miss Pohl has returned to Smyrna, and Miss Barker to the work at Gedik Pasha, after needful furloughs. Dr. and Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Marden, Miss Dodd, and Miss Prime are on furlough in this country for needed rest; Miss Brewer, because of serious illness and consequent mental disturbance, has been obliged to seek special treatment in this country; Miss Closson, after thirty-five years of devoted and successful service, withdraws now from further service under the Board; Miss Hyde has felt constrained to give up her work at Adabazar; and Dr. Dwight has been constrained, by the state of Mrs. Dwight's health, to resign his connection with the Board, after thirty-five years' service, to the great disappointment of himself, his associates, and the Board, and to the great weakening of the force at Constantinople. There are now four men advanced in years at this central station, where twelve years since there were nine men, half of them in the full vigor of early manhood. Early and very considerable reënforcement here is imperative if the work is to be maintained in full vigor.

Since the last report, the Turkish Government has paid the indemnity for losses in 1895 and 1896, and for injuries suffered at an earlier date by Messrs. Knapp and Reynolds. To the surprise of all concerned, and to the serious personal loss of Mrs. Seelye and Miss Gleason, whose home and personal property were destroyed at Hasskeuy by Turkish soldiers and a mob protected by them, no indemnity was paid for these injuries. These losses were promptly reported to the American Legation, and the claim for indemnity presented; but apparently through some inexplicable neglect, these claims were not pressed upon the Porte. It is a great satisfaction to record the close of this long-standing incident, and it is a deep regret that this satisfaction should be marred by this one grave defect.

The Publication Department is in a seriously weakened condition, both as to force and resources. The resignation of Dr. Dwight robs it of one of the strongest men, for years devoted to this work. This, following the death of Dr. Bliss and Dr. Pettibone, leaves only Dr. Herrick and Dr. Barnum, both approaching the limit of the most efficient service. The appropriations for this department have been so seriously reduced that new publications have almost ceased. If the organization and maintenance of this department for two generations was not a mistake, but, as has always been held, a direct and powerful reënforcement of the whole evangelistic and educational work of the three missions in Asiatic Turkey, the present situation is little short of a calamity. It seems vain to raise up a native agency, and then withhold the means of making that agency strong and intelligent — one of the principal objects of this Publication Department. The native preachers and teachers throughout the empire are dependent almost solely on the products of this department for mental furnishing and stimulus and success in their work. It is believed that no single line of missionary service at the present time is more important for the permanence and fruitfulness of the Christian community than this work of preparing the best literature for the inspiration of the leaders in that community. An income of $5,000 a year, added to what

is now available, is the least sum that would fairly meet the present emergency, and its influence would be felt with richest blessing from the Marmora to the Russian border, from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

Brousa, 1848. — The year, though without marked incidents, shows a goodly work in various lines, making encouraging progress. The yearly appropriations from the Board are so greatly reduced as to throw a heavy responsibility upon the several communities, with good results in the main. Ten outstations have been occupied. Mouhalick is rejoicing in the return of its pastor, after six years' absence in Goldagh, which is now without a preacher, save as the pastor at Mouradchai, twenty miles distant, pays occasional visits to preach and celebrate the ordinances. This pastor also is in charge of two other congregations. Chalgara is without either teacher or preacher, though the people are much in earnest to secure a religious leader. At Bilijik, a young man from Dr. Chambers's school at Baghchijik has taught an excellent school, and the former preacher has continued his work without help from the mission. Yenijeh prospers along all lines. A debt of four hundred liras has been provided for by great personal efforts; large congregations are regularly gathered for worship, the school is large and well managed, and the church building is kept in fine repair. The church at Soloz simply holds its own; there is a lack of unity among the brethren that for the present interferes with growth or the maintenance of former gifts. The community at Bandurma, though not large, is wide awake, hopeful, and spiritual. It is hoped that within the next year Balikesie will be united with Bandurma in supporting a common preacher. A younger man has been secured to aid the aged pastor of the church in Brousa, and the congregations and the interest have perceptibly increased.

When the orphanage was opened some years since, it was with the expectation that in five years its work would be done. But as there are funds with which to continue it longer, it will be kept open another year. Swiss and German friends keep up their interest and gifts, and much has already been accomplished. Miss Holt has made good progress in Armenian, and has been able to teach several classes in English in the girls' school. A class of eight was graduated this year, and the public exercises at the time their diplomas were received were largely attended. Former graduates make a good report of themselves and their work.

Cesarea, 1854. — Dr. and Mrs. Farnsworth, fifty years in service, still remain at their post, the veterans of the mission, full of service, Dr. Farnsworth having done enough touring within the year to make the record of a young man famous. They celebrate in August their golden wedding, fifty years of missionary service, all but one year at this station, and the eightieth birthday of Dr. Farnsworth. Happy the station that has such missionaries and such a record of continuous work. Miss Loughridge and Miss Cole joined the station a year ago. Mr. and Mrs. Wingate, after a year's furlough, in which Mr. Wingate has been laboring almost incessantly to secure funds for the boys' school, have just resumed their place in the station. Miss Orvis and Miss Dwight and Mr. Riggs have joined the station for the first time, the two former to be associated with Miss Loughridge in the girls' school, the

latter to take up the work of touring. Miss Closson, after thirty-five years of devoted and self-denying service, retires from the service of the Board for well-earned rest. Dr. Farnsworth, speaking for the station, says: "She has put her life into the school in a spirit of utter self-abnegation, and much of her private means."

Dr. Farnsworth recites the history of the outstations briefly. In September of last year a church was organized and a pastor was ordained at Devek Madeni, three native pastors from other points assisting in the service. A Greek evangelist was also ordained during the year. The fall touring occupied forty-five days, and fifteen outstations were visited; the spring touring required sixty-three days, and twenty-seven outstations were visited. With a little aid from others the whole field was visited, excepting the city of Istanos, the place that stands first among the outstations in the number of Protestants, in the size of the congregations, and in self-support. The people at Angora are exerting themselves to build a place of worship, with a membership of fifty-three raising 174 liras, and are ready for a separate church organization. Especial improvement is reported at Soongoorloo, where a year since everything seemed going to pieces. Under a faithful preacher the congregations have steadily increased, and nine members have been received to the church. The church at Yozgat still suffers from the long-continued absence of the pastor, and is beginning to think it must choose some new person to that office. A church should soon be formed at Gemerek, where there are sixty-three members connected with the church at Cesarea, a boys' school of 110 pupils, a girls' school with thirty-five pupils, and seven received to the church this year. Dr. Farnsworth says: "The general impression made by a survey of the whole field is that the work is in a healthy state, perhaps never more so." The agent of the American Bible Society accompanied Dr. Farnsworth in all this touring, and greatly aided him, while he also labored enthusiastically for his society.

Mr. Fowle has been in charge of the boys' school during Mr. Wingate's absence. No new boys were received for less than $17.60 each, and the entire income from tuition amounted to about $880. It is expected to increase the annual charge to $22 during the coming year. There were eighty pupils during the year; the teaching force, besides Mr. Fowle, consisted of four Armenians and three Greeks, and Mr. Fowle says, "No praise is too great for the earnestness, the zeal, and the skill manifested by this corps of teachers." The boys have responded well, and their growth in manliness is as pleasing as that in learning. If the required building can be secured, the future of the school is assured.

Dr. Dodd's report of the hospital was made to the Trustees, and has been printed as a leaflet for general circulation. He gives a compact historical sketch of medical work on the station since 1886, the steps that led up to the noble building which now shelters the work and adds to its efficiency, and the coming of the nurses who are so indispensable. The whole number of patients in the hospital since 1892 has been 629; the whole number of outpatients since 1886 has been 61,333. The hospital, furnishing room for seventy patients in wards, besides private rooms, accommodations for

nurses and servants, cost $7,172; a building which in America would have cost $40,000. The outlook is most promising.

The girls' school is reported by Miss Loughridge. The number in attendance was eighty-two, of whom fifty-eight were boarders, more than in any previous year. The teaching force, besides Miss Closson and Miss Loughridge, numbered four persons giving all their time, besides the music teacher. The closing exercises were held in a large tent, in the presence of an audience of nearly eight hundred people. There were no graduates this year. As this was the close of Miss Closson's work, a reception was given by her, and many former pupils, some of them gray-headed now, came to express their love and gratitude for what she had done for them, and to bid her farewell. Several of the girls in this school have entered the church during the year. The kindergarten, reported by Miss Burrage, has gathered ninety-three pupils, and three native teachers have assisted in the instruction. The tuition required from each pupil is fifty piastres ($2.20). The closing exercises, held in the school court, were largely attended and successful.

Constantinople, 1831. — The evangelical services in Turkish, Armenian, and Greek have been carried on in various parts of Constantinople as usual, and the audiences have been better than at any time since the massacre of 1896. Gifts for the support of preaching in these congregations have amounted to $1,383.71. The Pera congregation still waits for governmental permission to erect its house of worship; the Langa Church suffers in all ways for the want of a suitable place for worship, and has just been keenly afflicted in the death of its able pastor. The evangelical ministry met with a great loss in the death of Rev. Avedis Asadourian, at the age of sixty years. He studied at Aintab, taught some years at Marsovan, was the pastor of the Langa church for many years, preached in Scutari and then for ten years at Hasskeuy. He also acted as pastor of the First Evangelical Armenian Church of Constantinople for several years. A sincere, devout Christian, of excellent judgment, helpful everywhere, his loss is deeply deplored by all. Rev. Levon Tchorigian has been called from America to fill this place, and will come as soon as present engagements permit. The need of additional preachers, as well as of missionaries, in Constantinople is very urgent.

The work in the three outstations, Rodosto, Adrianople, and the Dardanelles, is in better condition than it was a year ago. A new preacher began labors in Rodosto last December, and the congregations have greatly increased. The preacher is a Greek, and thus has wrought a goodly service for his own countrymen. Three schools, with 100 pupils, have been maintained. Adrianople has had no settled preacher, but visits by preachers from Constantinople have been made on nine different Sundays, and nine new members have been added to the church. A group of earnest young Greeks are eager to preach the word to their countrymen. The Protestant community at the Dardanelles consists of seventy-seven souls, and has also been without preaching save by visitors from Constantinople. A congregation of forty has met regularly for worship, and it is hoped that a young man from this place, now studying at Marsovan, will soon return to labor as preacher and teacher. The college for girls has enjoyed another year of prosperity

and growth. The attendance has been 162, sixty-four in the college department and ninety-eight in the preparatory course. A class of ten graduated in June.

The special blessing of the year in the work at Gedik Pasha was the coming of Miss Foote, from the Central Mission. The increase of children of nationalities other than the Armenian and Greek has necessitated the opening of a new department, in which English is the common language. No serious embarrassment has arisen from the mingling of so many nationalities in one school. The attendance rose to 150, and three girls finished the course. The Thursday evening prayer meetings were led alternately in Turkish and Armenian. Mrs. Marden has given lessons in needle-work to a goodly number of widows and orphans, and lessons in English to young men of different nationalities. The Sunday services at the coffee-house have been maintained; the Sunday school has been useful, though with diminished attendance.

Dr. and Mrs. Chambers took a much-needed furlough in Switzerland during a part of the year, and were much refreshed. The work in the Nicomedia field was looked after in their absence by Dr. Barnum, Mr. Peet, and native helpers. Miss Newnham devoted herself untiringly to the orphanage, assisted a part of the year by Miss Ashe. Miss Hyde was obliged to return home early in the year.

The churches have moved along with an even pace, and all the preachers have done faithful service. The church at Bardezag has secured a new chapel in which every one rejoices, and the *iradè* has issued for the rebuilding of the chapel at Adabazar, and plans are laid for the erection of a substantial structure, worthy the standing and strength of the church itself. A field evangelist was appointed last November at one of the sessions of the local conference, the churches concerned pledging one-half the expense involved. Mr. Fillian's labors in this capacity have already been most useful, and he is welcomed, by Protestants and Gregorians alike, in those communities where evangelical work was some time since given up because the Board withdrew its aid. A report of his work for June and July this year shows at once his diligence, earnestness, and conciliatory spirit, and the joy with which he is welcomed and the happy impression he makes.

The schools in this field have been well kept up and have had an encouraging year. The Bithynia High School, at Bardezag, had 114 students, of whom seventy-nine were boarders, and the fees amounted to $4,598, and sufficed to meet in full the expenditure for board, lodging, teachers' salaries, and care of buildings. The graduating class numbered six, coming from five different cities. Three of them will continue their studies at Robert College or the Syrian Protestant College, one has entered business, the remaining two are engaged to teach. The girls' high school at Adabazar had seventy-eight pupils, of whom thirteen graduated this year. Several of these graduates are to teach in schools within the bounds of the mission.

Marsovan, 1862. — Four ordained men, a physician, and five wives and five single women constitute the mission force which has been resident on this station the past year, and a great volume of work has been successfully maintained. Dr. Tracy writes the report for the year.

A class of seven in the theological seminary has pursued its studies regularly, and gives promise of good work in the ministry. The force of teachers does not admit of the formation of a class oftener than once in three years, while the calls from the churches would easily employ twice as many men. The recent death of two of the leading pastors in Constantinople, with no one in sight to fill their places, gives added emphasis to the importance of the seminary, and to the need of multiplying the number and increasing the power of its graduates.

Anatolia College has reached a point where its work gains power and success every year. It opened the year with 257 students; the graduating class numbered five; in the four college classes were 114; in the academy were 141. It is the purpose of the teachers to increase the college classes, and diminish relatively those in the academy. About five-sixths of the yearly expenses of the college are provided by the payments of the students. A gratifying Christian spirit prevails among the teachers and the students.

The girls' boarding school gathers strength from year to year. The attendance last year was 200, about one-fourth of them Greeks. The religious life is strong and controlling, and the influence of the school reaches to every village from which its pupils are drawn and to which they go. The appointment of a well-qualified music teacher is urgently called for, and additional teaching force would bring welcome relief.

The hospital has now three commodious buildings for its use, a good dispensary well stocked with medicines, and a fine operating room. Religious work in the hospital is carried on by visits from missionaries, teachers, and students. During the past year there were 292 operations, and 5,010 cases treated. Quite a little medical work is done in Marsovan, and patients come from far and near.

The orphanages are under the care of the missionaries, and share in the general influence of the station. Many of these children are gaining a good education, some are learning trades, several have already entered the higher schools. There are sixty-six boys and forty-eight girls.

The Marsovan church is in a very satisfactory condition, and is setting a fine example of self-support and benevolence. The church provides for all its own needs, and gives one-fourth of all its contributions to work outside itself. Other and younger churches in the station are coming forward in the same way, and other communities are ready for a church organization. In the outstations there is much to cause encouragement; the work among the scattered Greek communities is especially active and hopeful. In one of these villages twenty families came out at once as evangelical; and in many places there is great awakening and hope.

Sivas, 1851. — In April of 1901 Mr. Perry set out for a brief visit to America for rest and change, and returned in December, accompanied by Mrs. Perry. Early in the present year Miss Brewer was prostrated with typhoid fever; and the mental disturbance which accompanied the fever continued after her recovery, and in so serious a form that it became necessary to send her to this country for special treatment. Even if she should make

good recovery, her return to work at Sivas, if at all expedient, must be long delayed.

The members of the station give grateful expression to their appreciation of the many kindnesses shown them by Consul Jewett and Mrs. Jewett, especially during all Miss Brewer's illness. They also emphasize the peculiarly helpful relations of the Swiss, six in number, engaged in orphanage work, to the Americans at Sivas. This work is so interwoven with the regular missionary work that it must be included in the report of the station.

An event of great importance to the station was the complete organization of the church in Sivas, with 160 members, June 21, 1901, and the ordination of Mr. Kazanjian as pastor of the church just one month later. No audience-room was large enough for the occasion, and the exercises were held in the space between the two mission houses, covered by a temporary awning. Of the twelve outstations, eight have had regular preaching, and the church at Gurun has an ordained pastor. A quickened state of spiritual life throughout the year has prevailed in the church at Sivas, and to good degree also in Gurun and Tocat.

The schools in Sivas are three in number for both boys and girls, with a total attendance of 775 pupils, under the care of twenty-four teachers. Three-fifths of the teachers' salaries in the boys' schools were derived from tuition. The corps of teachers is very satisfactory, and the high school fits boys for the Sophomore year at Anatolia and Central Turkey colleges. Five were graduated this year.

Five shops for industrial work for boys, including those for orphans, are maintained, and the students become workers in iron and leather, and the manufacture of clothing; while in similar schools the girls learn sewing, weaving, and the manufacture of rugs. The schools of the outstations are prosperous, and all of them look toward the high schools in Sivas and feel the impulse of work there. The high school for girls is under the charge of Miss Graffam, has twenty in the boarding department, includes plain sewing and practical dressmaking in its course, and has admitted fourteen Greek girls this year. Four Bible-readers have been at work during the year, one of them a Greek.

The native contribution for education in this whole field was in excess of the entire amount granted by the Board, not counting what was paid for board in either the boys' or the girls' schools. There is progress toward a greater participation by the churches in the evangelization of the field, especially cheering among the young men who, at several points, are banded together in prayers and labors to this end.

Smyrna, 1820. — Miss McCallum rejoined the station in September; Miss Halsey joined the station last November, and has greatly relieved Miss Bartlett in the kindergarten; and Miss Pohl has just returned after furlough. The health of the station has been firm, with the exception of Miss Bartlett, who has been entirely laid aside by nervous debility.

The evangelistic work of the year shows no marked advance, but has been steadily maintained. The Smyrna church and congregation has never been in more hopeful condition. Both congregations — Armenian and

Greek — are large, and the two pastors are working together in great harmony. These congregations are very changeable, gathering people from all parts of the empire, many remaining but a few months and then succeeded by others equally transient. Progress toward self-support is very slow under these conditions. A new plan has been formed at Manisa, by which several non-Protestant friends propose to conduct a school on the mission premises and entirely support it, one of the missionaries being on the school committee, with right to visit, examine, and direct as the good of the school requires. At Aodemish and Bourdour there is little progress, with well-sustained work. At Hissar the work has all been passed over to the Greek Evangelical Union. The situation at Afion Kara Hissar is such, with reference to the opening of a school and the pressing of evangelistic effort, that the station has voted to send Mr. McNaughton and family to reside there as long as shall seem needful to establish the work on a permanent basis.

The institute for boys has broadened its course of study so as to include the studies of Collegiate grade, and is henceforth to be known as the International College of Smyrna. Application has been made for a charter of incorporation, and it is hoped that the institution will thus be enabled to render a large service in the evangelization of the field. Three years in primary grades, and four in academic work, are required before a student enters the college. The attendance the past year was 250, all that could be accommodated. Ten students graduated in June.

A year of unusual prosperity is reported in the collegiate institute for girls, with an attendance of 167, of whom twenty-seven were boarders. Fourteen of these students have entered upon a new spiritual life; the society of King's Daughters has done much for the poor and suffering in the city. The income of the institute has been $3,462.80, more than twice as much as the aid received from the Woman's Board. From this time on, the institute assumes the kindergarten as a part of its work, so that the course of study in kindergarten, primary, preparatory, and collegiate departments will be under the same administration. Miss Pohl, on her return, will organize a normal department, and this will include the training of teachers for kindergarten work, Miss Halsey directing this part of the work. Miss Bartlett's health compels her now to retire from the work of which for seventeen years she has been in charge, and through which she has exerted a most helpful influence in the Christian training of children far and wide through the empire. The first training class was organized in 1885, and the whole number graduated here has been forty-two. Before the massacres of 1895 there were twenty-seven kindergartens in Asiatic Turkey, all traceable to this school under Miss Bartlett's care.

Trebizond, 1838. — Dr. Parmelee's health has suffered, so that, while attending to many details of missionary work in his home, he has not been able to tour. In November he was constrained to put himself under Dr. Carrington's care in the hospital at Marsovan, without having as yet realized the relief for which he hopes. It has been a great comfort and help, under these conditions, that Mrs. Parmelee has had the company and assistance of her daughter.

The chapel services in the city of Trebizond have been vigorously maintained by the pastor, with church members present in the morning, and a full house with many outsiders in the evening. A "Rest," where coffee and tea and newspapers may be found, has proved useful, though not quite self-supporting. The Sunday school in the home of the missionary has had an attendance averaging about sixty, nearly all from families outside the church. The distribution of pictures to those regular in attendance for twelve weeks has kept the numbers good, and has helped the proper work of the school.

The kindergarten is the only one in the city, and it is possible to fix the tuition at a paying point. The receipts the past year have been $93.72, a great advance on those of the previous year. In the absence of anyone else to preside in this school, Mrs. Parmelee has given to it constant attention, and has made it very successful. The Greek kindergarten in Ordoo is under the instruction of a native teacher trained at Smyrna; while the Armenian kindergarten has the services of one but partly prepared for her work at Marsovan.

The Armenian congregation at Ordoo is slowly gathering the money needed to provide them with a church building, while they wait for permission to build from Constantinople. Their request is endorsed by the local authorities and by the governor of the province, and it is hoped that the *firman* may not be long withheld. In Semen and Bey Alan the Greek work has continued much as usual.

[Since the foregoing report was in type, letters have been received announcing the death of Dr. Parmelee, at Beirut, on October 4.]

CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION.

AINTAB. — Charles S. Sanders, *Ordained;* John E. Merrill, *Teacher;* Mrs. Amelia D. Fuller, Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge, Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Miss Ellen M. Pierce, Miss Isabel B. Trowbridge.

Residing at Oorfa. — Miss Corinna Shattuck, Miss Effie M. Chambers.

MARASH. — Lucius O. Lee, D.D., Frederick W. Macallum, *Ordained:* Mrs. Henrietta M. Macallum, Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Miss Annie E. Gordon, Miss Cora M. Welpton.

Residing at Hadjin. — John C. Martin, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary L. Martin, Mrs. Josephine L. Coffing, Miss Charlotte D. Spencer, Miss Eula G. Bates.

Residing at Adana. — William N. Chambers, *Ordained;* Mrs. Cornelia P. Chambers, Miss Lizzie S. Webb, Miss Mary G. Webb, Miss Clarissa D. Lawrence.

Residing at Tarsus. — Thomas D. Christie, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie.

In this country. — Americus Fuller, D.D., *Ordained;* Miss Lucile Foreman.

Two stations; 4 other places of missionary residence; 47 outstations; 7 ordained men; 1 teacher; 21 women; 23 native pastors; 10 other native preachers; 183 native teachers, 135 of them women; 20 Bible-women; 4 other native helpers; 56 places for stated preaching; average congregations, 15,766; 69 Sunday schools, 9,671 pupils; 37 churches, 13 of them entirely self-supporting; 6,720 members, 464 added on confession this year; 1 theological seminary, 12 students; 7 boys' high schools, 397 pupils; 8 girls' boarding schools, 507 pupils; 128 common schools, 62 of them entirely self-supporting; 5,539 pupils, 2,614 of them girls; native contributions, $17,944.74.

Dr. Fuller and Miss Foreman are in this country on furlough, the former expecting also to undertake the labor of gathering funds for the college at

Aintab. Mrs. Trowbridge, who for some years resided at Constantinople to make a home for Dr. Riggs, and then came to this country for rest, now resumes her residence at Aintab. Miss Isabel B. Trowbridge joined the mission a year since, sharing in the management of the girls' seminary at Aintab. Miss Chambers returned to Oorfa early this year. Mrs. Lee died in February last, after more than twenty-two years' service, lamented not only by her husband and children, but by the station, the mission, the churches and schools of Central Turkey, and a wide circle in other missions and in other lands. Miss Calder has withdrawn from the mission and the service of the Board, according to the understanding at the time she went to the field, having wrought a most valuable service, and having approved herself as a capable teacher, a devoted missionary, and a valued and beloved colleague. The love and prayers of her many friends, native and foreign, will follow her to the new field in China to which she goes. Miss Gordon and Miss Welpton have brought most welcome reënforcement to the college for girls at Marash, and even after Miss Calder's withdrawal, make a goodly force of teachers there.

Twenty-five years of successful work in Central Turkey College having elapsed, during which it has fulfilled the purpose for which the college was founded, the Prudential Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of the college, have declared themselves entirely satisfied that the college is established, and is working to the end proposed. The management of the college will, therefore, gradually pass from the Trustees in this country to the Board of Managers in Turkey, the President of the college for the present continuing to be a missionary of the Board in view of the relatively unsettled condition of the Turkish Empire. This new method of managing a college in Turkey, which was looked upon with some anxiety at the time it was inaugurated, has justified itself, and the outlook is highly encouraging.

Marash, 1855. — The return of Mr. and Mrs. Macallum, accompanied by Miss Gordon and Miss Welpton for the girls' college, brought great joy and most welcome strengthening of the station. Mrs. Lee's death, after a brie illness, inflicted an irreparable loss upon her own family, which is also deeply felt by the college, the orphanages, and every department of work in the station, as well as by the mission and all the missions in Asiatic Turkey.

The most noticeable feature in the life of the station is the spiritual refreshing enjoyed by the churches in Marash and Zeitoon. The work began in the Second Church in Marash in February, and soon extended to the other churches, and to a wider circle, including Zeitoon. Mr. Papazian and Mr. Merrill, of Aintab, gave great assistance in this work. The Gregorian churches and communities were also stirred, and the influence of the movement, it is believed, will be as permanent as it was widespread. But little touring has been possible, and the churches seem unable, without more aid than is possible, to secure the most satisfactory service.

The academy has had three college graduates for teachers, sent out a class of six in June, and closed the year without debt. Pastor Lohman, of Germany, plans to maintain a manual training department the coming year. The school for graduates of the kindergarten, founded by Mrs. Lee, has been

continued under Miss Blakely's care; the orphanages, with 600 pupils, have enjoyed a good year, and one of the German nurses has carried on a certain amount of medical work, with clinics, during the year.

MARASH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The instruction in the seminary has been given by Dr. Lee, Mr. Macallum, and Professor Terzian; and a course of lectures on Revivals has been delivered by Mr. Papazian, of Aintab. The class numbered twelve, and all of these delivered addresses at the graduation exercises in June. Three of the class, who entered the second year, will receive their diplomas upon the completion of certain assigned studies in connection with pastoral work. One graduate belongs to the Western Turkey Mission, one to Eastern Turkey, and will enter upon work within their respective fields. Dr. Lee's course of instruction has included Biblical Theology, Biblical Sociology, the History of Ethics, Comparative Religion, and a review of Systematic Theology. Mr. Macallum's department is New Testament Exegesis, and the class has studied the Epistle to the Romans in Greek, Burton's "Moods and Tenses of the New Testament," and Dod's "Introduction to the New Testament." Professor Terzian has given lectures on Pastoral Theology, with parallel readings on Biblical Theology, Old Testament Ethics, and on the History of Missions. Gymnastics have been continued through the year, and the class is in better physical condition than any preceding class.

The library has grown steadily of late, and numbers 1,800 volumes, carefully selected and diligently read. The prospects for the next class are very hopeful. The rebuilding of the seminary is near at hand.

CENTRAL TURKEY GIRLS' COLLEGE.

The attendance has exceeded that of any former years, twenty-three in the boarding department, sixty-one day scholars, eighty-four in all, representing eight different centers. Seven of the girls were Gregorians, and of the Protestants fifty-two were church members. Miss Gordon has taken the work which Miss Calder had carried, in English Literature, History, and Biology, also giving superintendence in other departments. Miss Welpton, thoroughly trained in music, takes entire charge of this department, and throws new life into it. Seven native teachers assist in the college, two of them being men.

The senior class enjoyed some advantages never before offered in the college. A brief course in Chemistry preceded and prepared the way for the study of Physiology and Hygiene. Zoölogy was studied, as far as possible, by observing the habits of living animals and then dissecting them, and after full use of the microscope, preparing papers giving the results of this study. The library of the theological seminary is available to the students of the college, and adds much to their facilities. Mrs. Lee's death was a peculiarly heavy blow to the college. She was a teacher in the college in 1892, and since then has been on the Board of Managers, full of wise counsel and helpfulness.

The students in the college shared with the people of Marash in the religious awakening, and the happy results were shown among other ways in

a new interest in missions. The receipts of their missionary society were $24.29.

The public exercises at Commencement were largely attended; nine students graduated, the largest class in the history of the college. Six of these were already teachers before they came to the college, and have especially profited by their studies.

Adana. — There has been no change in the foreign force located at this station. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were deeply afflicted by the accidental death in the Alps, in April last, of their only son. They ask for a furlough next year, and they also urge the need of an additional force in the girls' school.

The outstations have all been visited, some of them more than once; and in spite of hindrances the work has been continued, and the preachers have rendered good service. The revival influences enjoyed elsewhere visited this station also, and brought a great blessing. In the Adana Church there has been a special and successful effort to rally the church, and clear the roll of any unworthy members. Soon after this year opened special meetings were held, the attendance grew, the interest deepened, and the church members were much revived. A large class of young men was formed for Bible study. At the communion, in May, thirty-eight young persons were received to membership, and the church itself was deeply moved. Every form of work, educational as well as others, felt the influence, and is elevated in tone and power. The church at Tarsus has received a like blessing, in which St. Paul's Institute nobly shares. Backsliders have been revived, prodigals reclaimed, gamblers reformed, and a new style of life awakened. The influence went abroad through the students to the communities round about. The church at Cis has also enjoyed a great blessing, and is girded afresh for its work. The Christian people at the other outstations are connected with one or other of the three churches just named, and have shared in varying degrees in the blessings that have come to them.

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTE.

Though this school is not organically connected with the mission, it is managed in closest sympathy with the missionary work around it, and a few facts are in place in this report. An unusually good faculty has been in service this year. The students numbered 120, of whom eighty-two were boarders. The course of study is ten years in length; five in the academy, five in the collegiate course.

Hadjin. — Mr. Martin reached Hadjin last November, and reports the work as he found it and as it has developed since that time. The religious awakening that has visited other parts of the mission has been manifest here also to some degree. While a division in the First Church unhappily stood in the way of any good results, the Second Church received a marked benefit. One feature of the year is unique and full of hope. One of the graduates of the Tarsus Institute was invited to teach English in the boys' school, and to preach in the three Gregorian churches in turn, and these services have been well attended. He has also conducted a noon service on Sundays for young

men, and in the afternoons for women, as many as 400 being sometimes present. The missionaries have held a service for children Sunday afternoons in the boys' school building, well attended and open to all.

The Protestant young men of Hadjin have continued the work undertaken by them last year, visiting the sick, aiding the poor, promoting better Sunday observance, and leading to an open profession of Christ. A new sense of obligation to give the gospel to those in the regions beyond has been awakened in a group of twenty or more young men, with a marked deepening of their own religious life; and it is felt that this is the most hopeful direction in which to seek for the strength and prosperity of the churches. In Hadjin the average attendance in Sunday services has been 1,800; Sunday school pupils number 2,184; church members, 615, of whom 115 were added during the year; pupils in the schools, 942; and the total native contributions were $1,650.

There are two boys' schools in the field, at Hadjin and at Yerebakan. The attendance in Hadjin was seventy-five, and for the coming year a full corps of teachers has been secured in the town itself. At Yerebakan the attendance was forty, and good work was done. Several of the pupils in the high schools of Hadjin, for boys and for girls, have taken a public stand as disciples of Christ. The orphanage and the industries cultivated there have been maintained through the year; but as this line of work is now fully provided for by the Mennonites, the station will close its connection with it as quickly as possible.

The outstations were visited twice during the year, first by the pastor of the church at Shar, and next by Mr. Martin, accompanied by Mr. Fidler, of the Mennonite party at Hadjin. Four of these outstations have had supply for the whole year, three were occupied only a few months. The Greek villages have made but little progress, owing largely to the want of able and faithful native leadership. It is very discouraging for a community to withdraw from the national church, and then fail of having any suitable preacher to administer religious services among them. The opportunity in all these outstations is very promising, if only the needed aid and leadership could be provided.

Hadjin Home. — Notwithstanding the fact that for the first time in several years the Gregorians have a well-equipped teacher for their own school, the attendance at the home has been excellent, the older pupils all preferring to finish their studies where they began them. The enrollment was 124 in the primary department; sixty-eight in the intermediate school; and sixty-eight in the high school; 260 in all. Of these, seventy-two have been boarding pupils; eighty-one came from the orphanage under the care of the Mennonites; and the rest from homes in the city. The teachers numbered ten, besides the matron; and several new subjects, such as Physics, Botany, and History, have been added to the courses. A class of five graduated in June, the higher government officials attending. The outlook for teachers is bright; one graduate of the school is in the college for girls at Constantinople, one is in the college at Harpoot, and four in the college for girls at Marash. The religious interest throughout the year has been good; twenty-

six of the pupils were received to the church during the year. The missionary society of Marthas has held monthly meetings, and has sent $26.63 for the work of the Misses Bement in Shao-wu, in China.

Woman's work in Hadjin presents many points of interest and growth. The Young Women's Christian Association numbers about a hundred members, nearly all members for a time of the home schools. The weekly program consists of a half hour's prayer-meeting, business such as is necessary, an essay on some practical subject, and occasional addresses. This society also sent a small sum to the work in Shao-wu, in China. Women's meetings have been held on Wednesday of each week; Mrs. Martin in charge of that in the First Church, Mrs. Coffing of that in the Second Church. Miss Spencer has done much visiting among the women. The woman's meeting Sunday afternoons, in one of the Gregorian churches, gathers 400 women, and though not under missionary direction, is a source of real instruction and help; one of the graduates of the Home has often spoken and been listened to with great interest. The work of the Bible-women is steadily pressed, and many women are learning to read. Miss Spencer and Miss Bates have superintended the primary Sunday school in the Second Church, where 150 are in attendance, only about a half of them from Protestant families. Miss Spencer has also superintended two day schools in the Second Church, one of forty-eight pupils, the other of twenty-two. Girls' schools have also been maintained in four outstations.

Aintab, 1847. — Miss Isabel Trowbridge has joined the station during the year. Miss Chambers, after furlough, has just returned. Dr. Fuller and Miss Foreman are now on furlough, and Dr. and Mrs. Shepard have resumed their work in the hospital. The larger churches have had a prosperous year; some of the smaller churches have suffered greatly. One church has this year been added to those which are self-supporting. High prices for food, ranging from three to seven times the usual rate, have greatly curtailed the ability of the people to spend money in other ways. The relations of the races to each other is much what it was before the massacres, except that the Armenians are less self-assertive. Gregorians are almost uniformly more active in opposition to everything Protestant. The limited appropriations have in this field reduced the plant to a very precarious condition. All the preachers available have been employed; but five organized churches and four other congregations have been without preaching except as members of the churches rendered this service. Mission property in several localities, for want of seasonable repairs, is becoming dilapidated and dangerous. There has been an exceptional degree of religious interest, without a revival, throughout the field.

An interesting movement among the Armenians, outside missionary effort, has marked the year in Aintab. A teacher, some time in the girls' school, has been moved to special evangelistic labors in behalf of Gregorian young men, and has been assisted in this work by a member of a leading Protestant family. Meetings have been held, largely attended, growing in spiritual power, and at length arresting the attention of the priests, and calling out an official deliverance of the patriarch, without, however, closing the

church against the meetings. As an instance of awakening spiritual life in the old church, it is of great interest and promise. The First Church in Aintab reports a good year, deepened spirituality, conversions, increased contributions, a flourishing Sunday school, with more than eight hundred at times. It has been a successful year also in the Second Church. Mr. Papazian, the pastor, has devoted more time and effort than usual to the church, withdrawing from college work for this purpose, and the gain has been great. The revival of the winter began in the Christian Endeavor Society, and from there reached the women, and then the men in the church. Delegations for evangelistic work went to several different outstations, with good results in two of them. Excellent work has been done in the Third Church, Mr. Merrill giving much labor here. The Sunday school has somewhat exceeded four hundred in attendance; the church services and the prayer meetings also have been fully attended. The Bible-woman has brought six persons forward for church membership.

The review of the outstations for the year presents many occasions for rejoicing, with some for regret. The hardships imposed upon the people by the excessive taxes, or by the failure of industries and of crops, or by opposition from various sources, or by variances among themselves, often bear heavily upon their spirits, as well as upon their power to support their own churches and schools.

Especial mention may be made of the band of young men at Behesne, who during a year of disappointments have worked well and kept the church together; of the courage with which the people of Adiaman, though without a preacher, have kept up regular services; of the church at Severek, poor, without a pastor, calling on the Gregorians for baptisms and marriages, and awaiting the graduation of a young man at Marash to be supplied at length with a pastor.

Oorfa sends an encouraging report of an active and successful pastor, of new measures in the church which awaken interest, of a very efficient band of young men laboring with the pastor; and of the difficulties against which the Syrian congregation has been struggling. At Jibbin the Gregorian priest is practically Protestant, and invites students sent there to speak in his church; at Biridjik the church suffers somewhat from the invalided condition of their preacher; the schools are successful; at Eybez the church, though pastorless, has kept up regular services; at Antioch the people feel severely the pressure of taxes; a special interest has appeared there among the women under the labors of a zealous woman from Kessab.

Kessab has enjoyed another tranquil year; the pastor delights the people by his able sermons; the schools have been successful, five graduating from the girls' high school, and the boys' high school winning the commendations of the Catholic priest. Among the notable events that mark the year at Aleppo is the fact that the church became self-supporting, and that places are found for a school the coming year. The orphanage reports a good year. Three girls have been adopted into families; four new orphans have been received; two boys are learning rug-making; twelve girls continue at the Aintab embroideries. The health of the children has been good, their religious life active, and their missionary spirit most gratifying.

AINTAB SEMINARY.

The attendance was seventy-eight students: thirty boarders, forty-six day scholars; the former were from twelve different towns, and all from Protestant families. There was one Jewess among the students. The teaching force has consisted of three Americans and five native teachers, one of the latter living in the building and acting as matron. With the exception of one trying case of typhoid fever, the health of the girls has been good, due largely to the fine location and ample grounds of the seminary. Miss Isabel Trowbridge joined the teaching force in October, to the joy of pupils and teachers alike. The regular work of the school has gone on without interruption, and advance has been made in four lines: more time has been given to training in Composition and Elocution; enthusiasm has been awakened in speaking English; Botany has been carried farther than usual; and there has been special interest in singing by sight. The religious life has been satisfactory; several girls have come into a new life, and others have been led to deeper consecration. All the boarding pupils are genuinely Christian, and have been active in drawing others into the religious life. Thirteen graduated in June, some of whom expect to teach, and others to continue their studies in the college for girls at Marash.

Oorfa. — This year, as for some years past, Gregorians and Protestants united in the schools, with a total attendance of 1,059. Excellent teachers were employed in both boys' and girls' high school; two college students in the former, a graduate of the college for girls at Constantinople in the latter, aided by a graduate of Aintab Seminary. The graduates this year were eleven boys and eight girls. The religious life in both schools was satisfactory; all the girls giving evidence of a Christian spirit. The pupils in all the grades numbered 1,000, several of whom are supported by special gifts. The kindergarten was reopened for the first time since the massacre, with twenty-five pupils. A school for girls who could attend but half a day was desired, and sixty pupils were thus taught by a graduate of Aintab Seminary.

Seven Bible-readers are busy with house-to-house visitation. One of these, who works among the Syrians, is a graduate of Aintab Seminary, has a husband and several children; but she is most earnest and successful. The pupils of these Bible-women number 250, and in certain meetings they hold, from 300 to 400 assemble.

The Industrial Department has had a larger number of workers than ever, reaching 750 during the winter. The work is good as a means of training the people in habits of industry, and providing self-support. There is a very marked change in the girls and young widows longest in employ.

The United Sunday School for Protestants and Gregorians continues with unabated interest. There are forty-three classes, and the average attendance, 793. The teachers assemble weekly to study the lessons.

The orphanage work has been of peculiar interest. During the year twelve boys and eight girls have been withdrawn, ten new children received, and the number now is 119.

The review of the mission for the year is cheering, and the outlook is most hopeful.

EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.

BITLIS. — Royal M. Cole, *Ordained;* Herbert L. Underwood, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Lizzie Cole, Mrs. Dora E. Underwood, Miss Charlotte E. Ely, Miss Mary A. C. Ely.

ERZROOM. — Robert S. Stapleton, *Ordained;* Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, M.D., Miss Agnes M. Lord, Miss Ruth M. Bushnell.

HARPOOT. — Herman N. Barnum, D.D., John K. Browne, George P. Knapp, Edward F. Carey, *Ordained;* Herbert H. Atkinson, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Mary E. Barnum, Mrs. Leila K. Browne, Mrs. Anna J. Knapp, Mrs. Lora G. Carey, Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson, Miss Hattie Seymour, Miss Caroline E. Bush, Miss Mary L. Daniels, Miss Emma M. Barnum, Miss Teresa L. Huntington, Miss Miriam V. Platt.

MARDIN. — Alpheus N. Andrus, *Ordained;* Daniel M. B. Thom, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Olive L. Andrus, Mrs. Helen L. Thom, Miss Agnes Fenenga.

VAN. — George C. Raynolds, M.D., Clarence D. Ussher, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ussher, Miss Grisell McLaren.

In this country. — Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey, Miss Johanna L. Graf, Miss Grace H. Knapp.

Five stations; 107 outstations; 9 ordained missionaries, 2 of whom are physicians; 3 unordained physicians; 12 wives, one of whom is a physician; 15 single women; total missionary force, 39; 16 ordained native preachers; 14 unordained; 85 male and 67 female teachers; 13 Bible-women; 7 other native helpers, a total of 202 trained native helpers. There are 33 organized churches, of which 11 are entirely self-supporting. These have 1,965 communicants, 147 being added on confession during the year. There are 63 places for stated preaching, having an average attendance of 7,930; the adherents number 9,819. The 57 Sunday schools have a membership of 6,086. There are 8 boarding and high schools, with 704 male and 574 female pupils; and 87 other schools, where 2,682 male and 1,665 female pupils are receiving Christian instruction. Of these schools, 23 are entirely self-supporting. Native contributions for the support of the work during the year were $11,586.

Bitlis station is not included in above summary.

Since the last report was prepared, Miss Knapp has come to the United States for a much-needed furlough. We have also to record the death of Rev. Willis C. Dewey, D.D., who left Mardin in the spring of this year with Mrs. Dewey for surgical care. He passed away in New York, on June 15th, a few days after a most severe operation. Mr. and Mrs. Andrus have returned to Mardin, and Miss Fenenga, on her way out last year, has also joined the same station. Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson and Dr. and Mrs. Underwood, after a long delay in order to master the French language sufficiently to pass the examinations in Constantinople demanded for permission to practice medicine in Turkey, arrived at their respective stations, Harpoot and Bitlis, in the late spring of the present year. President Gates, of Euphrates College, has accepted the call to Robert College at Constantinople, and will not return to the mission.

The last few years in this mission have been unusually hard and exacting. They have been years of reconstruction without the perils that caused the disaster being entirely removed. The burden upon the missionaries has been heavy, even apart from the care and training of the large number of orphans left from the events of 1895. And yet in the place of eighteen male missionaries in the mission ten years ago, there are now only thirteen, and in the place of thirty-one women then, there are now but twenty-six. There are ten less missionaries on the field today to carry on the work than there were

ten years ago, with more work to do and under more trying conditions than then prevailed. The mission covers an area larger than all New England, and is the sole evangelizing agency for not less than five millions of people. The Prudential Committee has authorized the securing of reënforcements for this mission at once.

The stations of the mission are so far apart, the work so exacting, and the political condition of the country so perilous, that the mission has had no meeting together for several years. This has made the conduct of the work even more difficult. The work of caring for the large number of Armenian orphans has been full of promise because of the response which the children have made to kind treatment and thorough training. Industries have been introduced among them, and some of the older ones have already begun to teach in outside schools. The entire mission and the Board are indebted to the National Armenian Relief Committee which, under the energetic direction of its Secretary, Miss Emily C. Wheeler, with headquarters in Worcester, Mass., has supplied the mission with funds sufficient to enable the missionaries to continue the orphan homes.

Bitlis. — The church at Bitlis has met with great losses through emigration. More than a score of its families are in Fresno, California, in Philadelphia, and throughout the United States, while other members are in India, Asia, Russia, Manchuria, Egypt, London, and South America. Owing to these losses, which are still going on, it is not strange that the church has not increased in numbers or in the amount of its contributions for the support of Christian work. At the same time, it shows how important it is that the church be strongly maintained, that those who go from Bitlis into different countries shall be well grounded in the Christian faith, and as far as possible, aggressive Christian workers. The opposition to schools and Christian work is as severe in this station as in any other place in the mission, or even in Turkey. Mr. Cole has been permitted for the first time in two years to tour his field with the approval of the government. Some of the Protestant teachers have suffered persecution in the form of imprisonment, and the government has raised strenuous objection to outside schools in some regions outside of the city of Bitlis.

In spite of the emigration of many entire families to other countries, the attendance upon church services in the city has kept up to the average, the chapel being well filled. Ten new members have been admitted to the church during the year upon confession, while others are waiting for admission at a later date. The outstations need more help and more supervision than Mr. Cole alone can give. There is grave need of another missionary in that large field, to give his entire time to direct evangelistic work.

Mr. Cole closes his report with these words: "Amid the discouraging things there are not a few silver linings to cheer. The coming years we hope to have more candidates for village work, many of them from the orphans, though this year we had only one of them in a near village. There are no odds even in this vilayet that can offset the God of Missions, and with this assurance we move forward."

Under the superintendence of the Misses Ely, thirty-five boarding pupils

and forty-eight day scholars have been in attendance at the Mount Holyoke School here. The school has at last in good measure recovered from the severe shock it received a few years since. There is an increasing number of students who come from Gregorian homes. This is due to two causes: one, that many of the Protestant families have removed to other places; another, that the appreciation of education is constantly gaining ground. Thus the school exerts a wider influence, and through its pupils procures an entrance for simple gospel truth into many new homes. The older scholars having been considerably scattered in 1895, there has been no class to graduate since then till the present year. Three girls hope to complete the course of study and take diplomas next fall.

While in the earlier days of the school the pupils often paid their tuition and board in kind, it has now seemed best to insist that payments shall more and more be made in cash. Fifty-two and one-half liras, or $230, were paid during the year, nearly twice the amount given one year ago.

Erzroom. — Much damage was done to the mission buildings as well as to the entire city by severe and repeated earthquakes which covered a period of several weeks, even months of time. Great distress was caused by the loss of property and by the people being driven from their houses in the cold weather. Some lives were lost; several thousand dollars were available from insurance to put our own buildings in repair.

The church is continually losing its members through emigration. Gregorians attend the church services. Some twenty persons have joined the church upon profession, the most of whom were young people. Mr. Stapleton has been able to visit a part of the Turkish half of the station, but with the many duties in Erzroom itself, together with the disturbances caused by the earthquake and the repairs that necessarily followed, he has not been able to adequately go over the entire territory. The Russian part of the station has not been visited because of the objection of the Russian officials. Yet the work there is carried on by native Russian Armenians, who report progress and growth in some parts of the field.

The boys' school in Erzroom reports a good year in spite of the injury to its building in the fall. The repaired school building will be ready for occupancy this autumn.

The "American School for Girls," in spite of the disturbances from the earthquake, has had a good year. Lessons were continued with only one day's interruption, although all the other schools in the city were suspended for six weeks. The earthquakes did not affect the schools unfavorably as regards attendance, but the nervous strain has told somewhat upon both teachers and pupils. The old building was so injured that it was condemned by the public inspector. Permission to rebuild was speedily obtained through the kindly offices of the United States Consul, Mr. Bergholtz, and the Vice-Consul, Mr. Ojalvo, and new school accommodations are in process of preparation, while the school occupies the old mission house. It is expected that this will mark a turning point in the history of the school.

Many scholars were lost during the year, owing to parents moving from the city. The average attendance has been 130, and there were 142 names

on the roll at the close of the year. Five of the girls united with the church. The Christian Endeavor Society has been, as always, the great blessing of the school. The suffering caused by the earthquakes brought unusual opportunities to which the members gladly responded. About two hundred and eighty calls were made upon the sick during the winter and spring. There has not been a year in which there has been such a spirit of obedience, diligence, and general enthusiasm in the work of the girls. The report cards, especially of the high school pupils, show a decided advance. Over $300 was taken for tuition and board of pupils.

The special work for women has consisted of Bible-woman's work, Mrs. Stapleton's medical work, and the girls' outside schools. The Bible-woman in Erzroom has made over four hundred visits, and has found more to encourage her than ever before. The Sunday school for women has had an average attendance of about two hundred throughout the year. Two mornings in the week Dr. Stapleton devotes to the poor who come to her for medical advice. In addition to this she has had many calls outside, including some wealthy Turkish families. She also carries on an industrial relief work among the needy women.

Harpoot. — The exodus of native Christians to America seems to have ceased, either from lack of material or opportunity. Three preachers have been ordained, two as acting pastors of churches, the third as chaplain of the German orphanages, all men of ability and experience. During the year one of the best pastors, newly ordained over his church, accepted a call to a larger church in the Central Turkey Mission.

The best worker and leader in the Koordistan field, Bedroo Effendi Amirkhanian, lawyer, poet, translator, preacher, who has been most prominently identified with that work of the churches from its inception, has been called to rest from his labors. It is a comfort to be assured that his oldest son, a college and seminary graduate, is to be his successor in Farkin, the central town of Koordistan. One of the oldest pastors has become superintendent of the orphan work, with his home in Harpoot, while still another has recently resigned a large pastorate to devote himself to evangelistic work, his entire salary for a year being paid by a native physician.

In spite of all recent changes, there are fourteen pastors, four preachers, two colporters, five Bible-women, five other helpers, and sixty teachers, making a total of ninety which, with the thirty-six teachers in the college, brings the entire number of native workers up to 126.

CHURCHES.

Though nearly half of the twenty-six churches and fourteen outstations remain, year after year, unsupplied with regular preaching, their condition remains far from hopeless. In nearly all, the regular services are sustained, and their congregations, in many cases, are increased by Gregorians, whose hunger for the gospel is no longer met by the services of the Old Church, and who unite with the Protestants in begging for a preacher. Hence the touring missionaries have never before had such receptions and attention everywhere to their message, as during their thirty weeks of field service this year. In

some places the Spirit's work was attended by showers of blessing; in others He descended like dew, refreshing the hearts of the little flocks.

In order to meet the great needs of the district for more preachers, the station opened this last summer a station class with some ten men who have already had more or less education and experience in Christian work. It is proposed to give them some six months of instruction, and then send them out for a similar period of work, repeating the process until the studies are completed. In spite of the fewness of the laborers in the evangelistic work during the past year, 130 new members have been reported from the churches, while the average attendance of the thirty-six Sabbath schools has risen to 4,275, and of the forty-one congregations to 5,770, an increase in each of at least two hundred.

EDUCATION.

Throughout the field the desire for education, and readiness to make great sacrifices to secure it, seems in no way to diminish. Teachers of every grade are eagerly sought, while in some of the higher schools the majority of the pupils are from the Gregorian community. In one of the higher schools, not only do the Gregorian pupils attend the lectures of the Y. M. C. A., but many of their young men also attend the preaching services in the chapel there. There is a silent, irresistible ferment in these Oriental churches, working toward the light and life of men, especially among their youth. They do not wish to be known as Protestants, though their minds and hearts protest secretly against much in the creed and ritual of their churches.

The work for the orphans continues to hold its important place, though the number now under the care of the station has been reduced to about nine hundred. They hold high places in their classes and a large share of honors for deportment. Several have already been tried as teachers and have done good work. The healthy religious atmosphere of the "Homes" continues to exert a strong influence on their character after leaving and entering homes of their own. One of these girls, married last winter into a village where there was no religious worker, has been holding meetings with the women, and giving Bible lessons from house to house "for love of Christ."

Not only preachers and teachers are being trained for Christ's service from among them, but an industrial training, also, is being given to large numbers, so that when they are old enough to leave the orphanages in every walk of life they may not only form Christian homes, but present examples of self-respecting manhood and womanhood.

NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS.

Economic conditions in this land continue to grow worse and worse. The torpor produced by the events of 1895 still remains like a dead weight on the hearts of the people, and neither prayer nor faith can yet remove it. Periods of fear still periodically occur, followed by longer or shorter seasons of paralysis of effort. Then there seems an increasing stagnation of trade, in general caused or accompanied by the partial, or entire crippling of certain industries. After enumerating these conditions, Mr. Browne adds: "What wonder, then, if most earnest hearts and strongest faith sometimes weaken;

if strenuous effort and heroic self-denial prove insufficient to keep their contributions up to their own high standard. As we review the contributions from the entire field, we are amazed to find the falling off so slight. Indeed, under such dire conditions, this slight diminution only enhances the actual amount, which falls very little below 100,000 piasters, or $4,400. If to this grand sum we add the $5,308 received by the college as shown further on, the total sum received the past year, through native sources, amounts to $9,708, a sum seldom exceeded in the history of this station, in most prosperous years. Communities with so little inducement or means to save and give, and with so few leaders to stimulate their gifts; churches maintaining their old-time measure of giving with no inspiration but love of Christ; a primitive piety among those whose 'trial of affliction and deep poverty abounds unto the riches of their liberality;' surely these suggest the hidden springs of Him who said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

EUPHRATES COLLEGE.

In the absence of President Gates the college has been under the supervision of Dr. Barnum, assisted by Mr. Carey and Miss Barnum. Miss Daniels has held the principalship of the female department of the college, assisted in the work by the Misses Huntington and Platt. Under the one administration there are gathered both boys and girls in classes ranging from the kindergarten to the collegiate department.

The past year has been one of the best in the college history. The number of pupils, male and female, in all departments, has been 1,057; of these, 581 were boys and 476 were girls. There were 100 in the four college classes of both departments. The first class was graduated from the college in 1880, in the male department, and from the female department in 1883. At the late Commencement seventeen young men and five young women received diplomas, making a total of 137 male and ninety female graduates. As a whole, they are a credit to the college, and they are an ample justification of its existence. The two departments are wholly separate, for the time has not yet come for coeducation in the Orient.

Nearly all the buildings burned in the events of 1895 have been rebuilt, larger, and upon a better plan than the former ones, but they are already becoming too small. Sixty-five male boarders have paid $1,255 for board, and $1,590 were received for boys' tuition; whereas $1,712 were paid by the female boarders, including their help from America, and $800 for their tuition, and over $100 were given by all in charity, making a total received by the college treasury of $5,457.

There has been an unusual degree of Christian interest and activity in both departments of the college during the past year. There are two Christian Endeavor societies among the boys and four among the girls, one of the latter being for those outside the college. The older society among the boys has undertaken the supply of the near villages on the Sabbath, and a spirit of prayer has been evident throughout the year. The college has a good corps of teachers. The Bible is a daily text-book throughout the course. There has been a steady advance in scholarship, and what is more important, there

is a marked growth in character. While thorough scholarship is insisted upon, the fact is always kept before the students that the great aim of the institution is the formation of Christian character, something which will make them honored and useful members of society. The female department has been especially favored in the manifest presence of the Holy Spirit during the year.

Four new buildings have been completed, two of which were begun the year before. These are the boys' dormitory, the girls' college and dormitory, a building for the girls' primary department, and a house for the American female teachers. The money received from the indemnity was altogether insufficient for these buildings, but they are much better planned than those which were burned in November, 1895. A college hall for public gatherings, and a large building for the male primary departments, are greatly needed.

The remarkable growth of desire on the part of the people for the education of their children is seen in the readiness with which they practice self-denial on their account. There was paid for the tuition of boys during the year, $1,948.76, and for the board of seventy-six boys and young men, $1,630. Of these amounts less than two per cent came in the way of aid from abroad. The amount of girls' tuition was $799.52, and there was received for the board of ninety-two persons in this department, $1,712.

In all departments of the college are employed thirty-six teachers; in all the outside field but sixty. In the college the 1,057 pupils represent a gain of nearly one hundred over last year, whereas in the outside schools there are 1,725 boys and 1,026 girls, making, with the 201 pupils of the five Bible-women, a total of 2,942 under instruction outside the college.

Mardin. — Owing to the lack of missionary force and the fear on the part of the people from the unsettled conditions that prevail in the country, many from the Protestant communities have gone to other parts of the country, which they regard as safer. This loss has more than counterbalanced the gains from new accessions. These losses in the Mardin station are not losses to the general work in the empire, for reports from Aleppo and other places show that the strength of their Arabic-speaking work is due, in a large measure, to the Christians who have come from Mesopotamia and the Mardin field. The number of pupils in the schools has increased nearly eighteen per cent during the year. In spite of the conditions of the country there has been a considerable increase in the amounts given by the people over last year. This increase amounts to 8,337 piasters, or $367, making the total gifts by the people, in the midst of their great poverty, $1,436.46.

The station school at Mardin has furnished many Christian workers to the Church Missionary Society laboring at Mosul and Baghdad, and also to the Reformed Church of America in Arabia. The influence of the school is thus extended from Sert and northern Mesopotamia, down through Syria and Palestine into Arabia, and on towards India. The requests for teachers, especially from Syrian villages, are more frequent than ever before. The cause of education is slowly improving. The effects of former labors are becoming more evident in the Protestant communities, and those who were taught years ago are especially desirous that their children shall enjoy the educational

advantages within their reach. The foundations, in the social order, for a taste for education have been well laid, and the new government schools, on the Moslem side of society, are promoting this educational movement.

This station, which comprises the only Arabic-speaking work conducted by the Board, is not supported as it should be, in view of the extent and importance of its field and the strength of the races for which the work is carried on.

The medical work, under the supervision of Dr. Thom, has had a year of usual prosperity. There have been sixty-seven patients in the hospital, and 4,908 prescriptions have been written. Of these, 2,501 were free, and for the remaining 2,407 prescriptions, 12,078 piasters, or $483, were received. The total receipts from the medical practice, including hospital fees, prescription fees, and fees for personal visits, amount, for the year, to 33,176 piasters, or $1,460. This is sufficient to pay all of the expenses of the medical work, apart from the salary of Dr. Thom, and leave to the credit of the new year $163.

Van. — In addition to our own station forces, the "Friends of Armenia," an English society, has kept a representative on the ground to aid in the care of the large number of orphan children dependent upon the missionaries. Rev. C. H. Roesler was there during a large part of 1901, and while there took an active and efficient part in conducting the preaching and evangelistic work of the station. His place is taken by a German lady. The church has a pastor of its own who has preached every Sabbath, alternating between the garden and the city chapels. The church, while failing to reach the measure of efficiency it might and ought to attain, has much improved in harmony and faithfulness. Its pledge, to raise half the salary of the preacher and provide the taxes and running expenses of the city chapel, has been faithfully fulfilled, and the money all paid in before the assembling of the annual church meeting. During the year fifteen new members have been received to the church, several of them being from the city, where a decided increase of interest has been manifested, and the services have been well attended.

Many of the larger orphan boys have been teaching schools in the villages, where they have had the coöperation of leading Gregorians. As these boys were strongly Christian, their influence has been exerted for evangelical Christianity. Opposition to these evangelical workers has been aroused in some places. When this became too marked, as in Agantz, a distinctively Protestant school was opened, with a fair attendance of non-Protestant children. Much spiritual interest is manifest in different parts of the station, and especially in Van itself.

The number of boys in the schools during the year has been 437, not an increase over one year ago, while the amount received for tuition has materially increased. At the close of the last school year a class of nine graduated from the high school, five of them from the orphanage and four day pupils. The latter have found places in business or trades in the city, while all but one of the former are occupying places as teachers in as many widely separated districts of the province. The opportunities thus opening before them to labor for the elevation of their people are abundant, and most if not all of

them seem to be faithfully seeking to improve these opportunities. It is pleasant to find that the orphans are more ready than others even of our own graduates, and far more ready than those going out from other schools, to enter on the self-denying work of village teachers, and we see reason to hope that we have here a power for good which will be increasingly available in the future.

The girls' school, under Miss McLaren's care, has numbered this year 244 in the graded departments, and forty-one in the kindergarten, with a teaching force of nine native teachers. Of the 244 pupils, forty were orphans and five boarders. The receipts for tuition have been $159.23. Of the nine girls who were graduated, three found positions as teachers in the girls' school, one in the girls' orphanage, another was married, and the rest are at home.

The greatest number of pupils is found in the four lowest classes. This is due to the fact that little, if any, attention is paid to the training of children in the homes, and the mothers send them to school, glad of a few hours' rest from the tyranny of a spoiled child.

The school in the old city, under Mrs. Raynolds' supervision, has greatly increased in attendance; most of the girls come from wealthy homes in the city, in some cases two or three coming from one house.

Kindergarten methods have been used with the little children in the city, and in the Gardens there is a regular kindergarten, with forty bright, active youngsters, under the care of Mrs. Ussher. She gives several hours each week to the singing, and the rest of the teaching is divided between two other teachers. No child is received in this department without the payment of full tuition, about $1.76 a year. Thus an entrance is gained into some of the wealthiest and most influential homes. The receipts this year were $75.85.

Medical work at Van has been under the care of Dr. Ussher, who for two and a-half months was away from Van on professional or missionary duties. The hospital has had 176 patients, of whom twelve were free. The total receipts from the hospital were $638. This, with $236 taken in Bitlis for operations, makes a total of $874 received from hospital and surgical work. In the dispensary, 1,772 new patients have been recorded, 740 of whom were females; 3,938 prescriptions have been given, and it is estimated that the assistants in the drug department have given nearly two thousand treatments. In the out-patient department, 754 visits have been made, at distances ranging from 100 yards to nineteen miles. Of these, nearly half were free. This does not include visits to orphanages and hospital, or to employees on the premises, of which no record was kept. The total receipts from all departments was £T 536.41, or $2,360.20. The expenditures have been the same as receipts, all having been used for the poor in the hospital.

For hospital purposes a native house has been rented and occupied, which was most unsatisfactory. Through the liberality of Dr. Raynolds, a site has been purchased adjoining the mission premises, and a new and commodious hospital is in process of erection.

INDIA.

For many years the missions in India and Ceylon and the officers of the Board have felt the need of a Deputation to visit those missions in order to a better understanding of the conditions, methods, and need of the work. In response to the repeated requests, a deputation sent by the Prudential Committee, consisting of Rev. J. F. Loba, D.D., of Evanston, Ill., William F. Whittemore, Esq., of Boston, and Secretary James L. Barton, sailed from Boston in April, 1901, appointed to visit the three missions in India and Ceylon. These men, accompanied by Mrs. Barton, spent five months in the missions, and upon their return a report was rendered to the Prudential Committee. This report was published in pamphlet form and widely circulated, and is bound, in accordance with an established custom, at the end of the volume of the Reports of the Board for the years 1901–02. This is the first Deputation to visit these missions since 1854–55, when Secretary Rufus Anderson and Rev. A. C. Thompson were sent upon a similar mission. There is only one missionary in these missions who was under appointment at the visit of the other Deputation; Mrs. M. E. Bissell, the senior in service under the American Board, and still directing and superintending a varied work at Ahmednagar, was in her third year of service in 1854, when the other Deputation was in India.

Another event of the year which affects both the Indian Missions and Ceylon, is the call of the Christian Endeavor Union of India, Burma, and Ceylon to Rev. F. S. Hatch, of Monson, Mass., to be its traveling secretary on the field. Mr. Hatch accepted the call, and entered upon his labors in the spring of 1901. During the year he visited all three of our missions there, and has already done much to unite and inspire effort for the young. The reports from all parts of our field speak in warm terms of his sympathetic, wise, and enthusiastic efforts.

MARATHI MISSION.

Bombay. — Edward S. Hume, Justin E. Abbott, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Charlotte E. Hume, Mrs. Camilla Louise Abbott, Miss Anstice Abbott.

Ahmednagar. — Robert A. Hume, D.D., Henry G. Bissell, James Smith, Henry Fairbank, George W. Harding, M.D., *Ordained;* Lester H. Beals, M.D., Mrs. Theo. K. Bissell, Mrs. Maud Smith, Mrs. Ruby E. Fairbank, Mrs. M. E. Bissell, Mrs. E. D. Harding, Miss Belle Nugent, Miss Florence E. Hartt.

Rahuri. — William O. Ballantine, M.D., *Ordained.*

Sirur. — Richard Winsor, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary C. Winsor.

Satara. — Henry J. Bruce, *Ordained;* Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce, Miss Louise H. R. Grieve, M.D.

Sholapur. — Lorin S. Gates, William Hazen, *Ordained;* Mrs. Frances A. Gates, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Harding, Miss Mary B. Harding, Miss Esther B. Fowler.

Vadala. — Edward Fairbank, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary A. Fairbank.

Wai. — Miss Mary E. Moulton, Miss Jean P. Gordon.

In this country. — Mrs. Josephine L. Ballantine, Mrs. Minnie C. Sibley, Mrs. Kate F Hume, Miss Anna L. Millard, Miss Julia Bissell, M.D., Miss Emily R. Bissell.

Associated with the mission, but not under appointment. — Mrs. S. C. Dean.

On the way out. — Merrill A. Peacock, Mrs. Nellie L. Peacock.

Eight central stations; 124 outstations; 13 ordained missionaries, 2 of whom are physicians; 2 unordained, 1 a physician; 13 wives, 14 single women, of whom 2 are physicians; total American missionaries, 42; 26 native pastors; 8 ordained preachers, not pastors; 8 licensed preachers; 49 Bible-readers; 103 Bible-women; 226 male and 122 female school teachers; 10 medical catechists; 3 missionaries; total force of trained Christian native workers, 553, a gain of 55 in the year, beside 44 non-Christian teachers or agents. The 54 churches of the mission have 5,607 communicants, 2,722 male and 2,885 female; 1,096 were received into the churches on confession of faith, a net increase of 754; 5 new churches were organized during the year. The Sabbath schools number 185, in which 9,570 pupils are receiving Christian instruction. Christians live in 408 villages, and the whole Christian community numbers 10,593. The mission has 1 theological seminary with 26 pupils, 6 high, boarding, and station schools for boys, with 839 pupils, and 7 for girls, with 1,100 pupils, against 885 last year; 6 mixed schools, with 1,065 male and 541 female pupils; the total in all the higher schools being 3,571. The 156 common schools have 5,278 pupils, 2,948 boys and 2,330 girls; others under instruction, 244; the grand total under Christian instruction in the mission was 9,093. The native churches gave for the support of Christian work 7,308 rupees, or $2,436; received from fees, 7,012 rupees, and from government grants, 15,287 rupees, or 22,299 rupees; a total for the religious uses of the mission of 29,607 rupees, or $9,869 received for the support of the work of the mission from sources outside the Board, an increase of $1,685 over the previous year.

Mrs. Sibley and Miss Bruce left the mission early in the year for well-earned and much-needed furloughs. Miss Emily and Dr. Julia Bissell were compelled, in the early part of 1902, to come to the United States for health reasons. Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Hume came home during the spring of the present year, Dr. Hume returning alone in a little over two months to the mission. Miss Hattie L. Bruce has severed her relations with the mission; Rev. and Mrs. James Smith and Mrs. Bruce returned to the mission after a furlough, and Dr. and Mrs. Harding have taken up their work in the mission, after a period of study and work in the Presbyterian Hospital at Miraj; Mrs. S. C. Dean, who was a member of the mission from 1857–67, returned to the mission for service in connection with the work in Bombay; Dr. Lester H. Beals has been appointed and has recently joined the mission, and Mr. and Mrs. Peacock have been appointed to go out this fall, Mr. Peacock to devote himself to the business routine and work of the mission; Miss Camilla Louise Clarke has joined the mission as Mrs. J. E. Abbott. Rev. and Mrs. Edward Fairbank and Mrs. Henry Fairbank have returned to the mission, after furlough and rest in this country.

The mission report, edited by Misses Gordon and Moulton, makes the following statement about the visit of the Deputation: —

"For a number of years the mission has been asking the home Board to send out a deputation to visit the Indian Missions — to advise and counsel us about many things, and, above all, that there might be a closer relation between the mission and the Board. This year our request was granted, and a deputation of three members sent. Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., one of the Secretaries of the Board, Rev. J. F. Loba, D.D., pastor of the Evanston Congregational Church, Illinois, and Mr. William F. Whittemore, business manager of *The Congregationalist*, Boston, Mass., composed this Deputation.

They reached Colombo on June 4th. After visiting the Ceylon and Madura Missions the members came northward, and reached Sholapur September 13th. From here they visited each mission station in turn, and then returned to Ahmednagar to attend our semi-annual meeting of the mission, where they sat with us as honorary members. We consider ourselves highly favored in having such a kind, sympathetic, enthusiastic Deputation, one which visited every department of work in every station, was never tired, always interested, ever helpful. They brought a benediction to our homes and work which will not soon be forgotten. For many a year to come, the remembrance of their apropos questions, their keen interest in all about them, and their unfailing kindness, will be a help and an encouragement. One and all, we unite in giving our heartfelt thanks to each member of the Deputation, and to the Board which they represented."

While the famine has not been so severe as the year before, the crops in many sections of the mission were meager, so that there has been no little distress. The bubonic plague has continued its deadly work in Bombay, Wai, Satara, and other places in the mission. Very few of the Christians have suffered, owing to precautions taken by them.

This mission lies wholly within the Bombay Presidency, and the returns of the last census show that, owing to famine and plague, the population of the Presidency has decreased in the last ten years five and one-half per cent, while the number of Christians in the Presidency has increased nearly 200 per cent. In the Ahmednagar district alone, the number of Christians has risen in ten years from 6,000 to 20,864, although in the same decade there has been a loss in population of nearly 50,000.

THE CHURCHES.

There are at present fifty-four organized churches in the mission, with twenty-six ordained pastors, sixteen preachers, and 5,607 communicants, of whom 2,722 are males. In these churches are 4,356 baptized children, and they represent a community of 10,593 who have broken with Hinduism, and are identified with the churches as a Christian community. These churches received last year into their membership, upon public confession of their faith, 1,096 new members, making a net gain in church membership, after deducting all losses, of 754, or nearly sixteen per cent. This is a little less than the net gain of the preceding year. The churches contributed for the conduct of their own work and for various charities and mission enterprises, 7,308 rupees, or $2,429. When we remember that this is in the midst of the famine and plague district, and that a day's wage rarely rises above ten cents for a common laborer, he providing his own food, it is clear that there has been real sacrifice made upon the part of these Christians.

With the exception of some villages where continued scarcity has scattered the members, the reports from the churches are good and full of encouragement, and efforts toward self-support are increasing. During the year four new churches have been organized, and the one in Khokar-Belapur has been divided, giving to each of these villages a church of its own. The new church at Savedi was organized in October. It began with a member-

ship of thirty-eight adults and twenty-four baptized children. As it has no pastor, it is regarded as a branch of the First Church at Ahmednagar. Being only three miles away, the pastor and his committee arrange for its services, Sunday school, etc. Another church was organized among the lepers in Sholapur, and begins with thirty-five members and four baptized children. District associations in connection with the union of churches of the mission have been organized during the year, and have proved very helpful. They tend to develop local resources and the ability to carry larger responsibilities.

Two valuable pastors, one in the Jeur district of the Ahmednagar field, and one at Sirur, have died. A new pastor has been ordained over the Kolegaon church, near Ahmednagar, where there is a membership of ninety-two, with a Sunday school of nearly 200. They pay nearly all of the pastor's salary. The church at Bombay has 1,130 persons connected with it as members of the congregation. The Roha church raised funds for the sufferers in China — Hindus, Jews, and Mohammedans participating. As an illustration of the way in which the work is extending, we quote from Mr. Gates, of Sholapur: —

"In Kandalgas, the Mahars quietly gave up their work as village servants, got fields, and settled down to steady work. Some of the people have sent contributions to the Sholapur church for some time, though there was not a baptized Christian in the place. Many have done their best to keep the Sabbath. Their houses and grounds are neater than those of their class in other places. At the time of my visit last year, twenty-nine adults gave me their names as adherents; and in December, this year, six adults and eleven children were baptized. Others who were not at home at that time are ready for baptism, and a church will be formed there soon. Considering that until this year the mission has done no regular work there, the movement seems remarkable. A school has been opened, and the people furnish the places for the school and teacher. One of the best evidences, to me, of their sincerity in reform, is the fact that not one of the fifty-one children in the school is married. I do not know of another village in India where a similar case can be found."

One of the most interesting things in connection with the churches is the mass movement among the Mangs. These are a pariah caste, and in the social scale of the country are lower than the Mahars. A Mahar will not touch food prepared by a Mang. He will not drink water drawn by a Mang, and will not even draw water from the same well as the Mang. The religion of the Mangs is principally a worship of the cholera goddess, a religion in which the deity is a terrible disease personified, and the impelling motive is fear. Within a few years there has been a decided movement among these poor people, and some twelve months ago the Mangs of 175 villages in the Newase Taluka, in the Vadala district, sent in a petition, asking that they be received into the Christian church. This is distinctly a mass-movement. Let us not be deceived by this term. A mass-movement does not mean that all the persons coming forward are Christians at heart, or understand the real meaning of the term "Christian." A mass-movement means only that the

people coming forward wish Christian instruction. It means that a great homogenous mass of people are feeling the insufficiency of their own religion, and are groping for something better. It represents not attainment, but aspiration. The Mangs are asking for baptism in many other districts, and the opportunity widens.

Sunday schools hold a prominent place in the work of the churches and the mission, there being 185 of them, with 9,570 pupils. In connection with every church and in all of the schools, whether Christian or Hindu, are Sunday schools, where the International Lessons are studied. These schools vary from the large, well-conducted, well-ordered ones of Christian children, to those that are small and sometimes noisy, with a more variable audience. In all of them is the lesson taught, the Golden Text learned, and Christian hymns heartily sung. In many, a collection is taken and the money used for some charitable purpose.

The *Christian Endeavor Society* is more and more becoming a part of work among the young people of the mission. In Ahmednagar there are five societies, all of which are doing good work. The one in the girls' school has been organized only a short time. Now, fifty-six girls are present to act as monitors or to teach, to start the singing or help otherwise as they can, at five different Sunday services. In Sirur, the girls' Junior Christian Endeavor has 150 members. They give their contributions for the poor of the church. The Christian Endeavor Society among the boys in Sholapur has about forty members. Some of the committees are, the Shaving Committee, the "Don't Use Bad Words" Committee, and the "Be Kind to Animals" Committee. On Sundays the older boys have Bible circles, with about twenty smaller boys in each, who are taught verses, hymns, and Bible stories. In Bombay, a society has just been started in the Blind School. Another society has forty-six members, who are engaged in active Christian work.

All speak highly of the work of Rev. F. S. Hatch, the general Christian Endeavor Secretary for India, Burma, and Ceylon. Dr. R. A. Hume, of Ahmednagar, has been elected President of the Christian Endeavor India Union for the present year.

Bible-women. — The work of the 103 Bible-women has been continuous and valuable.

EDUCATION.

The mission has an extensive educational plant, in addition to the theological seminary at Ahmednagar. This includes nine high schools, eleven station schools, 156 common and village schools. In these, 392 teachers are engaged, and 9,093 pupils are taught. Nearly half of these pupils are classed as Christian. During the year 128 children from these schools were received into the church. For the support of the school system the people themselves paid in fees 7,012 rupees, or $2,337, and the Indian government gave as grants 15,287 rupees, or $5,096.

The *Theological Seminary* is under the principalship of Dr. Hume; Mr. Bissell and Mr. N. V. Tilak are associated in the instruction. In 1901, the term of the seminary was held from early in June till the middle of October.

The former class of twenty-one men had their third term of study, and a new class of five was formed. The educational requirement for admission to this class was entrance to college or its equivalent. A few special students took a part of the regular exercises. During this year the new Williams House, a fine two-storied building which had been erected as a memorial to the Hon. S. P. Williams, of Lima, La Grange Co., Indiana, by his daughters and brother, was available as a dormitory for students. One important event in the history of this Seminary in 1901, was the sending of an invitation from its Trustees and the American Marathi Mission, to several other missions of Western India which use the Marathi language, to unite in conducting this institution. This invitation was sympathetically received by the United Free Church Mission, and it seems probable that they will join in carrying on this seminary. It is hoped that sooner or later other missions will do the same.

The *Ahmednagar High School* has had 510 pupils, which is the largest number it ever had. This is probably the only high school in India which combines with literary work a training in industrial arts. The school aims at preparing men for college entrance, and also for the India Subordinate Civil Service examination. Manual training in wood-work was introduced in 1892 as an optional subject in the course of study, so as to give a broader and more practical education than could be got from books. A few years later ornamental metal work was added, especially for such as had shown a taste for drawing; and Persian and Indian rug-making, as an industry for pupils who could not afford to take a full high school course with training in drawing, etc. Pupils in the latter department, as a rule, receive their literary training in the primary or vernacular department, though a fair proportion learn both English and drawing. A very important sphere which the school is filling is the training of the children left on our hands by the last famine. The most important as well as permanent work done in the school is the development of Christian character, by means of the variety of aim and method by which education is given. There is seen every day an alertness that was wanting under the old system. Narrowness gives way to large and liberal views of life. Boys now realize that they have a "calling" for which they must prepare themselves, and that it is only in such calling that they may expect either success or God's blessing. The servility which has been thought inherent in many Indians is being displaced by independence of thought and frankness of speech. In a word, the sense of individual responsibility is developed, which the Indian caste system had almost obliterated. The study of the Bible, conducted as it is in every class, daily finds suitable illustration in the so-called "secular" side of the school, and brings forth much precious fruit.

The *Bombay Anglo-vernacular School*, as now arranged, includes the day school, accommodated in the enlarged high school building and Farnam Hall; a girls' boarding department, housed in Bowker Hall, where over 300 girls, including famine children, live; and two boarding establishments for boys, one on the mission premises at Byculla, where the high school lads live, and the other at Parel, three and one-half miles distant, where 330 famine boys have a beautiful home, and are cared for and taught by fourteen teachers,

some of whom live with the boys and look after them night and day. Forty boys go daily to the Government Art School, where, in addition to drawing, they are being instructed in stone-cutting, wood-carving, metal-embossing, pottery and mural decoration. A number of boys are also sent to the best establishments in the city as apprentices, to be trained as cabinet makers, carpenters, fitters, and book-binders. All of these lads are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic two hours every evening. The arrangements of the school are planned so as to develop in each pupil sound ideas of industry, devotion to duty, and Christian service. During the year, the fine new Williams Dining Hall and also new bath and sick rooms have been built, adding greatly to the comfort and efficiency of Bowker Hall, which has been crowded to its limit. The high school building in Byculla has been enlarged, making handsome and commodious quarters.

The Lend-a-Hand Society in Bowker Hall realized a profit of 600 rupees, or $200, from the profit on the sale of gold and silver embroidery made under the direction of Mrs. E. S. Hume, who is in charge of the school, which they gave for the support of famine children.

The *Ahmednagar Girls' Boarding and Day School* has had more pupils than ever before. Miss Emily Bissell was compelled, on account of ill health, to retire, and Miss Hartt took her place at the head of the school. An additional building has had to be secured for school accommodation, and one has been put in repair and rented accordingly. Three hundred and forty-one answered to the roll-call when the Government Inspector came with his assistants on his yearly visit in October. Of these, only seventy-four are non-Christians. Fifteen girls united with the church during the year.

The *Woronoco Boarding School for Girls*, at Sholapur, under the care of Miss Fowler, reports 194 pupils, with some of the classes increased in number. A new standard, the sixth, has been started as an experiment; a master and one pupil, who passed her fifth standard examination, have been added to the list of teachers. At the close of the morning session a fifteen-minute prayer meeting is held, in which, for a year, interest has not abated.

The *Anglo-vernacular School*, at Sholapur, has been put under the care of Mr. Hazen. This school for boys has existed for many years as a boarding and day school. During the last two or three years it has been largely increased by the orphan boys taken by Mr. Gates, who are not kept separate from the rest, but live and study side by side with those more fortunate. It is in reality one school, but because of government regulations connected with the grant-in-aid, it is nominally divided into Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools. The former includes only three standards; the latter, the regular four Marathi standards. At present there are ten teachers in the two schools, and about 200 pupils. During the past year a new building was erected, mainly with famine labor, under Mr. Gates's direction. It is a large, long room, which can be used for school hall, for two or three classes at once, or for general meetings. All the regular standards meet for school in these buildings, which are some distance away from the mission compound, in which are the dormitories. A new feature of interest in connection with the Anglo-vernacular school, has been the entrance of several boys from one of the

mission schools in the town, in what is known as the Sali Wadi. These boys are Mohammedans of the weaving class mostly, and it has never before been possible to get them to stay in school and go on to higher standards.

Station Schools. — After children complete work in their village schools, if they are promising scholars, they are brought into our principal stations and put into what is called the Station school. This has been the custom of the mission since 1867. A fine new and commodious building has been opened in Rahuri for the boys' school. From this school have come many of the most promising workers in the mission. The station school at Satara was never more promising than it is now. During the past year it has been very much overcrowded. The school was divided into three departments, putting the little girls on one veranda, and the smaller boys on another. Even then, some of the classes were obliged to occupy a third veranda. The school is registered as a Vernacular Primary, although it is taught through the fifth standard, and English is taught as an extra. Funds are in hand for a new building, without asking an appropriation from the treasury of the Board.

Until this year, the majority of the pupils in the station school at Wai were Hindu and Mohammedan, and were more or less irregular; but this year the famine children have reversed this. They attend regularly and most of them are bright, so that the progress of the school has been very satisfactory. When plague broke out in October, there were sixty-seven children in attendance.

Additions have been made to the Sirur school, in order to accommodate the increased number of pupils. The subjects studied include the six vernacular and the four Anglo-vernacular standards, together with Bible and religious instruction.

Village Schools. — The report speaking of village schools says: "One of the most promising phases of our work is the village school. No longer do we have to urge the people to let us open these, for the famine and the plague have broken down many prejudices, and in most places people are clamoring for schools. Two things prevent our pressing forward in this line. One is lack of money. The second thing that prevents increasing the number of schools is lack of teachers. The large number of famine children taken in these last years must be educated and taught trades, and this has taken every available teacher." There are in the mission 156 of these schools, with 5,278 pupils, of whom 2,330 are girls. The following incident, reported by Mr. Bissell, illustrates the condition of the country and the call for schools: "One Sunday afternoon a company of sixteen farmers, headed by the town clerk, came to our house. They were from a village six miles south of here. They showed a carefully written list of the names of over sixty children. This conversation followed: 'These are the names of children in our village; we have come to ask for a teacher.' 'But our teacher will be a Christian; he will teach from the Bible; he will tell the children and all who hear him about Jesus Christ.' 'We know all that, but we want a teacher, and here are the names of children. We have a place which you may use as a schoolhouse. The teacher can live there also. You may have your services there and use

it for what you will. It belongs to a Brahman of our town; we will pay for the books. When will the teacher come?'"

Mr. Fairbank reports that the calls for new schools are overwhelming. A dozen towns are beseeching us for Christian teachers, and the farmers of higher caste in three villages are uniting with Christians and Mahars and Mangs in these requests. This fact has made it easy to call the attention of the people to their duty to pay fees and buy their own books and slates. Requests for new schools are not even considered unless the people agree to a definite rate of fees. Besides these, both Mrs. Bissell and Mr. Winsor write of receiving many requests for new schools, and testify to their great value in bringing people to Christ. In the village of Shendi, upon the government school's closing, the missionary in charge of work there (Mrs. Bissell) asked Government for the use of its schoolhouse, which is more commodious than the mission schoolroom. The bargain was closed with an agreement to pay the nominal rental of one rupee a month, and the mission school was transferred to the village Government schoolhouse. The pupils now number seventy-five, and two teachers have their hands full. Children from nine castes attend the school.

The Hindu schools, of which there are many in the mission, are for high caste children, where, in addition to the regular studies, the Christian teachers teach the Bible, hymns, the catechism, and other Christian truths. These schools are maintained in each of the larger towns in the mission. There are several in Bombay, Ahmednagar, and in other places.

Special Schools. — The Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Industrial School is steadily growing in usefulness and influence to promote the well-being of the entire Christian community and the region at large. Its tools and hand-power machinery, selected from the best makers in America and England, give it a reputation and character calculated to make an impression and to turn out artisans, so desirable and necessary for any people emerging from rusticity and backwardness.

The Josephine Kindergarten, at Sholapur, the only kindergarten in our Indian missions, is a decided success under the wise and enthusiastic management of Miss Harding. It has been able to accept only seventy pupils, on account of the limits of space and the paucity of teachers.

The Bombay school for blind children has been under the care of Miss Millard. During the year the numbers in this school have increased from three to thirty, both boys and girls. They are from different castes, and from four to eighteen years old. They are being taught to read and write the Braille system in English. Six of them have already finished the First Royal Reader. They have their arithmetic lessons, also one in English translation and spelling; and their love for committing Scripture and hymns has been a great joy to themselves as to others. They regularly visit the children's hospital to sing to the little ones there. Most of them are sweet singers, and one or two of them show decided ability in learning to play the organ. Most of these children have been baptized, and seven of the older ones have been admitted to the church at their own urgent request. Mrs. Winsor, at Sirur, has some blind boys who are taught in the Sirur school.

INDUSTRIAL WORK FOR FAMINE CHILDREN.

The legacy received by the Marathi Mission from the last two famines has been 3,299 orphans, who have been cared for by the missionaries, housed, clothed, and taught. This has added greatly to the work of all, and has meant a large expenditure of time, strength, love, and money. Yet it has been done gladly, uncomplainingly. Except those who are yet too small, most of these children are in school, and as a rule, have done well. In many cases, those who a year ago did not know their letters, now are in the first, second, and even third standards. Besides this, the girls have been taught to sew and help in the grinding, cooking, and washing. Some now help to teach sewing to the smaller ones. The boys have worked in the gardens out of school hours, and, in several stations, they too have learned to sew. Miss Fowler has had the girls in the Esmary Orphanage learn to weave their own lugadies. Mr. Gates reports of the boys under his charge: "They attend classes in carpentry, Persian rug-weaving, gardening, sewing, masonry, cloth-weaving, and laundering. They have made doors and windows, put a roof on a house, and done several good jobs in common masonry. They raise many of their own vegetables. The boys weave the cloth for their suits, and make the thread-buttons that are used; we buy the thread only because it is better and stronger than we can make."

In Ahmednagar, Dr. Hume has some of the boys learn carpentry, smithing, brass work, making of tennis nets and other nets, and farming. Forty of the girls in the "Alice House," besides twenty-two of the girls Miss Nugent has charge of, and thirty-four under Miss Bissell's charge, are all learning rug-weaving. Mrs. Smith has had fifteen boys learn from a native tailor, so that now, without his help, they make all the clothing required for the other boys. The larger boys are learning other trades. Mr. H. Fairbank has some boys learning to use the hand-looms for weaving cloth. The bigger boys are on the farm. They have picked the cotton and raised a crop of jiwari. Mr. Fairbank says: "In connection with farming, I would say the improved methods show improved results. The jiwari on the mission farm is the best for miles around."

Aside from the regular book studies at Roha, the sixty boys work for two hours a day at the carpenter's bench, at the loom, the tinsmith's brazier, or the sewing machine. The ideal aimed at is to teach such industries as will make it possible for the boys to earn their own livelihood in the town and villages of the district where they live, so that they may not drift to the cities. All salable articles made in the workshop are taken by the boys into the towns around, and sold. They receive a commission on their sale, thus encouraging them to study the market, and lead to the production of things the people want and will buy.

Miss Abbott has industrial work among her widows in Bombay, many of whom were taken in the last famine. She reports opening a sewing-room last January, with forty women, which soon grew to eighty in number.

On the lower spurs of the hills in the Colaba district, south of Bombay, live the wild tribe called Katkaris. It has been almost impossible to get them to listen to the gospel message. They were afraid of our preachers,

whose purpose they could not fathom, and their little hamlets would appear deserted when the missionary or preacher approached. The last famine has, however, opened the door. Now ninety of their children are in school, and show that they are intellectually not behind other children of the land. About thirty of these children are in the boarding school at Nagothna, becoming gradually civilized. Industrial training is to be the main feature of their education, so that they may be able to remain among their own people and help them to a better life.

The Young Men's Home, of which Dr. Abbott has charge, has given a Christian home to twenty-four young men during the year. The main idea of the home is to give a helping hand to young men at the time when they most need it. Many have to begin on a salary inadequate to secure proper food, decent clothing, or a home with favorable moral surroundings. In this home, provided the young men are faithful, whatever their salary may be, they get sufficient food and clothing, such as will enable them to preserve health and self-respect. Every evening they gather in the common room for Bible study and prayer, and every Sunday evening they meet in Dr. Abbott's drawing-room for singing and a practical talk.

The Bible Training School, under the direction of Miss Nugent, was reopened last November, with an attendance of seven women. Three teachers, all well-educated and intelligent men, were appointed to take charge of the classes. In addition to the previous course appointed by the mission, a Normal class was added. This has been found most helpful, and is doing very efficient work.

Miss Abbott has also conducted a training class of women in Bombay, in connection with her Widows' Home, which is now in its fifth year. All but three or four of the women are studying in regular classes. From ten until four are the school hours, including the hours for sewing and embroidery. The rest of the time is taken in their household work, exercise, and study. Some work at embroidery out of the regular hours, to earn money for themselves. All are earning money, in some way or other, for their church tithes and benevolences. Nine of the women have united with the church.

The Chapin Home, in Ahmednagar, under the care of Mrs. Hume, is a home for needy Christian women wishing to earn their own living, and also for Hindu women wishing to become Christians, and also earn their livelihood. Fourteen women have lived in this home this year. Four have joined the church. At present, there is only one woman not a church member in the home.

The Widows' Home, at Sirur, has had to refuse many who came and begged for admission.

MEDICAL WORK.

In five stations of the mission the medical work forms a distinct feature. The large number of famine children taken in these last years has added greatly to the work of the medical missionary. In Ahmednagar, the work has grown out of the control of one physician. Dr. Bissell has had charge of the work in Ahmednagar; Dr. Ballantine, in Rahuri; Dr. Keskar, at Shola-

pur; Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar, at Bombay; and the work among the lepers in the Roha district, by Dr. Bawa. The total number of new patients treated was 19,595, with 45,395 old patients, making a total of 64,990 patients treated in the mission. These paid in fees 4,180 rupees, or $1,393; 43,309 of these were treated by Dr. Bissell alone. Over one-half of all the patients treated in the mission were Hindus and Mohammedans. A commanding site has been presented by the government, at Ahmednagar, for a new hospital, for the construction of which sufficient funds are in hand, including a liberal grant expected from the government. In the absence of Dr. Bissell, Dr. Harding is in charge of the medical work at Ahmednagar. The leper work in the Roha district, while superintended by our mission, is largely supported by a European society.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Dnyanodaya* has been edited, as usual, by Dr. J. E. Abbott, in its English department, and by Rev. T. Nathoji, in its vernacular department. That it exerts an influence on the thought of this Presidency, is seen by the frequent quotations made by the Hindu press, in the form of attack or remarks of approval. It goes into over a hundred Hindu libraries, where it is read and appreciated. It is doing a silent work, but one that makes itself felt.

The *Balbodh Mewa*, a vernacular monthly illustrated magazine, principally for young people, completed its twenty-ninth volume in 1901. It was edited, during most of the year, by Mrs. R. A. Hume. It circulates among both Christians and non-Christians, and is fitted to be very useful among all boarding schools and day schools.

The *Christi* is a monthly Anglo-vernacular paper, edited and managed, without pecuniary help from the mission, by Mr. N. V. Tilak, of Ahmednagar, as an independent Christian service. It seeks especially to supply suggestive Christian knowledge to simple Christians, but also partly aims at reaching non-Christians.

The *Balshikshak* is a weekly leaflet, containing notes and comments on the Sunday school lesson. This, together with monthly tracts for gratuitous distribution, has been edited during the year by Rev. S. V. Karmarkar.

The *Columbian Press*, at Satara, under the superintendence of Mr. Bruce, is issuing one tract a month for free distribution throughout the Marathi-speaking country. This press has sent out, in nine years, 5,629,218 pages of Christian literature.

Dr. Abbott, as a member of the Marathi Bible Reunion Committee, has finished, during the year, the Acts of the Apostles. Miss Abbott has published, in Marathi, a story, "Our Widows," and Rev. S. V. Karmarkar has published a compilation of popular Christian hymns in Indian meters.

The Book Depository, at Ahmednagar, reports the sales during the year just closing, as Scriptures and portions, 735 rupees; Christian Literature Society's books, 649 rupees; other school supplies, 1,451 rupees, a total of $945.

The year under review has been one of wonderful activity, and the results are most encouraging. Perhaps, in the history of this mission, there has never been a period of more marked and substantial growth.

Ten years ago there were twelve ordained missionaries, one of them a physician, and twenty female missionaries, of whom eleven were wives. At the time this report was written, there were still but twelve ordained men, one of whom is a physician, and one other male physician, with twenty-five women missionaries, of whom eleven are wives. Ten years ago there were 118 outstations in the mission where work was carried on, while now, Christians are found in 408 villages. There were then thirty-five churches, with twenty-four native pastors, and a membership of 2,354. There are now fifty-four churches, with twenty-six pastors, and a church membership of 5,607. There were then fifty-seven native preachers, and now there are sixty-eight. There were then 130 schools, in which 164 teachers were engaged in teaching 3,574 pupils. There are now 176 schools, engaging 392 teachers, and instructing 9,093 pupils. There were then 3,387 pupils in the Sunday school, while now there are 9,570. The average congregation in the entire mission was then 4,931, while now it is 10,593. These figures show a remarkable growth, without an adequate increase in the mission force. The number of Christian communities, church members, school children, Sunday school scholars, and average Sunday congregations have doubled, and in most cases nearly trebled, and yet the mission force remains practically the same, with the medical and industrial work in addition to the work of ten years ago. It is no wonder that the mission is calling loudly for reënforcements.

MADURA MISSION.

MADURA. — John S. Chandler, Frank Van Allen, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler, Mrs. Harriet D. Van Allen, Miss Bessie M. Noyes, Miss Mary M. Root, Miss Helen E. Chandler.

DINDIGUL. — Mrs. Susan R. Chester.

PALANI. —

MANAMADURA. — Charles S. Vaughan, Edward P. Holton, *Ordained;* Mrs. Martha E. Vaughan, Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton.

PASUMALAI. — William M. Zumbro, William W. Wallace, *Ordained;* Mrs. Genevieve T. Wallace.

ARUPPUKOTTAI. — Hervey C. Hazen, *Ordained;* Mrs. Hattie A. Hazen.

PERIAKULAM. —

BATTALAGUNDU. — David S. Herrick, *Ordained;* Mrs. Dency T. M. Herrick.

TIRUMANGALAM. — John J. Banninga, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary S. Banninga.

TIRUPUVANAM. —

MELUR. — Franklin E. Jeffery, *Ordained;* Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffery.

In this country. — James C. Perkins, John P. Jones, D.D., Willis P. Elwood, James E. Tracy, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Sarah A. Jones, Mrs. Agnes A. Elwood, Mrs. Fanny S. Tracy, Miss Mary R. Perkins, Miss Lydia Gertrude Barker, Miss Mary T. Noyes, Miss Eva M. Swift, Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D.

Fourteen ordained missionaries, of whom 1 is a physician; 13 wives; 8 single women, 1 of whom is a physician; total American missionaries, 35. The mission has 11 stations. There are 25 native pastors; 135 catechists, a gain of 4 in the year; 16 evangelists, 1 more than last year; 85 Bible-women, an increase of 8; 209 male and 140 female native teachers; 25 medical agents, making the total number of trained native agents 645 against 613 a year ago. Christians are found in 506 villages, and they worship in 355 congregations. The congrega-

tions are made up of 4,237 men, 4,718 women, and 8,658 children, or a total native constituency of 17,613, a gain of 337 during the year. The average Sabbath attendance was 10,377. The 268 Sabbath schools have an attendance of 7,643; 2,968 young people are enrolled in the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor. The mission has 38 organized churches, 15 of which are entirely self-supporting, with a total membership of 5,036, — 334 being added by profession of faith and 236 by letter, the net gain for the year being 125. There are 235 churches and prayer houses. The 50 itineracies covered 448 days of encampment, 5,285 days of labor in 3,489 villages, and the number of hearers was 248,421. The evangelists reached 2,624 villages, where there were 89,940 hearers. The Bible-women visited 19,441 separate homes, 1,470 more than last year, and had 188,559 hearers. The mission has 7 hospitals and dispensaries; 75,796 patients were treated during the year. 3,684 copies of the Bible in whole or in part were distributed, and 139,205 tracts and handbills. The theological, collegiate, high, boarding, and industrial schools enroll 1,423 pupils; station boarding schools, 8 in number, have 676 scholars on the rolls; the village and station primary schools are 174, with 4,988 scholars; 18 Hindu girls' schools have 972 pupils. The grand total under Christian instruction in the mission was 8,059. The native contributions for the support of churches and schools was 27,902 rupees, or $9,301.

During the period covered by this report, Rev. Mr. Elwood, Dr. and Mrs. Tracy, Miss Swift, and Dr. Parker have come to the United States for well-deserved furloughs. Mrs. Elwood came the year before. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Banninga are well established in the mission work; Mr. Perkins is upon his way back to the mission, and Dr. and Mrs. Jones plan to sail in November. It is our painful duty to record the death of Rev. Dr. Edward Chester at Dindigul on March 26, 1902, after forty-four years of devoted service in this mission. We gratefully record the valuable self-supporting service rendered the mission by Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Eddy, who, although not under appointment, have been second to none of the missionaries in their untiring labors.

The printed report of the mission, edited and published by the mission, contains the following allusion to the visit of the Deputation sent out by the Prudential Committee: —

"The chief event of the year, in many ways, was the visit of the Deputation — Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., Rev. J. F. Loba, D.D., and W. F. Whittemore, Esq. They arrived in Madura in July, and visited each station and department of work in the mission. A special conference of the mission with the Deputation was held in September, and they were present at part of the usual September meetings. They sought not to legislate for the mission, but to consult, advise, and become informed of the conditions and problems, successes, failures, limitations, prospects, and opportunities as they exist. Their advice and counsel, however, were felt to be most valuable, and their suggestions were as cordially received as they were frankly given. They were welcomed with joy in every part of the district by missionaries and people, both Christians and non-Christians, and none seemed more pleased to accord a hearty welcome than some of the leading Hindu gentlemen in Madura. The personal attractiveness of the Deputation was such that it awakened enthusiasm wherever they went, and a deeper love for the American Board as well as the American churches and the American people, was kindled in the hearts of the Christian people of the Madura district. The visit was an unmixed blessing, and something to be devoutly thankful for."

The following remarks, by different members of the mission, will show the general appreciation of the visit: —

"The visit of the Deputation was a real blessing to our station." (Dr. Chester.)

"Those were days of unalloyed pleasure to us all." (Mr. Hazen.)

"The coming of the Deputation to this station was good for all concerned. The missionary was much cheered by their unassuming, brotherly, helpful manner and conversation; the people were encouraged by being thus brought into closer touch with the Board, and by the kindly interest shown in them, and the Deputation went away feeling that they had received a blessing." (Mr. Elwood.)

"I feel sure that much good has been done by this visible token of the interest that the people of America are taking in the people of India, and by the hearty and sympathetic attitude of the Deputation to our mission work, as well as by their earnest addresses and friendly counsel." (Mr. Herrick.)

"It has more than fulfilled all anticipations. It may have been a random shot when the girl wrote in her composition, 'We are blessed, we have seen the Deputation in our generation;' but it hit very near the mark, for the last generation saw none. . . . It may be a little early to speak of results, but already some results are so pronounced as to warrant a word or two with reference to them. Chief of these is the feeling of unity which has followed the better mutual understanding growing out of the visit. In its Deputation the Board has clothed itself with humanity, and its missionaries and others who have come to know it in this form will be forever free from the danger of associating it with all the more common kinds of boards, industrial, commercial, or governmental. Another important result is the revival of interest in the principles which lie at the base of our work, and in the methods by which principles are applied." (Mr. Vaughan.)

"The presence of the Deputation made the village Christians realize what before had been a vague notion, viz., that they had fellow-Christians in the far-off land who cared enough for them to send their representatives, with all the expense, and time, and fatigue involved, to see them face to face. I think it was a help to us missionaries to join with them in taking the broadest possible views of all departments of our work, their relations to one another, and the connection of the whole work with the purposes of the great Head of the Church. Add to these benefits the kindness and sympathy of the members of the Deputation, and we can appreciate the words of a Tamil Christian when he said, 'The Deputation have made us love the Board.'" (Mr. Chandler.)

"The Bible-women were much interested in the visit of the Deputation. It was not possible to show the homes of the women, but one morning when the Bible-women were gathered for the regular monthly meeting of two days, the Deputation came and very graciously received the garlands and limes presented to them, and listened to a few statements about our work. The women were much pleased, and sent greetings to the Christian women of America." (Miss Root.)

"That their visit was one of stimulus and inspiration to all those of the native community whom they met, there can be no doubt, and it is to be hoped that their words of counsel and advice in the line of the importance of

personal consecration and personal work for the Master made a deep impression on those who heard them. Personally, their visit was a delightful enjoyment to us, and the memory of it will remain. Happily, there were no questions of burning interest to be discussed, nor any glaring abuses to be investigated nor passed upon, and all doubtless were glad to receive those suggestions which sympathetic visitors, whose mission was a representative one, would naturally feel inclined to make. One can only hope that such visits may occur oftener in the future than they have in the past, and that the results of such a visit may appear in a deeper and more intelligent appreciation of the work that is being done." (Dr. Tracy.)

THE CHURCHES.

The magnitude of the church work will hardly be understood by the mere statement that we have thirty-eight churches, with a total membership of over five thousand. Each one of these churches is comprised of a number of village congregations, ministered to by catechists, evangelists, and teachers, and visited only occasionally by pastors and missionaries. In many of the stations the pastors have general oversight of these congregations. For example, one pastor in the Aruppukottai station has seventeen congregations under his care, and Christians in forty-seven different villages. In the Manamadura station the pastor visits his people in twenty-one villages, going about on his bicycle to a distance of thirty miles east and west, and forty-five miles north and south. On account of the difficulty of dealing with these widely scattered villages, the Melur and Tirupuvanam churches have reorganized. Each church has appointed a body of five deacons, selected from different circles of villages. Each deacon has the oversight of the spiritual and material welfare of the circle of villages that are assigned to him. In addition to this, each congregation is to have a sub-deacon, who will coöperate with the deacons in securing the above aims.

The net gain in communicants for the year is 125, the larger gains of some churches being offset by the losses of others. The number that have joined the churches by profession of faith is 334, a growth that shows real inward life in the churches. We record the ordination of Mr. V. Masillamani as pastor of the Tirupuvanam church. Mr. Masillamani has been a teacher in the theological seminary. He is a man of fine evangelistic spirit, and has brought a new impulse to the station. Eighteen congregations scattered over the entire station make up the church. These congregations are united in spirit, and out of their great poverty they have given for their pastor's support, 152 rupees. Their offerings in 1900 amounted to only 99 rupees. The increase began only after they had called their pastor in July.

Pastor Taylor, of Aruppukottai, tells of a number of Hindu families that often attend his church, and of the beginning of a work of grace among the Saliar caste, which has never before been reached; a growing congregation, and an enthusiastic Christian Endeavor Society.

Pastor Vethanayagam, also of the Aruppukottai station, reports twenty-seven adults received into the church by profession of faith, and twenty-six children baptized during the year. He adds, "Every effort is put forth to

make a self-supporting community, and to make the people feel their obligations to the church."

Pastor Packianathan, of the Kodaikanal church, reports a gain of twenty-eight communicants and seventy adherents during the year, and a larger amount in contributions than in any previous year, and says: "The members of this church are really improving in piety and good Christian character. Many of them have signed the 'Twentieth Century Pledge,' to bring one or more souls to the fold of Christ."

The adherents in a mission are those who have broken with their Hinduism, who have given up the worship of idols, and are taking Christian instruction. They are called Christians by their old associates, although at first they know little indeed of Christianity and what it means. And yet many of these beginners "in the way" are subjected to severe persecutions, which they endure with real Christian fortitude. During the year the gain in adherents to the mission has been 337. Two new congregations were formed in the Aruppukottai station, with a total of sixty-one souls, and six new prayer-houses were built. These were for the most part of mud walls and thatched roofs. Manamadura gained 152 new adherents.

Mr. Vaughan tells of a man who came and asked for a Bible. "Knowing that neither he nor any other man or woman of his congregation could read, I asked what he would do with a Bible. Said he, 'We cannot read it, but sometimes the children in the boarding school come home to spend Sunday, and we will have them read to us from it.'"

The way in which seed sown years ago takes root in unexpected places and produces Christian fruit in unanticipated forms, is illustrated by a letter received by Mr. Jeffery, of Melur. It was written in Tamil, and ran as follows: "*Dear Sir:* When I was ten years old I came to Ceylon. A missionary helped me to an education. For a time I was a teacher in the Tamil Cooly Mission. Now I am a superintendent on a coffee plantation, by the help of God. In the village of Satthurusangarakottai, near to Melur, my Pariah relatives live. My desire is that you will help me to bring them out of their heathen darkness to the light of Jesus Christ. It has been thirty years since I saw them; so I do not know how I can best help them. Would you kindly inquire, and inform me? I am waiting to help in any way I can. (Signed) A brother who loves Christ." The writer himself soon followed his letter, and by his personal effort and help a school was started in his village, which he built and supported, and he promises to pay for all the children sent to the Melur boarding school.

These adherents are largely under the immediate care of catechists. The work of this class of men approaches most nearly to that of the pastors. The teaching and nurturing of men and women, and the teaching of a school for the children in a village where all the initiative of a Christian life must come from the family and influence of the catechist, is a range of work which, when intelligently and faithfully followed by the catechist, is full of large possibility. There is considerable range of difference in the capabilities as well as in the spirit of men in this class of work, but allowing for difference of training and difference of spiritual conception, the men who form this class

are men in whom we have large confidence, and from whose work we look for steady and constant results. Some of them are most devoted and successful workers. As the years go by, it is very evident that the wives are entering more and more intelligently and heartily into work for the women in the congregations.

In summing up the condition of the village congregations, the words of Mr. Eddy, who has personally visited some 1,200 villages in various parts of the district during the year, may be taken as representative of the whole: "The field is most hopeful. At the beginning of the year the itinerating band confined itself to preaching to Hindus, but a few meetings held among the nominal Christians in the villages showed us that they were both so needy and so ready to receive and to profit by the word of God, that we turned our attention chiefly to them, feeling that it is the most important part of the whole mission work. The deepest conviction with which the itineracy closes the year's work, is of the need of more evangelistic effort, special meetings and spiritual advantages being provided for the Christians of the mission. Their eagerness to hear the Word has been shown by their importunity to have us visit them, and their willingness to listen for hours, sometimes even till nearly midnight. They are often very poor, and need more spiritual instruction. In a few cases where they were isolated and beyond the reach of the missionary, we have found them actually starving for spiritual food. In one village we found the catechist a most spiritual and efficient man. Every morning he gathered nearly his whole church together for morning prayers at 6 A.M., where he read them the chapter for the day. After the chapter, he gave the people, many of them too ignorant to read themselves, a fresh thought and lesson to carry into the day, and sent them out to witness and tell their new lesson to their Hindu fellow-workmen. He had faithfully taught his school, and then, by his untiring efforts, had induced thirty of the parents, both Christians and Hindus, to send their sons out from this little hamlet of mud huts to college, and the girls to boarding school. He had led his church out to preach to the Hindus every Sunday, and had himself so faithfully prepared the field in the surrounding villages that the Hindus were contributing to the church and attending its services. On the day of our visit the field was so ripe for harvest that eight Hindus were willing to stand and confess Christ publicly, repeating after the catechist the Apostles' Creed, and declaring their intention of receiving baptism and of entering the church. In many such places faithful work is being done, and on all sides the field seems ripe for a coming harvest."

There are in the mission twenty-five ordained pastors, 135 catechists, and sixteen evangelists, who are giving their entire time and strength to 355 congregations scattered in not less than 506 different villages, and number, all together 17,613 souls. These people are not all Christians according to our standards, but they have set their faces towards Christianity, and bear the name given them in opprobrium by their heathen neighbors, but borne with persecution by themselves. These people gave, last year, for the support of Christian preaching, for the erection and repair of buildings, and for mission work, 10,565 rupees, or $3,552. As many of these followers scarcely possess

a dollar in money during the entire year, and but few of them could command more than ten cents a day for their services, they boarding themselves, it is evident that these gifts cost no little sacrifice upon the part of these people.

The evangelistic work is carried on by touring upon the part of the missionary and native pastor, visiting the various churches and congregations, holding services with them, and inquiring into their general condition. This brings joy and new courage to the people, and makes the missionary familiar with their needs and life. The itineracy is planned with a view to more direct evangelistic effort. Usually the itinerating band is composed of a missionary, a pastor or two, catechists and theological students, and generally the band has musical instruments, and sometimes a stereopticon. Their purpose is to arouse, inspire, and instruct the so-called Christians, and to attract and hold the serious attention of the heathen. The work is carried on almost entirely in the open air. Congregations can be gathered in any village now, and a respectful and even attentive hearing is the rule. This kind of work is undoubtedly profitable, and is limited only by the number of those who can give themselves to it and the means to pay the expenses of the workers. It is agreed in the mission that this work is most fruitful, and should be pushed among the villages in which there are Christians. The itineracies during the year report 248,421 hearers in 3,489 villages, while evangelists visited 2,624 and had 89,940 hearers. These figures give a little idea of the amount of work done along this line of direct evangelization. Once a month in each station pastors, catechists, evangelists, teachers, meet with the missionary to conduct the business and review the work of the station, and for prayer, study, and conference together. These monthly meetings are regarded by many as one of the greatest opportunities the missionary has, and in most of the stations at least two days are spent in this way.

Bible-women. — The mission lays emphasis upon the work of the Bible-women, of whom there are eighty-five engaged. These had upon their rolls as pupils during the year, 4,665 pupils, and at the close of the year there were 3,317. It is interesting to note that these women visited 19,441 houses and had 188,559 hearers in their year's work. Several of the stations have societies of King's Daughters, who are engaged in a variety of good works. Some of the members teach other women to read; some circles raise funds and support a Bible-woman, and all strive to be of some real help in a manner that is worthy of the Christian woman.

EDUCATION.

The lowest educational institutions, and those which are at the foundation of all the rest, are the village primary schools, of which there are 174 in the mission, with 208 teachers, of whom seventy-three are women. In these schools 4,988 children are taught, most of whom obtain here their first knowledge of Christianity. The small proportion of girls that can be reached in this way is evident from the fact that of the nearly 5,000 pupils in these primary schools, only 456 are girls, of whom 276 are from Christian families.

Mr. Hazen reports fifty-five village schools under his charge, intended primarily for Christians, the aim being to have a school in connection with

every congregation. But in every case the Hindu children are invited to join the school, and they almost invariably avail themselves of the privilege. In many cases they have become so interested in the Scripture lessons that they have come afterwards to the boarding school, and then become Christians.

Dr. Tracy says: "Perhaps the chief value of the work in these schools lies in the intangible but none the less powerful influence brought to bear on children, a majority of whom come from non-Christian families. It is the old, old method of bread cast upon the waters, and the promise of return after many days is sure. Incidents of children whose consciences have been awakened by the precepts and personality of their teacher come often to one's notice, and are often referred to by the pastors as they report upon their visits to the schools. There is a large field here for most noble work, and for most careful and systematic endeavor, both on the part of the teachers themselves, and of those who superintend their work. Of opposition to such spiritual influences there is practically none, or very little, and the opportunity is large."

Hindu Girls' Schools. — These are day schools for the purpose of reaching the Hindu girls who will not come into the boarding schools. There are sixteen of them in the mission, located at the central stations and in the larger towns. There are forty-four teachers, all of them Christians, engaged in teaching 972 girls. Four of these schools are in the city of Madura. These schools have a Sunday session for Bible study and hymn and Christian lyric singing, and the Bible and singing are taught daily to all the pupils.

Station Boarding Schools. — Each station has its boarding school except Tirupuvanam, which has no resident missionary, and Periakulam, which sends its pupils to Battalagundu. The school in Pasumalai is absorbed in the college, and the one in Madura in the girls' boarding and high school. There are eight of the station boarding schools, with twenty-one male and twenty-three female teachers, and a total of 676 scholars, of whom 274 are girls, or about forty per cent. These schools afford many of the pupils their first conception of a Christian home. In these the missionary is brought into close and paternal relations with the children, and the strongest influence is exerted for Christianity. The organization and conduct of these Christian homes is against caste and in favor of Christian fraternity. Many children from these schools each year join the church. In these schools the Christian Endeavor Society flourishes, and the teachers do direct personal work for the conversion of their pupils.

The Madura Girls' High and Training School has been under the care of Miss Bessie B. Noyes and Miss Chandler. The attendance has been larger than in any previous year, the average being 300, of whom 168 were boarders. The school accommodations have been taxed to the utmost, and all are looking forward eagerly to the completion of the new building, which is now in process of erection upon a large and commanding site at the other side of the city. The name of the new school building is "Capron Hall." The pupils take the government examinations, which are severe and exacting, and yet of the eighty-two who undertook the examinations in all grades, sixty-seven passed, which is an unusually high record. Of eighty-six sent to the Indian

Sunday school examination, eighty passed. Five girls appeared for the Peter Cator examination, and all passed for certificates. In the mission Bible Union examination, in addition to the fourth and fifth standard prizes, the school secured the general prize and the station prize for the highest average in all classes. Aside from all the class work in Bible study, circles have been formed for private study, and the effect upon the girls cannot but be noticed. Another means of strengthening the spiritual life of the school is the Christian Endeavor Society.

The Madura High School is the only Christian institution of that grade for boys among a population, in the city of Madura, of 100,000. Two flourishing Hindu institutions are so well managed and so successful from the educational standpoint, that they offer large attractions to students even on a slightly higher scale of fees, and make it difficult to compete with them. The most friendly relations exist between the different schools, and a healthful intercourse is kept up by means of inter-school sports, with other gatherings of both teachers and students in view.

The chief source of gratification has been the direct personal contact with earnest, manly Hindu and Mohammedan boys, and the opportunity to help in shaping their ideals for life. The daily Bible hour, the Sunday school, and the Y. M. C. A. have been the appointed means of making known the way of life. There have been 271 pupils in attendance, taught by fifteen teachers.

The Lucy Perry Noble Bible School. — This school has been under the care of Miss Swift. This year seventeen women have been under training, one of whom belonged to last year's class, but is prolonging her study in order to fit herself to become a teacher. The difference of educational fitness constitutes one of the difficulties in the class work, but at present it is impracticable to require one standard, since the Christian community is not yet sufficiently advanced to furnish the necessary workers possessing higher education. But every year sees advance in this matter, and there is a reasonable hope of gradually raising the educational requirements for admission to the school. The demand for trained Bible-women is much greater than the supply. Three of the students are unmarried women, who expect to become teachers. Two of these are from other and distant missions, one from the Church of Scotland Mission in Madras, and another from the American Jaffna Mission. Five missions have already sent women to be trained.

Pasumalai College and Training Institute has been under the sole care of Mr. Zumbro. The total attendance this year is 446, as against 406 last year. There has been a small gain in the primary department, due largely to the natural increase of population at Pasumalai. Remembering that the fees were raised at the beginning of the year, the fact that there has been any increase in the other departments is reason for encouragement. Of these 446 students, 267 were Christians, as against 290 last year. There has been considerable increase in the number of Hindu students in the boarding department. More than twenty such students have, during the year, been in the boarding department. This is, perhaps, more than double the number of

such students ever in that department before. A number of such applications have had to be refused.

Though for a number of years Christian girls have attended as day scholars in the primary and lower secondary schools, this year witnessed the admission of the first Hindu girl as a student at Pasumalai. This little girl is the sister of one of the boys who has been in the school for a number of years, and has been one of our best missionaries. Some years ago he came, the sole representative from his village. Gradually he told other boys in his village about the school, and on his return for the new term he would usually bring two or three new boys along with him, until this year there have been more than twenty at Pasumalai from his village and a village near by.

The only change of importance in the organization of the college during the year is the appointment of what is known as an "Advisory Committee," consisting of two teachers in the college, the pastor of the Pasumalai church, and two students. This committee was appointed for the purpose of securing more systematic coöperation from the teachers and students in maintaining discipline in the school, and especially in the boarding department. The problem of discipline where 225 to 250 boys are constantly together, night and day, in one institution, is perhaps the most serious problem connected with their welfare. This committee has been of very great help during the year, and promises to very materially assist in solving this difficult problem in the future. The teachers' seminary and the students' lyceum have continued through the year to maintain their usual interest and efficiency. There have been no changes of importance in the staff during the year. The eighteen teachers are all men of experience and ability, who are loyal to the best traditions of the school. They have been in the school long enough to feel that its success is their own success, and they are working faithfully to secure the best results. There is pressing need for an additional European member on the staff.

The Y. M. C. A. and the Sunday school are flourishing institutions. The members of the former society visited for Christian work, during the year, forty different villages, and 232 rupees were collected by the society and devoted to various Christian and benevolent purposes. There is much need of a well-equipped industrial department to help students earn their own way, and at the same time learn the dignity of manual labor.

Theological Seminary. — In the absence of Dr. Jones, Mr. Chandler has had the responsibility of the theological seminary. In his report Mr. Chandler says: "The seminary is under great obligations to Mr. Geo. S. Eddy for the extensive itinerating work he has carried on with the teachers and students, at the same time giving them a most helpful and practical course in Bible study. They have worked in seven stations, and the good results, both in the influence upon the workers and in the effect upon many Christians and others in the villages, have been marked and encouraging. Much heart-searching and determination to be more entirely consecrated to the Lord's work has taken place among the students themselves. While the men were away in the tent, their wives were under careful Bible instruction at Pasumalai, both by the instructor and by one of the missionary ladies. Twenty-

seven students have thus alternated between itinerating work in the field with Mr. Eddy and study in the seminary."

MEDICAL WORK.

The Madura General Hospital, under the care of Dr. Van Allen, is always open, day and night. The total number of patients treated in 1901, in-patients and out-patients, has been 22,791. The total number of surgical operations, major and minor, has been 1,208. Religious work has been carried on energetically. Thank-offerings from patients have this year exceeded amounts given in former years. They have amounted this year to 3,092 rupees. The Rajah of Ramnad has given 750 rupees for the bacteriological and chemical laboratory, and the Hon. R. Ramasubbaiyer has given 800 rupees to start an endowment for the hospital.

The Hospital for Women and Children, under the care of Dr. Parker, reports 18,985 new out-patients, 410 new in-patients, sixty-three labor cases, a total of 41,010 cases. These figures show the hospital attendance during the past year. Medicines have also been furnished for the itinerating band. About four hundred visits have been made by Mlle. Cronier and the doctor at patients' homes, besides the calls the nurses have made alone.

Dr. Chester reported for the Dindigul Mission dispensary that the total number of new cases has been 7,141; the number of old cases, 11,914; the number of in-patients, fifty-eight; and the number of maternity cases, eighty-one. Patients have come from 606 different villages.

The Manamadura Industrial School is for boys and girls, the former learning carpentry and cabinet work and blacksmithing, and the latter lace-making and sewing. The plant has been improved during the year, and the debt reduced to 654 rupees. The attendance for December in the various departments and classes was sixty-three, not including seventeen boys, who have been given gardening work to do, and were, in the month of November, taken off the register of the industrial school. Including this number, there have been eighty children doing regular work in connection with the school during the year.

The Mission Press is located at Pasumalai, and is in charge of Mr. Wallace, and is sufficient for the present needs of the mission. The two mission periodicals, the *Satthiavarthamani* and the *Santhosha Seithi*, have been printed as usual during the year, besides the mission report and several important Tamil books, in addition to a large number of smaller tracts, reports, etc. About fifteen thousand volumes have passed through the binding department.

The report prepared by Mr. Wallace closes with the following summary: "A careful summary of the statistics reveals a healthy growth — a gain during the year of ten congregations, 337 adherents, and 125 church members; a gain of 588 rupees in contributions, and 931 rupees in school fees. That there has been gain in ways beyond the measurement of our statistics, in loving influences and broader sympathies in the hearts of the people, we cannot doubt."

CEYLON MISSION.

BATTICOTTA. — Richard C. Hastings, *Ordained;* Mrs. Minnie B. Hastings.
CHAVAGACHERRY. — Vacant. Under care of Udupitty.
MANEPY. — Thomas B. Scott, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary E. Scott, M.D.
ODOOVILLE. — Miss Susan R. Howland, Miss Helen I. Root.
TILLIPALLY. — James H. Dickson, *Ordained;* Mrs. Frances A. Dickson.
INUVIL. — Miss Isabel H. Curr, M.D., Miss Annie Young, M.D.
UDUPITTY. — Giles G. Brown, *Ordained;* Mrs. Clara L. Brown.
Associated with the mission, but not under appointment. — Batticotta, John Bicknell, *Ordained;* W. E. Hitchcock, Mrs. Bicknell, Mrs. Hitchcock.

Six stations; 31 outstations; 4 ordained missionaries, one of whom is a physician; 4 wives, one a physician; 4 single women, of whom two are physicians; total American missionaries, 13. There are 15 pastors, 18 preachers, 339 teachers, 40 other native workers, making the total force of native workers, 412. The 18 organized churches have a membership of 2,100, of whom 1,103 are women; 108 were added on confession during the year. The 45 places for stated preaching have 3,476 adherents, and the congregations average 2,430. The Sabbath school membership is 3,900. The mission has 2 college, boarding, and high schools for boys, with 166 pupils; 3 college, boarding, and high schools for girls, with 216 pupils; 136 common schools, with 7,687 male, and 2,615 female, pupils; others under instruction, 355; making a grand total of 11,039 under Christian instruction. Total contributions from native sources during the year, $7,911.64.

The manuscript report of the mission begins with the following introduction: —

"The great event of the year 1901 was the visit of the Deputation from the American Board, consisting of Secretary James L. Barton, D.D., Rev. J. F. Loba, D.D., and William F. Whittemore, Esq. These men, with Mrs. Barton, arrived in Jaffna about the middle of June, and stayed with us for one month, visiting the different stations and churches in the mission, and inspecting our work. They have doubtless been asked many times, since returning to America, 'What have you been able to do for the mission work in Ceylon and India?' The same question has been asked of us. The answers given by our native brethren are various. The mission's answer is unanimous. It was a rare privilege to have these men among us. They met us frankly and cordially; they entered into our work with sympathy and zeal; they spared themselves in no respect, but made every effort to acquaint themselves with our problems; they cheered us by their Christian fellowship and wise counsel. We believe that they have carried away an impression of our work which will enable them to impress upon the constituency of our beloved American Board the fact, that they have in Ceylon, at once, a golden opportunity and a tremendous responsibility."

There have been no changes in the mission forces during the year. All of the missionaries have been upon the ground. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer, not members of the mission, but engaged upon the staff of Jaffna College, have completed their term of service, and have been superseded by Rev. and Mrs. John Bicknell, who are just entering upon their work.

This mission is the most compact mission under the Board. It is only three or four hours' drive between the most extreme stations, and the roads

are excellent. All the members of the mission can see each other frequently, and each member can obtain help from, and be mutually helpful to, all of the other members. At the same time, specific fields and well-defined responsibility are put upon each member of the mission.

Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, at Batticotta, have the care and responsibility of Jaffna College, and the superintendence of the evangelistic and educational work in the large Batticotta station, which includes some of the neighboring islands. Mrs. Hastings has the care of the Bible-women and the girls' schools; Dr. and Mrs. Scott, at Manepy, have, in addition to the large medical work of the General Medical Mission and hospital, the care of all of the evangelistic and educational work of the Manepy station, except the Girls' Boarding and English School, at Oodooville; Mr. and Mrs. Brown have the care of the Udupitty station and the girls' boarding school; Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, the Tillipally station, and training and industrial school. Misses Howland and Root have the direction of the Oodooville Girls' Boarding and English School; and Drs. Curr and Young have charge of the Woman's Medical Mission and hospital, at Inuvil, and Dr. Young conducts the dispensary at Chavagacherry.

The evangelistic work of the mission is carried on through the individual churches, which are more or less under the supervision of the missionary in charge of the field in which they are situated. In some cases, however, especially among the more advanced churches, where self-support is more fully developed, this superintendence is only nominal. In such cases, the missionary often meets with the executive committee of the church and takes a formal part in its deliberations, but the church is not subject to his control. His function is simply advisory. In churches without an ordained native pastor, the missionary is the acting pastor, and such churches are under his direct supervision. The churches are also loosely united in the ecclesiastical body which meets twice a year, in January and July. This body is composed of pastors, licensed preachers, a delegate from each church, and the missionaries. Its functions are: first, to collect and to report, at the annual meeting in January, the statistics of the churches; second, to ordain pastors and to license preachers; third, to confer concerning matters of mutual interest. It has no legislative function.

The Batticotta district is more independent of mission help than any other district except Manepy. The five churches report nineteen accessions on confession of faith. Of the 454 names on the rolls of the five churches at the close of 1901, probably not more than 300 are resident members. This represents a larger number of non-resident members than any other similar group of churches in the mission. These five churches have raised, during the year, 2,891 rupees, from native sources only, which is 6.37 rupees per member. This does not include nearly 1,000 rupees contributed towards the repairs on Batticotta Church.

Karadive Church is under the pastoral care of Rev. C. M. Sanders. In his annual report he names the following causes of special thanksgiving and joy to the church: "a general awakening among the Christians to a sense of duty; the visit of the Deputation of the American Board, the hearty reception

accorded them, and the messages of greeting which they brought; the young men and women of the third generation of Christians coming into the church; children of the fourth generation of Christians brought for baptism; and the completion of the new church edifice."

Manepy Church has a membership of 157. Beginning with November, there has been a marked change in the activity of the members. A few of the young men met during the Y. M. C. A. week of prayer, and the result of their meeting was a quickening which led to a desire for continued prayer that the church should be revived. The pastor and two young men were sent to the convention held by Mr. J. R. Mott, in Kandy, and came home very much refreshed in spirit, and with new courage to begin the new year.

Most encouraging work continues to be done by the Navaly Church, which has a membership of 189. Pastor and people work in harmony, and the Sabbath day is filled with services, in which many take part. One interesting departure is worthy of mention. Once a month the members hold an evening service, in which they confess their failures, speak of their religious experiences, and encourage one another. Mr. Mather, one of the prominent members, continues to employ a catechist and a teacher and his wife, the former to work in the village homes, the latter family to work in the school with the children whom they gather from the neighborhood. The new church building is well begun. It will be at once a commodious and beautiful building. The most encouraging thing about it is, that though it will probably cost not less than 8,000 rupees, the whole sum will be raised by the church without outside aid.

Navaly South Church is also erecting a new building for church and school purposes. Many of the people in the vicinity of this building are confessing their faith in Christ.

The church at Oodooville, with a membership of 467, received forty-five new members upon confession of faith, of whom thirty-six were from the girls' school. The Y. M. C. A. in the church is active in holding meetings and in conducting successful Sunday schools in the surrounding villages. Every Sunday throughout the year a meeting is held in the Medical Mission compound, at Inuvil, to which the village people are invited. These meetings have been very encouraging.

The churches in the Tillipally station have had a good financial year, but with little spiritual or numerical growth.

The work done during the year in the Udupitty and Chavagacherry fields has on the whole been very encouraging. It reveals an earnestness on the part of many of the workers, and a depth of Christian life and experience which is exceedingly gratifying. Of the fifteen members who joined the church at Udupitty during the year, thirteen were from the girls' boarding school.

Among the evangelistic agencies newly employed, during the past year, by the Chavagacherry Church, is a bazaar meeting. This is conducted, every Tuesday and Saturday, by Dr. Young, in connection with the Chavagacherry Branch Dispensary of the Woman's Hospital. The church shares heartily in the work of these meetings. By means of these meetings, many persons

who never before heard the gospel, come to know of Christ and His salvation. In October, a series of revival meetings was held for the benefit of Christians and school children. At one of these meetings some twelve children expressed a desire to be Christians, three of whom have since joined the church, while others are waiting for a future communion season. These signs of revival in the community have been a great comfort to Pastor Hunt, in his failing health.

The church at Usan, a branch of the Chavagacherry Church, has a new building not yet completed, for which funds are lacking.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The educational operations of the mission are carried on through Jaffna College, at Batticotta, which had 108 students on its rolls during the year; the Training School for Teachers, at Tillipally, with sixty-five students; the Oodooville Vernacular and English Boarding School, with 168 girls; and the Udupitty Girls' Boarding School, with forty-eight pupils. These are all boarding institutions. There are in addition eight English schools, one each at Batticotta, Manepy, Tillipally, Atchuvaly, Karadive, Araly, Chavagacherry, and Udupitty, with a total of 1,015 pupils, only four of whom are girls. Then there are 124 vernacular village schools, in which 9,403 children are studying, of whom 2,717 are girls. These schools have a total membership of 10,793 pupils, which are taught by 343 teachers, the most of whom are men. These facts alone show that the mission has in its hands a mighty opportunity as well as a tremendous responsibility. The mission should have at least one thousand dollars ($1,000) a year, for the next few years, to put the school system upon its feet and equip it for its legitimate work.

Jaffna College. — While this college is independent of the mission, all of the funds for its support coming from funds belonging to the college, nevertheless its president, Mr. Hastings, is a missionary of this Board, and the college itself is closely affiliated with our mission in its work and management. One hundred and eight names have been enrolled during the two terms of the college year. Of these, several have left, some to enter other institutions, and others because of their inability to pay the fees. The second term closed a few days before the Christmas holidays, with ninety-four on the roll. Of these, thirty-two are in the college classes, eighteen in the entrance, and the remainder in the pre-entrance classes. The Calcutta University entrance examinations came early in March, when the results were good. The Y. M. C. A. of the college has carried on its work as usual. The number of members on the list is eighty-two, of whom thirty are active and fifty-two are associate members. All the members were in closest touch and sympathy with the work. The association conducts seven Sunday schools in the outlying villages. Two or three young men go as teachers in each school every Sunday, and Mr. Hitchcock, the president of the association, visits each school in turn. A day school has been supported and maintained. Delegates were sent to the Student Convention at Kandy, four days' distance, conducted by Mr. Mott.

The college is affiliated with Calcutta University, which conducts the

examinations and gives the degrees in all departments. There are three Americans, including the president, and five native professors. The college has a large and honorable body of Alumni, who are filling positions of responsibility and influence in both Ceylon and India. The report of the college for the year closes with these words: "Mention should also be made, in closing, of the visit of the Deputation to the college. They met the students, the old seminary graduates and the graduates of the present college, and by their inspiring words aroused no little enthusiasm among the old boys. The college is greatly indebted to them for all their helpful words of encouragement and counsel."

The Tillipally Normal Training School for Boys, while a mission institution, is upon the Government basis, with its promotion examinations conducted by Government officials. Its students number sixty five, with five teachers. This is the largest training school in Jaffna, and has been hitherto unable to supply the demand for first-class teachers for the large and increasing number of schools in the peninsula. Many improvements have been made in the buildings during the year, and still more are needed. Two low-caste boys have been in regular attendance during the year as boarders. A year ago, when the Deputation were at Tillipally, some of the leading non-Christian citizens of Tillipally tried to get them to direct that low-caste boys should not be admitted. There being few low-caste children in that country who desire such a training, the question has but recently come to the front, but it is being met with a firm spirit by the Christians and the teachers. Six boys from the school have accepted Christ as a personal Saviour.

The Tillipally Industrial School, which is closely affiliated with the Training School, has closed the year with a balance in its favor of 561 rupees, besides expending 250 rupees in completing new buildings. Printing is the chief industry.

The Oodooville Girls' Boarding School closed its year in February with 110 pupils in the Vernacular Department. There were sixteen in the senior class. With one exception, these were church members. Five of this class returned the next term for study in the Training School, and three became members of the English School, so that half of the class have continued their studies during the past year. Two of the others have the privilege of witnessing for Christ in their homes. It is a noticeable fact, that while every one of the teachers of the English School is from a Christian home, all of the teachers of the Training School and Vernacular School, though earnest Christians, are from heathen homes. At the beginning of the school year, in April, twenty-eight new pupils were selected by the mission committee from the more than fifty applicants for admission. Of these, two were taken into the sixth standard, sixteen into the fifth, and ten formed a new fourth standard, the lowest class in the school. Though the school is registered by the Government as a Vernacular School, an hour a day is devoted to the study of English. Of the 112 girls in the Vernacular and Training Schools, seventy-five are from Christian homes and seventy-two are church members. Thirty-six members of the Vernacular and English Schools have united with the church during the year.

The English Department of the Oodooville school has had a somewhat larger attendance than in previous years. Of the fifty-six girls now enrolled, forty-seven are the children of Christian parents, and thirty-seven are themselves members of the church. Eighteen have already completed the full course of an Anglo-vernacular Boarding School.

In March, four of the girls passed the Calcutta University examinations with credit to themselves and the school. One of these is helping in the school, and has also begun advance English work in the First in Arts course. Miss Root writes: "Undoubtedly the most interesting feature of the year's work is the establishment of a Self-government Council. This is thoroughly representative, and takes charge of all the discipline. The principal has the right of veto always, and of arbitration in difficult cases. She has not yet been called upon to exercise either. While the work of the Council is not burdensome, the element of rebellion against authority is, for the present at least, lost in a healthy enthusiasm for making this school the best possible place for study. The teachers speak highly of the plan, and the morale of the school is distinctly improved."

The Udupitty Girls' Boarding School has had fifty-three names enrolled, twelve of whom were in the fourth standard, this being the lowest class. There were twelve graduates, of whom nine were church members, and the other three inquirers. Four of the twelve in April went to Oodooville for further study in the Training and English Schools, three found employment in missionaries' families, and one entered the Nurses' Training Class at Inuvil. Twelve girls have joined the church. In the religious life of the school the most interesting feature has been the Christian Endeavor Society, which was organized in May. The inquirers' class this year has been unusually large, numbering twenty or more. Of the fifty-three girls, thirty-one are from heathen homes.

Village English Schools. — There are in the mission five grant-in-aid English schools, and judged by the progress made in the past few years, these schools are destined to be one of the most successful agencies for Christian work.

The school at Manepy has completed a new substantial and commodious building, which was built by funds contributed by the people themselves.

The Board gives little or nothing for the support of these schools, the grant from the Government and the fees collected covering all expenses. Besides these, there are three other English schools which it is hoped will soon receive grants-in-aid from the Government.

The school at Araly was founded by private native enterprise, and is held in a neat bungalow built by the people. It is called the Araly Christian School. Sabbath services and Sunday school are regularly held there, and Scripture lessons are taught daily.

Village Vernacular Schools. — Perhaps no department of the work needs or deserves more attention than the village vernacular schools. There were in these schools in December, 1901, 9,358 pupils and 276 teachers. Perhaps one fourth of these teachers are Sivites. Of the 122 school buildings, all but a very few can be used at any time for Christian services — Sabbath schools

and moonlight meetings. The value of these schools, however, lies chiefly in the opportunity they offer for impressing the minds of the children day by day with Christian truth. Unfortunately these schools are at present supported almost entirely by Government grants. The teacher's chief concern is to have his pupils pass the Government examination, because upon this depends in a large measure his salary. This great defect can be remedied only by the expenditure of a little more money for distinctively evangelistic work. From ten to thirty dollars per year spent in each school would make all of these schools strong Christian agencies, able to defy any opposition from Sivites. Moreover, the boarding schools for boys and girls are recruited from these village schools, and the majority of those who come to our boarding schools for four or five years become Christian. If the village schools can be strengthened, the value of our boarding schools as Christian agencies will be greatly enhanced. Money is also needed to put many of the buildings into better condition.

MEDICAL WORK.

Dr. Scott, in reporting the work at Manepy, says: "The number of patients in attendance at the dispensary continues about the same. This year we treated 1,877 new cases, of whom 1,000 were adult males, and 877 were women and children, both male and female, under ten years of age. These returned more or less often for continued treatment, so that the whole number of cases treated was 4,049. There was no epidemic disease treated among these. It is interesting to note that of the whole number of new cases, 336 were Roman Catholic Christians, and 446 Protestant Christians. Deducting nine Mohammedans and one Buddhist, the rest, 1,085, were Sivites. All of these heard the preaching of the Word of God from time to time, and in almost every case an attentive hearing was given. We have to report a substantial increase in attendance at the hospital. This is very encouraging, as we believe that in the hospital our best work, both medical and evangelistic, is done. Our highest record of hospital in-patients was in 1899, when a severe epidemic of fever brought our numbers up to 751. Last year, 1900, the number fell to 551; but this year, though no epidemic of any kind has occurred, our numbers have risen to 728. Of these, 182, or exactly twenty-five per cent, were Roman Catholics, 108 were Protestant Christians, four were Mohammedans, one Buddhist, and the balance (433) were Sivites." An evangelist has been attached to the hospital.

The S. F. Green Memorial Hospital and Dispensary, at Karadive, has been under the care of Mr. Alfred Anderson during the year. The total number of new patients was 429, of whom 143 were women and children. The total number of treatments was 644, not including those who remained in the hospital for a longer or shorter time. A curious feature in this work is reported. There are about twenty-six native physicians on the island. Besides these there are a number of men whose business it is to go to the sick person, feel the pulse, and tell the patient which of the physicians will best cure him. This plan of getting patients is taken advantage of by the native physicians, who will give the "pulse feelers" a small fee to send them patients. A rival physician gives a still larger fee, and draws off the patient

again. The business of the pulse feeler grows apace, and he leaves no sick person uncanvassed. But only after all these have done their best or their worst, does the patient resort to English treatment. Knowing this, the wonder is that even so many come to us as we report.

The Nurses' Class is now beyond the experimental stage. It has been proved beyond a doubt that there is a good work to be done by those who are thus trained. As yet, their best work is done in the hospital, but little by little the way is opening up for them to help the people in their homes.

The Woman's Medical Mission, at Inuvil, is reported by Dr. Isabel Curr, with the following statistics:—

New dispensary patients	1,205
Attendance at the dispensary	2,686
Hospital patients	623
Visits to village cases	107
Private consultations	59
Maternity cases	67

A large proportion of the patients were Sivites.

Besides their personal work with the patients, the nurses of the hospital have enjoyed going to the village to help in religious work. For some months back, when relieved from hospital duties, they have gone with the matron and held meetings with the women and children of the village in their houses.

Dr. Young reports for the Chavagacherry Dispensary, that it has been open two days in the week, with the exception of ten weeks. The total number of patients seen was 282, representing 966 visits to the Dispensary and 126 out-calls.

The total number of new patients in the mission was 3,793, of which 1,286 were men, with a total of treatments of 8,404. There were 1,392 patients received into the hospitals.

The fifty-three Bible-women have continued their work in all parts of the mission, under the supervision of the missionary ladies. Miss Swift's "Hand-book for Bible Women" has been used to excellent advantage; eighteen of these have been supported by the British and Foreign Bible Society, but superintended by our mission.

NATIVE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

There are a number of organizations in the peninsula whose work is to a greater or less extent the work of the mission.

The Native Evangelical Society is the Home Missionary organization of the churches of the American Mission. This society does its work in the islands of Valany, Pungudutive, and Delft. A pastor resides at Pungudutive, and catechists in Valany and Delft. The oversight of the churches of the society and the management of their schools are in the hands of the missionary residing at Batticotta. There are twelve Christian families in the Native Evangelical Society field, including forty-six Christian members. There are six Sunday schools, and eleven vernacular schools, with 780 children and twenty-three teachers. From these islands six boys are sent to Jaffna College and high schools, six to the Training School, and ten girls are sent to the

girls' boarding schools. The educational expenses of these students are paid by the members of the church.

Very often men from the Jaffna churches make an evangelistic tour to the islands, at their own expense, to try to do something for the cause of Christ. This increases the love and sympathy of the churches, and arouses interest in the natives who, in many cases, have evinced their sympathy and regard.

The Students' Mission originated among the students of Jaffna College. It is the Foreign Missionary society of the churches of the American Mission, and maintains a missionary at Iondi, on the southeast coast of India, an outlying district in the Madura mission field. During the year, Mr. J. K. Sinnatamby has been laboring there under the direction of this society.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society held its second annual meeting on September 20, 1901. The members of this society desire to send a Bible-woman to Iondi, but although there are ample funds in the treasury for the support of a Bible-woman, no one has yet been found who is willing to go. In spite of this, the interest of the society has not flagged. As no Bible-woman can be found to go, the society has undertaken the support of a male teacher to the Indian Mission.

The Jaffna Auxiliary Bible Society is an organization of all the missions working in Jaffna, whose object is to coöperate with the British and Foreign Bible Society in printing and distributing the Scriptures. The British and Foreign Bible Society makes a grant to the Jaffna society, which is divided among the three missions of Jaffna. The share received by the American Mission in 1901 was 1,205 rupees, with which were employed four colporters and eighteen Bible-women. These distributed thirty-seven Bibles, forty-eight New Testaments, and 3,133 portions of Scripture. These were partly sold and partly given away. The amount collected by sales was 104.06 rupees. Besides the work of distribution, a series of union meetings were held, under direction of the society, throughout the peninsula. At these meetings, speakers from each mission gave addresses upon assigned topics. The work of this organization is of very material assistance to the American Mission.

The Christian Endeavor Societies. — Christian Endeavor was started in Jaffna in 1885, and has done good work ever since; but the past year has seen a great advance in its activity. At the beginning of 1901 there were one regular Y. P. S. C. E. and two Junior societies in active operation. In August, the General Secretary of Christian Endeavor for India, Burma, and Ceylon, Rev. F. S. Hatch, visited Jaffna, and proved a great help to the work and a great inspiration to the workers. During his stay two new societies were formed, one at Atchnvaly and one at Oodooville. Since that time four others have been organized — a Junior at Batticotta, a Young Women's society at Inuvil, and two senior societies at Batticotta and Araly.

The Y. M. C. A. is so widely established throughout the mission that the Christian Endeavor finds its place chiefly among the girls in the boarding schools, the women in the villages who are graduates of boarding schools, and the little children in station churches.

FOOCHOW MISSION.

FOOCHOW. — Lyman P. Peet, G. Milton Gardner, *Ordained;* Mrs. Caroline K. Peet, Mrs. Mary J. Gardner, Miss Kate C. Woodhull, M.D., Miss Minnie Stryker, M.D., Miss Hannah C. Woodhull, Miss Jean H. Brown, Miss Martha Wiley.

FOOCHOW SUBURBS. — Willard L. Beard, Lewis Hodous, *Ordained;* Hardman N. Kinnear, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Ellen L. Beard, Mrs. Anna J. Hodous, Mrs. Ellen J. Kinnear, Miss Ella J. Newton, Miss Elsie M. Garretson, Miss Evelyn M. Worthley.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE. — Charles Hartwell, *Ordained;* Henry T. Whitney, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Harriet L. Hartwell, Mrs. Lurie A. Whitney, Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Miss Minnie M. Borts, Miss Harriet L. Osborne.

INGHOK. — Edward H. Smith, *Ordained;* Mrs. Grace T. Smith, Miss Caroline E. Chittenden, Miss Emily D. Smith, M.D.

SHAO-WU. — Joseph E. Walker, D.D., George W. Hinman, *Ordained;* Edward L. Bliss, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Kate R. Hinman, Miss Lucy P. Bement, M.D., Miss Frances K. Bement, Miss Josephine Walker.

In this country. — George H. Hubbard, *Ordained;* Mrs. Nellie F. Hubbard.

Five stations; 96 outstations; 9 missionaries; 3 physicians; 10 wives; 16 single women, 4 of them physicians; 9 native pastors; 62 other native preachers; 85 native teachers, 26 of them women; 18 Bible-women; 36 other native helpers; 130 places of regular meeting; average congregations, 3,621; 62 churches, 6 entirely self-supporting; 2,486 members, 330 received on confession this year; 2 theological schools, 25 students; 1 college for boys, 185 students; 1 college for girls, 69 students; 5 girls' boarding schools, 188 students; 90 common schools, 1,406 pupils, 373 of them girls; 4 hospitals, 452 patients; 10 dispensaries, 30,857 outpatients; native contributions, $4,844.59.

There have been no changes in the mission force since the last report was made. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are still in this country, though desired by the mission to return and themselves eager to do so, but unable to at present, because there is no house for them to live in, until one now in process of construction is completed. Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, some time since, as missionaries *emeriti* relieved from full responsibility, are carrying many duties and rendering important service. The new missionaries at Inghok, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Miss Dr. Smith, with the valuable assistance of Miss Chittenden, are well established, busy with the study of the language, and delighted with their surroundings and the opportunities for work. Mr. and Mrs. Hodous are equally busy and happy at Ponasang, and Miss Worthley and Miss Osborne are devoting themselves earnestly to the mastery of the language. The burning of Dr. Kinnear's house, at Ponasang, has compelled him to find a temporary home in the Methodist Mission compound. Mr. Beard has completed his house on the new compound, and is transferring the theological seminary to the same location; and work will soon begin upon the new and commodious Dudley Memorial Church, for the Geu Cio Dong congregation. A new mission house will soon be erected in the Foochow City compound, and other important changes for the college and for woman's work are under consideration. The health of the members of the mission has been excellent, and the work in all lines successful.

Foochow City, 1850. — The churches of this station, both in the city and on the plain north of it, have made progress in many ways. There has been

a healthy growth in the number of members, an increasing willingness on the part of the churches to support their own work, good numbers of learners, and freedom from any serious or unusual troubles.

The Peace Street Church, in connection with the college, reports a membership of 184 members, of whom thirty-four were received during the year, while thirteen were removed by death. The young preacher who was called to this church after the death of its beloved Pastor Ling, has filled an exacting place very acceptably. The church asked that he be ordained, but it seemed best to defer this important step for a time.

The chapel opened and supported by the man's missionary society, at the West Gate, was considered as in connection with this station, the missionary visiting it at times and encouraging the work so far as possible. The death, from plague, of the promising young preacher at this chapel, was a loss felt not only by this station but by the entire mission.

Monthly meetings of the preachers of this station proved helpful and stimulating. A communion service was held at each of the eleven chapels every two or three months, and new members were received at nearly every such service, the total number of admissions being sixty-four.

The churches at Imperial Loft Street and at Water Gate have done much in the way of enlarging and refitting their chapels, meeting most of the expense themselves; but in spite of the enlargement made at the former place, the seating capacity of the room is taxed at the Sunday services. Another chapel in the city is greatly hampered by the want of suitable quarters in which to accommodate its growing audiences.

A few years ago the work in the city seemed less promising than that in the country, the people being less approachable; but this seems to be changing now, and we can confidently expect that all of these city chapels will soon become self-supporting churches. Of the chapels in the country places there is less to report, but the conditions are looked upon as encouraging.

Ponasang, 1847. — This station makes the most satisfactory report that it has yet been able to give. This is not to say that the statistics are so much better than ever before, but there has been a healthier state of the churches and a more normal growth. The group of self-supporting churches in this station have, for a few years back, presented problems for solution. The past year has witnessed a great improvement in the care these churches have taken in instructing and receiving new members, and in meeting the various questions connected with self-government. The hard times following the troubles of 1900 made it impossible for some of the churches to support their work as fully as before, but with the opening of the new year (1902) they assumed the old burdens again. One church was especially tried during the year, having first lost ten members by death from plague, then the pastor was called to the Diong-loh field, and shortly after, the church and all its contents were burned. As they had spent over $300 in making repairs and buying furniture, only three years ago, this was a real trial; and as the same fire burned out several members of the church, it was not easy to recover from the loss. However, the church is rallying bravely, and will, in the near future, erect a new building. It has been especially pleasing to have the people

who live near the first church (Geu-cio-dong) coming in greater numbers and asking admission to membership.

Pagoda Anchorage, 1890. — This station reports many signs of progress. One day-school teacher, who has held regular Sunday services in the school-room, has gathered a group of thirty or forty professed inquirers, and from them and one church member there has raised over $200 toward building a church, and has obtained promises of about six hundred days' work. That such a thing as this is possible is proof enough, if any proof is needed, that at least this part of China is ready for the gospel. At a place where one of our missionaries had his life threatened only a few years ago, and which has been visited very irregularly since, there are a few inquirers who have rented a place for a chapel and parsonage, and have been furnished a preacher-teacher. At another place, where there was only a day school two years ago, the people have rented a house for a chapel and helpers' quarters, and put them in good repair. At the end of the year this place had an organized church of six members, seven more who have passed their first examination for membership, ten real inquirers, a Christian Endeavor Society started, and they are making plans to buy land for a church site. The great wants in this, as in the other stations, are for more trained men and more money with which to support these men until the young churches can do so.

Inghok, 1898. — A year of wholesome growth and rich blessings was given to this Switzerland of the Foochow Mission. If we were to ask the native workers what they considered the greatest blessing of the year, they would unite in saying that it was the arrival of the missionaries for whom they have long been praying. . The joy which they expressed in receiving these new workers presages hearty coöperation and sympathetic helpfulness on their part. The opportunities were never before so good in this part of our field. Large and attentive audiences of honest country people have greeted not only the missionary while on his tours, but the preachers and evangelists, listening quietly to three or four addresses in succession, in some instances, and staying late at night to hear just the plain doctrine of man lost in sin, and of salvation through Jesus Christ.

In one place where the work has been unfruitful during the last eight years or so, the church has taken on new life, eleven persons have united with the church on confession of faith, and large audiences crowd the chapel every Sunday. At the district city, where the mission house is located, the Woodin Memorial Church is filled each Sunday with a congregation which consists more largely of business men and those from the better classes than has heretofore been the case. At one of the most distant chapels there are one hundred and forty persons reported as learners. Two years ago no women could be induced to attend church at this place, but now there are six women members and ten who attend church, as the result of the station class. These few facts are selected from among the many, to show the magnificent fields of privilege that lie before your workers in this mission.

Shao-wu, 1897. — When the missionaries returned to this station, after the long break occasioned by the troubles of 1900, they found many things that were not satisfactory, but there was such a large number of faithful and

earnest Christians that, with the help and encouragement of the foreign workers, the work as a whole had taken on a most promising aspect before the end of the year. During the last of 1900 and the first of 1901 there was more than the usual amount of persecution of Christians, but it is to be hoped that some good came out of it, some new strength of faith to be tried, and some new conception, to those who from mixed motives had become learners of what it means to be a Christian in this land. The touring that was done extended to many places where there were promising openings, but the time and strength of the missionary were not sufficient to enable him to see all parts of this large field. There have been many encouraging things here as well as in the other parts of the field. As an example of this, we need only refer to the believer at the district city of Tai-ning, who was formerly a vegetarian, geomancer, etc., but has discontinued all of his heathen (and profitable) practices, has taken to peddling to support himself and family, and is now the leader of the little Christian community of that place, returning home each Sabbath to conduct the weekly services.

Besides several of the chapel keepers who sell Bibles, books, and tracts, and converse with the buyers with more or less success, the mission has a number of men who spend their entire time in traveling about, carrying bundles of books, selling as opportunity offers, and talking to those whom they meet. In the Diong-loh and Inghok fields these men have been of special service, having won several persons to Christ during the year. Their success in selling Bibles, etc., varies greatly, but it is no criterion of their real success. The enormous demand for the Bible and translations of all kinds of western books which has sprung up during the last two years, has been felt in this province to an extent which has made it absolutely impossible to supply the demand at times; and the faith which believes that God's Word will not return unto Him void, sees great results from this in the near future.

Bible-women have been in use wherever capable women could be had and given proper supervision, and their increasing success is evidence that training is giving us more efficient helpers, and that the opportunities are better than ever before. It now seems evident that the work of the Bible-women in house-to-house visiting is being more and more supplemented by that of teaching classes of women, where a number can be instructed with the same outlay of strength that would be required to make only one or two calls a day to instruct a few women in the midst of domestic interruptions.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

Day schools have been carried on in each of the stations of the mission in about the same numbers as during the preceding year. One of the most pleasing features of this work is the increasing proportion of girls in attendance. Great progress has been made in some of the schools in the use of the Romanized colloquial, the utility of which is impressing the Chinese more and more. Those in charge of these schools are often embarrassed by the incompetence of the teachers. The graduates and former scholars of the higher schools of the mission are, of course, our most efficient teachers, but it is necessary to use some persons who have not had this training.

Partly as the result of this, and partly because it is needful to give some instruction in methods of teaching, it has been found advantageous to hold teachers' institutes. To one not familiar with the conditions existing in China, it might seem strange that the mission should give so much prominence to this branch of its work; but the fact is that, considering the outlay of money and of the time and strength of the missionary in charge of it, this is the most profitable means of teaching the truth that we have at our command. These schools are the means of giving the children born into Christian families a proper knowledge of Christian truth, the only means of getting the heathen children under the influence of the truth and of those who live it, as well as the most successful means of getting Christian books into non-Christian families; they are the centers of regular Sabbath services in places where churches have not yet been established, the places where the best prepared students are found for the higher schools, and more than all, they are the nuclei from which many of our churches are formed.

The girls' day school at the city station has had a most encouraging year, at the end of which nine girls went to the Ponasang school. A similar, though smaller, girls' day school was held at Ponasang, being taught by a former pupil of the girls' college. In the Diong-loh field there were two of these schools. One at Ma-tau was opened by a girl who graduated from the Pagoda boarding school last year; and one at Oong-buo, which, from its inception, has been taught by a graduate of the girls' college at Ponasang.

The kindergarten, now for the first time reported by Miss Brown, who went out to superintend it, has had a profitable year. The attendance has been thirty-eight, including six larger girls from the day school. Two of the little ones died from the plague during the summer. Some apparatus has been added to the outfit during the year, but the need of much more emphasizes the fact that this school should have an adequate appropriation. Four young women have been in training as assistants.

The educational system of the mission contemplates the establishment of intermediate schools at each of the stations in which this need is not already met by the intermediate or preparatory departments of the two colleges. During the year reported there have been two such schools conducted, the boys' school at Shao-wu, and the girls' school at Pagoda Anchorage. For want of a building, the former was not a boarding school. It was in charge of a Chinese teacher, Dr. Walker helping when it was practicable for him to do so. This school should have at its head a foreigner who could give it much of his time, and it would soon develop into Shao-wu college. When it became known among the boys that there was no prospect that the mission would have the money with which to provide a suitable building, they, with a little encouragement from the missionaries, circulated a subscription paper and raised over $1,000 (Mexicans), enough to make a successful start in the undertaking.

At the Pagoda girls' school, sixteen new girls were received at the opening of the school year, and a class of six were graduated from it at its close. In this part of our field the custom of foot-binding has an especially strong hold. It is interesting to know that the missionary society of this school studied

about the girls' school in Ruk (Micronesia), and that it sent half the proceeds of its needlework to buy cloth for the use of the girls in that school.

Foochow College has suffered for want of a proper number of foreign teachers, inasmuch as the place of Mr. Chan, formerly teacher of science, has not yet been filled. The enrollment for the year was 153, and out of this number the college Y. M. C. A. has had a membership of fifty-eight active members and fifteen associate members, and has exerted a very helpful influence in the school. The evangelistic band of about thirty members has been more thoroughly organized, and has given valuable service in helping in Sunday school and Christian Endeavor work at eleven centers in and near the city; another group of the students takes turns in preaching to the overflow meetings for women and children, at Cowan Hall, each Sunday, while still others have given efficient assistance in the Sunday school and inquiry meetings at the church. At the last Commencement, eight promising students were graduated, with four from Ponasang hospital, who were given the medical diploma of the mission. It is gratifying to report that the income of the college for the year was $4,146.83 (Mexicans), which not only wiped out a debt of $421.09 which existed at the beginning of the year, but leaves a balance of $117.84 on hand at the close of the year.

The work of the girls' college at Ponasang has been unbroken during the year. The new class numbered twenty-one, of whom four were graduates of the Pagoda Anchorage intermediate school, and the enrollment was sixty-nine. There is evidence of a growing appreciation on the part of parents, of the value of education for the girls. This is proven by the fact that there are increasing numbers of girls in the day schools, a greater willingness to allow the girls to stay in the college long enough to complete the course, and to make sacrifices to this end. During the year twenty-eight of these girls were led to profess a belief in the Saviour, and eleven of them were received into the church.

The theological seminary has just finished its sixth year, graduating a class of six men. Only two classes were under instruction during the year, none having been received in 1900. The entering class of this year consisted of four men, two of whom were graduates of the college. Mr. Gong, the efficient teacher of the Chinese classics, died at the end of the year, and it will be very difficult to fill his place. His ability in his line of work was very exceptional, and during the three years of his service he has given evidence of great spiritual growth. Mr. Ding Ming Uong, the efficient first assistant, has enjoyed good health, and has been able to give uninterrupted service. The association of missionaries and pastors has recommended that he be ordained for the work in the seminary. The recent graduates of the school have all been called to work for the coming year, three of them to be entirely supported by the native Christians. The students of the seminary have regularly conducted services on Sunday at five places during the year.

Women's training classes may be said to bear much the same relation to the women's Bible training school that the preparatory schools bear to the colleges. Of the women who are brought under Christian influence in these schools, a few have previously made some attempts to learn the Chinese characters, but usually with very imperfect success.

The Bible-women's school at the city station is the mother of all our work for the education of women. The year reported was a successful one in this school, from forty to forty-four women and about thirty children claiming the attention of those in charge. During the year eight of the women were received into the church, while another wished to be, but was advised to wait a while. Each year sees women from this school going out into Christian work as Bible-women or teachers of women's schools and classes.

The Bible-women's training school at Pagoda Anchorage also reports a successful year. It was held this year in the chapel and parsonage at Yang Seng village, and the refining influence of the pastor's wife was not lost upon the women in attendance. Eighteen women were received as students at the beginning of the year, but owing to the lack of funds, the number was reduced one-half before its close. The first quarterly meeting for the women of this station was held in connection with this school, and was a most successful occasion. Among the patent results of it were the number of women who pledged themselves to do all they could to discourage the use of opium, wine, and tobacco. Some of the women have since persuaded their husbands to give up the use of tobacco. Another result, more remarkable, was that one old mother went home, unbound her feet, and within three months had led eight other women to do the same.

MEDICAL WORK.

Ponasang Hospital makes its thirtieth report with the ending of this year. It was reopened after Chinese New Year with the same corps of workers that it had the previous year. Mr. Lau, the first assistant, has grown in capacity and ability to carry responsibility, and has thus been even more useful than before. About the usual number of patients came to the dispensary, and a rather larger number of in-patients are recorded for the time that the hospital was open. Just as the mission were considering plans to raise funds to erect a permanent building for the hospital, the physician's residence was burned; and this, together with the looting of the hospital, put a stop to everything until at least a part of the land needed for the hospital building has been secured.

Woman's Hospital, Foochow City. — The impossibility of making an adequate record of any part of the work is accentuated here. Dr. Stryker, while obliged to give much of her time to the study of the language, has treated the eye cases in the hospital, and has done valuable work for the mission by fitting glasses to many defective eyes. As the work of this hospital becomes more widely appreciated and the number of patients increases, the buildings become increasingly inadequate, and a better outfit is among the things that must be planned for in the near future.

Shao-wu East Gate Hospital (for men). — The members of the station returning early in the year found the hospital, as well as the other buildings, plundered and wrecked. The physician was compelled to give most of his time to superintending the inefficient workmen for which Shao-wu is noted, but in spite of the lack of time and proper facilities, the patients came in numbers. In November the dispensary was opened again, but as the supply

of instruments and medicines was still very deficient, efforts were made to keep the attendance down to those really needing special care. Notwithstanding this, the patients came in greater numbers than ever before. One student was under instruction during the entire year, and another was taken on near its close. The former has been a very efficient helper, especially earnest in making use of the opportunities presented for evangelistic work, and there have been evidences of God's blessing upon this part of our efforts.

Shao-wu Woman's Hospital, North Gate. — Part of the work of this station has been to provide at least a part of a building for the woman's medical work, and as the year closed, the building for the dispensary, waiting-room, and drug-room were well along. This will open a door at Shao-wu that will bring great opportunities, and we doubt not great results.

Pagoda Dispensary. — The native assistant so long in charge of this work continues to be an efficient helper here, under the supervision of Dr. Whitney. Both the doctor and the assistant have done dispensing at various centers, as time allowed, and the good results emphasize the need of more of this kind of work. It is hoped that in the near future a small mission house with a dispensary and hospital may be erected at Diong-loh, the district city, and so enable us to extend the influence of this work.

Inghok Hospital. — This hospital for women has been conducted during the year as a dispensary by a graduate of the woman's hospital at the city, Dr. Woodhull supervising it as far as possible. With the arrival of Dr. Smith, at the end of the year, this hospital takes on a new importance, and will soon become a powerful factor in developing the Christian community of that field. The people here are most friendly, and appreciate the medical work in a way that leads us to expect great success from it.

For the first time mention is made of two organizations in the churches for home missionary work; the first, a woman's society, organized ten years since, under the presidency of the wife of one of the native pastors, which has raised ninety-two dollars, and supported a teacher at Phœnix Nest, and, in part, two Bible-women; the second, the men's society, which looked over the villages for the most needy place, and made repairs in the place selected for work, at a cost of eighty dollars, and put it in charge of a graduate of the theological school. As activities wholly outside the mission, and directed by the churches, these societies are a hopeful indication of the growing sense of responsibility in the native Christian community.

SOUTH CHINA MISSION.

HONG KONG. — Charles R. Hager, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Marie v. R. Hager.

CANTON. — Charles A. Nelson, *Ordained;* Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson, Miss Nellie M. Cheney, Miss K. L. E. Myers.

Two stations; 20 outstations; 2 missionaries, 1 a physician; 2 wives; 2 single women; 1 native pastor; 22 other native preachers; 9 native teachers; 5 Bible-women; 22 places for stated preaching; 4 churches, 1 entirely self-supporting; 1,090 members, 243 received on confession this year; 1 Sunday school, 50 pupils; 1 girls' boarding school, 3 students; 10 common schools, 211 pupils; 1 dispensary; native contributions, $8,433 (Mexican).

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Miss Cheney, and Miss Myers arrived in the mission near the close of last year, and have been busily at work during the present year. It was decided to open the girls' school for the year at Macao, and Miss Cheney has been in charge there. Miss Myers went with Miss Cheney at first, but the number of pupils being small, and the opportunities for the study of Chinese not favorable, she presently returned to Canton. Mr. Nelson has been much occupied in securing premises for the station and erecting buildings thereon. Dr. and Mrs. Hager have resided at Hong Kong, and the year has been one of even more than usual activity and fruitfulness in the evangelistic work, especially under Dr. Hager's care. Mrs. Hagar has not been quite well during a part of the year; aside from this the health of the mission has been good, and prosperity has attended its work.

Hong Kong, 1883. — Dr. Hager's labors have been incessant, both in Hong Kong, where the work of all kinds feels the influence of the strong center in the new mission building, and in the country districts, which have been as accessible as before the troubles of 1900, and in which material advance is recorded. A new and commodious building, answering for church, missionary residence, station headquarters, as well as for other purposes, has been dedicated during the year, and is in full use. The cost was $16,000, and the larger part of this sum has been already paid from native sources, without any appropriation from the Board. A day school of a hundred is held in this building, besides the Sunday services, including a Sunday school, and evangelistic meetings during the winter were held every evening.

In the twenty outstations there have been received to the church 230, nearly twice as many as last year, a very considerable number of women among them. Marked progress is reported also in building, or otherwise securing chapels and other places for worship and for schools. It is a necessity of successful work here, as elsewhere, that there be a stated and known place for worship and Christian conference. The people of these districts respond to the call for gifts with great readiness and generosity, considering their poverty; and the small sums placed at Dr. Hager's disposal are used to the very best advantage.

The Chinese Christians of California coöperate with our mission in this outstation work, and by gifts and helpers, men and women, add materially to the volume of Christian labor there. Warm commendation is given to these helpers, and those who sustain them, by Dr. Hager and Mr. Nelson. The gifts from Christian Chinese in New England for the support and enlargement of the work of this mission constitute a considerable sum and steadily increase from year to year. Special mention should be made of Hok-chau, at the extreme limit of the field, 150 miles from Hong Kong, where thirty-two were received to the church this year, some of them coming nearly forty miles to attend the service and join the church; of a Christian woman at Wa On, crippled and ignorant, but whose labors are unceasing, not able to preach herself, but zealous to summon others to hear the word; so that women constitute a great part of the congregations here; of Min Pin, the best equipped of the country stations, with new chapel, a boys' school and teacher, Mr. Young Park the preacher, his wife presiding at the organ and teaching

a girls' school; of a notable work among the Hakkas at Nam Tsun, where five were baptized this year, two of them prosperous business men, and the preacher teaches a boys' school, and a new chapel has been opened this year. The preachers in these outstations as a rule are not thoroughly educated men; the opportunity for that has not been given, as we hope it will be in the near future. But they are most of them devoted and earnest men, and their labors are largely blest.

Canton, 1890. — The work of this station was resumed by Mr. Nelson as promptly as possible after reaching the field, and has been pressed along the usual lines. The general conditions for missionary work improved during his absence; a spirit of inquiry is more common; men of education come to the missionary's home for Christian books and to hear the gospel. At the first communion thirteen were baptized, three of them women, and two girls. The women in the church had remained true through all the troubles, and the weekly prayer meeting was regularly maintained. The girls' day school was also continued during Mrs. Nelson's absence, with an attendance of sixteen.

Mr. Nelson's time and thought have been very much absorbed in arranging for the purchase of land for the mission premises, and in making contracts for the erection of the missionary home and the girls' school building, authorized by the Prudential Committee. He finds that during his absence from the field land has appreciated in value, the cost of building materials and labor has advanced, so that the appropriation for these purposes must be supplemented in order to the completion of the buildings. It is expected that the work will be completed before this year ends; that the station will be, for the first time, housed within its own premises.

Mrs. Nelson has resumed charge of the woman's prayer meeting, and holds it in her own house. The interest is good, and on the increase; as many as 150 assembling one week. The police interfere with the women's coming to the Concession, where the meeting is held, and it will be a great advantage when the station occupies its own premises, and can guard the women's right to come to them for such meetings. The girls' day school, also under Mrs. Nelson's care, is prosperous.

Miss Cheney, with the approval of the station, visited Macao to find a place for the girls' boarding school until the new building is erected, and was able to open her school in rented quarters soon after Chinese New Year's. The number in attendance has been small, and she and her girls will be devoutly grateful when it is possible to carry on this school in close association with the rest of the work of the station. Miss Myers was not needed to assist in the school; she could not be sure of a suitable Chinese teacher at Macao; and so it seemed best for her to return to Canton, studying the language, and doing such service as offered to her there.

The record of the year is more favorable than that for the last two years; the field broadens, the truth reaches a greater number, and sinks more deeply into mind and heart; the number of women reached (nearly one-fifth of all the communicants are women) is unusual in China; the general sentiment is more favorable, and the obstacles grow less. With the added facilities which the new buildings on both stations afford, the mission seems to be

entering on a new period of growth and fruitfulness. The mission earnestly presses its request, long since first made known, for an additional missionary family to properly man the expanding work, and to prevent overwork when one of the families is absent on furlough.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

TIENTSIN. — Charles A. Stanley, *Ordained;* James H. McCann, *Treasurer* and *Business Agent;* Mrs. Ursula G. Stanley, Mrs. Netta K. McCann, Miss Frances B. Patterson.

PEKING. — William S. Ament, D.D., William B. Stelle, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary P. Ament, Miss Mary H. Porter, Miss Jane E. Chapin, Miss Nellie N. Russell, Miss Elizabeth M. Sheffield.

KALGAN. — James H. Roberts, William P. Sprague, *Ordained;* Mrs. Grace L. Roberts, Mrs. Viette I. Sprague.

TUNG-CHO. — D. Z. Sheffield, D.D., Mark Williams, Elwood G. Tewksbury, George D. Wilder, Howard S. Galt, *Ordained;* J. H. Ingram, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield, Mrs. Grace H. Tewksbury, Mrs. Gertrude S. Wilder, Mrs. Louise A. Galt, Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram, Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss Jane G. Evans, Miss Abbie G. Chapin.

PAO-TING-FU. — Henry P. Perkins, *Ordained;* Albert P. Peck, M.D., *Physician.*

PANG-CHUANG. — Arthur H. Smith, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Emma D. Smith, Miss H. Grace Wyckoff, Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff.

LIN-CHING. — Franklin M. Chapin, *Ordained;* Mrs. Flora M. Chapin.

On the way. — Edward E. Aiken, *Ordained;* Francis F. Tucker, M.D., *Physician;* Mrs. Rose M. Aiken, Mrs. Emma B. Tucker, M.D., Mrs. Estella A. Perkins, Miss Bertha P. Reed.

In this country. — Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., Henry D. Porter, M.D., D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Sara B. Goodrich, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Porter, Mrs. Celia F. Peck, Miss Luella Miner.

Seven stations; 50 outstations; 17 ordained missionaries, 1 a physician; 3 physicians; 1 treasurer and business agent; 19 wives, 2 of them physicians; 12 single women; 4 native pastors; 28 other native preachers; 14 native teachers, 5 of them women; 10 other native helpers; 8 churches; 1,445 members, 62 received on confession this year; 55 places of stated preaching; 1 theological seminary; 1 college, 64 students; 4 boys' high schools, 132 students; 4 girls' boarding schools, 130 students; 9 common schools, 132 pupils; total under instruction, 518; native contributions, $1,251.85; 3 hospitals; 3 dispensaries.

Since the last report was written, Dr. and Mrs. Ament, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Williams and Mrs. Roberts have rejoined the mission. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Aiken and Mrs. Perkins are now on their way, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Tucker and Miss Bertha P. Reed, who go out for the first time. Mr. William P. Stelle and Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCann have joined the mission since the present year began, Mr. McCann becoming Treasurer and Business Agent. Dr. Goodrich and Dr. Porter have joined their families in this country for needed rest. Dr. and Mrs. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing, Mrs. Mateer and Miss Dr. Murdock have been released from their connection with the Board.

Missionary residence has been reëstablished, and missionary work has been renewed at all the stations of the mission except Lin-Ching and Kalgan, and these latter stations have been visited, the work resumed, and preparations made for full occupancy at an early day. The work of rebuilding has begun in Peking, Tung-cho, and Pao-ting-fu; and nearly all the usual forms

of activity have been renewed. The mission, at its annual meeting in May, unanimously recommended that Kalgan and Lin-Ching be reoccupied as separate stations, and asked for suitable reënforcements.

The return of the Court to Peking, with the resumption of native government in that city and throughout the province, has put an end to foreign military occupation, and has tended to diffuse quiet and a feeling of confidence throughout the native community, which had been wanting since the Boxer rising of 1900 gained control. The missionaries find travel entirely safe in every part of the field, and meet with no obstacles as they renew their work, reopen chapels and schools, and gather up the threads so ruthlessly broken two years since. While no one imagines that the Empress Dowager, who has returned to more than her former power, has undergone a change of mind or heart, it seems plain that the stern lessons of the capture of Peking and the flight and long exile of the Court have not been in vain. If it cannot be said that the Government has adopted the principles of reform, it is certain that the spirit of reform has impressed itself to some degree upon the administration of government, and manifests itself as a force that must be reckoned with in the future. Colleges and universities under foreign direction are established here and there; concessions are made for railroads traversing densely populated regions and connecting great centers; and thus far the viceroy, Yuan Shih Kai, keeps the promise of his earlier career, and holds the Government to a liberal course. Preparations for the payment of the indemnity promised to the Powers are going on in good faith, and the first instalment of interest thereon was ready on the day appointed. A Commission appointed by our Government to examine the claims for indemnity has already passed upon the estimates of mission property destroyed by the Boxers, and have approved substantially every claim submitted by the mission, in some cases even increasing the amount demanded. The mission feels greatly encouraged in view of the situation, and plans to press forward the work of rebuilding as rapidly as possible, and to set all wonted missionary agencies in full operation upon all the stations.

Tientsin, 1860. — Mr. Wilder was in charge of the station during the first half of the year, and was occupied chiefly in caring for the church members and in arranging indemnities. Later, Mr. Roberts was in charge for some months, devoting himself especially to the distribution of indemnities to the native Christians, and in establishing them in their former homes. Dr. and Mrs. Stanley arrived in November, and since that time have been responsible for the work of the station. Miss Patterson, after her return from Japan, resumed the charge of the girls' school and of woman's work, in which the Misses Wyckoff have labored for some time with excellent results. Mrs. Stanley and Mrs. Gammon have also rendered valuable assistance. Mr. and Mrs. McCann have joined the station since the present year began, Mr. McCann assuming the duties of Treasurer and Business Agent for the mission, relieving Mrs. F. D. Wilder of the responsibility she has borne so long and so well.

But little direct evangelistic work has been done since the commotions of 1900. The chapel in the city of Tientsin was destroyed, and no place has

yet been found for daily preaching there. The two boarding schools of the station have been reorganized, and are doing their regular work as of old. Mr. Wilder, in the early part of the year, and Dr. Stanley, since the present year began, have visited the villages where the mission has a constituency, and have labored to set things in order, to rally the Christians and inquirers, and to encourage the native assistants. In several places, the minds of the Christians were so absorbed with the thought of indemnity and the proper punishment of leading Boxers, who are still at large, that it was difficult to turn their attention to spiritual things. In some cases, the Catholic Church was found actively engaged in drawing the discontented and the worldly-minded to its communion by the promise of help in securing indemnity and in the punishment of those who have persecuted them. In one of the villages a large number of inquirers were examined, ten were received as full members, and eight as probationers. The need of constant visitation was emphasized by these experiences, and Dr. Stanley very justly calls for a colleague of youth and vigor equal to the demands of this work. The delimitation of the field of this station has been carried out in conference with the adjoining Presbyterian Mission, with the result that the villages on the east side of the Peiho River are all placed in the care of Tientsin and Tung-cho stations. This opens the opportunity for a noble extension of the work, and gives added emphasis to the appeal for another missionary family.

The chapel in the native city ought to be rebuilt at an early day. From the old chapel the truth went far abroad, opening the way for the establishment of the Pang-Chuang station and of other important work. Tientsin is the most important city in the north, except Peking, and is growing in influence and population daily. Its population has doubled since missionary work began, fifty years ago, and the opening of railroads is a powerful stimulus to further growth. A chapel in the heart of this city speaks the gospel to those who come from points 200 miles away, as well as to the people of the city itself. The accommodations for the girls' school and for the boys' school need to be enlarged, and proper provision made for receiving station classes both of men and of women.

By the changes which accompanied the siege of Tientsin, in 1900, the French Concession has been extended so as to encompass the property of the four Protestant missions located here; and the mission raises the question whether it may not be best to sell our present compound and purchase elsewhere. In favor of such removal are several considerations: The French authorities are interfering with the rights and work of the missions; land can be bought elsewhere for a mere fraction of the price this land commands; the grade of the compound must soon be raised, at great expense, to keep the water out; a good location can now be found much nearer the native city.

The girls' school had to be built up from the beginning, owing to the dispersion at the time of the siege. Three of the older girls were sent to the Bridgman School; the other older girls had been married during the troubles, as a measure of security. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff was in charge until June; and then, owing to necessary repairs, the school was not opened again until November. There were fifteen girls in attendance, only seven of

whom have ever been present before; at New Year's, four more were added. There has been no serious illness; the girls have been happy in the school. Mrs. Stanley and Mrs. McCann assist in teaching. Two girls have been received to the church during the year, and five on probation.

Work for women waits for a larger missionary force, though the opportunities are many and most inviting.

Peking, 1862.— Mr. Stelle, Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, Miss Porter, Miss Chapin, Miss Russell, and Miss Sheffield have been in charge of the various forms of work on the station, some for a few months, some throughout the year. The station has been in almost normal conditions during the year, the residence of the missionaries being in the grounds of a Mongol Prince, adjoining the former compound. Most of the country station work has been conducted as usual, with little hindrance from lawlessness or persecution. Early in the year, after Dr. Ament left, Mr. Stelle made purchase of property adjoining the former compound, so that it is now about twice as large as before, being about five hundred feet square. Prices were very low, as there was doubt whether the Emperor would come back, and the purchases were made on very advantageous terms. The Chinese houses have all been rented, so that the annual income is more than eight per cent of the total outlay. The money paid for this property will be refunded as soon as the indemnity is in hand, and expended in the districts where it was first collected. Especial thanks are due to Mr. Stelle for his energy and prudence in acquiring this valuable addition to the mission compound. Mr. Stelle also secured the indemnity for the native Christians of Peking, and distributed it among them as equitably as possible — by no means an easy task.

A street chapel was made out of a building standing beside the old street chapel which was pulled down, and there has been preaching, with a full house, almost daily, Deacon Lo of the North Church in charge, well sustained by the church members. A station class was formed in February of inquirers living near by, and ten or twelve came regularly every morning for an hour and a half of instruction in the Catechism and "Pilgrim's Progress," by Pastor Jên. All but one of these have been received on probation. A street chapel has just been opened for the North Church of the city, and Deacon Lo is in charge. The public worship and the weekly prayer meeting of the station have been held in a large hall within the palace grounds, seating about 250, and the hall has been regularly filled, while the prayer meeting has gathered 150. It has been usual, during the latter part of the year, for from one or two to six or eight men and women to begin Christian life at the weekly prayer meeting, mainly among those brought in through the street chapel. The Sunday services have been conducted by the pastor, Jên, assisted by helper Wang and Mr. Wilder. These men have also regularly supplied two outstations, respectively fourteen and twenty-three miles away.

There have been disorders in the southern outstations, interfering with preaching to non-Christians, and a formidable gathering of Boxers was only dispersed by the troops of the local officials. This region is now as quiet, and travel and work there as secure, as in the other outstations. One of the helpers, who had for four years done good work at Shun-I, has been overcome

by temptations to enrich himself out of the promised indemnities, and it has been found necessary to dismiss and excommunicate him publicly. A remarkable growth of interest has appeared at the site of the famous stone bridge, mainly through the efforts and example of one member, a faithful old man of the Tientsin church. Upon Mr. Wilder's visiting the place, he found a congregation of adherents numbering forty, and twenty-four have been received on probation. They have a regular preacher, and are soon to have a chapel. The church at Cho Chou, through the indemnity granted by the magistrate, is self-supporting, with ninety-five members, a day school, and a place for a girls' boarding school. The church at Nan Mêng numbers fifty-five, and is almost self-supporting, and has repaired the chapel wrecked by the Boxers. Like cheering tidings come from several other of the outstations. Dr. Ament is held in warmest esteem and grateful memory for his wise and courageous deeds in reëstablishing these outstations, and settling the Christians in their own homes with full local indemnity. As the missionaries have visited these scenes, almost the first question has been, "Do you know Dr. Ament?" And then would be told the good he had done, traveling miles to save this family, standing between the soldiers and the people, settling peaceably and justly the troubles of the district, protecting helpless women and girls, and caring for the sick. A very different story from those which, for a time, were in circulation here at home.

The work of rebuilding on this station has begun, and before the year ends there will be completed three foreign houses, a domestic chapel, and commodious quarters for the Bridgman School.

Woman's work for the year here reported has been confined to Peking, only one short visit having been made by the ladies to Cho Chou. The attendance of women at the church services has been large, and many new faces have been seen among them; while some new doors are opened, and a greater number of women are reading the Bible. Mrs. Ah, the only Bible-woman who survived the uprising, has been able to do but a fraction of the work that was waiting for her. Four women of promise, having their time at command, are under instruction, and will soon be ready to share this service. The wife of the helper at Cho Chou is active in work for women, and has also opened a small boarding school for girls, in which the parents are to pay for the food of the girls; the church will provide the matron, and the Board the teachers. Only four women are left out of the thirty that were at Shun-I, and both there and in the other outstations the necessity of visits from a missionary or a Bible-woman, or both, is very urgent.

Miss Sheffield has interested herself in conducting a Sunday school in connection with the church, and in opening one for outside children in the street chapel. There were forty children in the former school, and thirty in the latter.

Kalgan, 1865. — Although this station was not reëstablished last year, its interests were looked after by Mr. Roberts, and during the present year he has made two somewhat extended visits. Dr. Goodrich also visited the station at the request of the mission, in order to make recommendation with reference to its further occupation. And the mission, at its annual meeting

in May last, unanimously voted to recommend the immediate reoccupation of Kalgan as a station of the mission, and the rebuilding of its houses on the site of the former compound.

Mr. Roberts, who arrived at Tientsin May 31, 1901, and for a time devoted himself to the needs of that station, at an early day assumed the care of the affairs of Kalgan station. At the suggestion of the officials, the claims for indemnity from the Christians of Kalgan who had suffered loss were examined and presented in form, and were soon paid, to the amount of $17,000 gold. The names of the Boxer murderers were also furnished to the magistrates for proper punishment. The distribution of the indemnity was entrusted to three of the native helpers, and in spite of some mistakes this work was well and honestly done. Early in January of this year, Mr. Roberts set out with Mr. Larson, the Swedish missionary who shared the flight through the desert of Gobi in 1900, for a visit to Kalgan and all the outstations. Their reception by magistrates and people was marked and most hearty, and everything possible was done to expedite the object of the visit. A guard of four soldiers was sent with the party, although Mr. Roberts felt that their presence was unnecessary. Everywhere the Christian people met Mr. Roberts with joy, and the officials showed him every courtesy. At Ching Ko Ta a meeting was held with seven helpers and eight deacons, lasting from 10 A.M. to midnight. The church members generally were discouraged by the long absence of the missionaries and because no step had been taken to rebuild the mission houses; and partly to relieve this feeling, though mainly for his own convenience, Mr. Roberts built a gate-house, at a trifling cost, with a room on one side for himself and one on the other for the gate-keeper. Even if the compound were to be sold, this improvement would enhance the value quite beyond its entire cost.

In March, Mr. Roberts again visited Kalgan, overseeing the work on the compound and preaching in the city. A new church record was begun, in which are now the names of 207 communicants. Of the 250 who were enrolled before the uprising, thirty were killed by the Boxers and five have been excommunicated, and the remainder have not yet been traced. About fifty have been received on probation. In April, Dr. Goodrich, with Mrs. Roberts and Miss Abbie Chapin, joined Mr. Roberts, for a thorough examination of the state of affairs, in order to report to the mission at its annual meeting. Many meetings and conferences were held, visitors were numerous, and the Christian women were especially glad to see Mrs. Roberts. The Kalgan magistrate paid $467 as indemnity for the desecration of the mission cemetery; the church at Ching Ko Ta has received considerable amounts of land and money as peace-offerings from the Boxers, so that they are ready to build their chapel without help from the mission. The people are friendly, missionary rights are zealously protected, and the minds of the multitude have been awakened to the gospel as never before. With funds now in hand from several sources, temporary homes for two families and a chapel can be built without calling on the Board for any funds this year. Considering the events of the past two years, the present condition of the work on this station is most encouraging, and with the permanent houses, which the indemnity is ample to provide, the outlook is bright.

Tung-cho, 1867.— As was the case last year, the report of Tung-cho station is the story of an exiled church, an exotic colony sojourning in a strange city and cut off from its natural sphere of influence and associations. Happily with the decision to reoccupy Tung-cho as a station and the task of rebuilding well begun, the work is already beginning to assume its former features and relations, and the hearts of all, missionaries and native Christians, are greatly cheered.

Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Miner, and Miss Chapin remained in Peking through the summer, keeping up the usual religious services and attending to the needs of the native Christians and the children. Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury, who had been incessant in labors in behalf of the scattered and decimated church through the autumn, winter, and spring following the siege and uprising, spent the summer in Japan, returning in the autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, and Miss Chapin also spent the summer in Japan. Dr. and Mrs. Ingram and Miss Andrews returned from their vacation in America in November. Dr. Goodrich spent the year in Shanghai in the work of Bible translation, Mrs. Goodrich and family being in America.

The place of residence for the Tung-cho station during the year was in Peking, where they were located after the siege. This has necessarily limited the range of their service. The native Christians could not be reëstablished in their own villages, as was the case in Peking station, because the Boxer leaders who were instrumental in driving them out and killing their friends had never been punished, and it has not yet been deemed safe for them to go back to their old homes. Indemnity for the losses of native Christians has been secured, through the efficient labors of Mr. Tewksbury; and with the approval of the refugees, a part of this sum has been invested in building up a village for their occupancy in the suburbs of Tung-cho. This order of things will not be permanent; but until they can go to their old homes in safety, this seemed the best thing to do.

An elaborate and impressive funeral was observed for the Christians who fell at the hands of the Boxers, attended by Mr. and Mrs. Conger, General Ma and his officers, with several hundred soldiers. The services were held in a temple in Tung-cho; sixty-five coffins were provided; a procession a mile in length moved through the city to the cemetery. All the villages where Christians suffered, prepared and posted in a prominent place a paper expressing their good-will to the church, and promising protection for the future.

The church of the station has held Sunday services regularly in a large building on the grounds occupied by the station in the city, and the audiences have numbered from 250 to 300. Duke Te, nephew to the Empress Dowager, to whom these premises belong, has been a regular and interested attendant. Dr. Sheffield has had direction of these services, and the leading native teacher in the college has had charge of the Sunday school.

Since this year began, the Christians have all been removed to Tung-cho, and an audience of 150 worships there, under pastoral care of a native preacher. Five have been received to the church, and seventeen as probationers. This church was seriously crippled by the loss of a large number of its members, including several of its leading workers. It is believed that

a bright future awaits this church when the college is once more established near the city, and chapels are opened, and touring resumed, and medical work and woman's work again inaugurated. Dr. Sheffield has given much time to the work of Bible revision, and Mr. Wilder has thoroughly revised Chapin's Geography, a text-book in wide demand in the Christian schools of China.

Miss Miner, before leaving for America, reorganized the women of the church into something like the former Woman's Christian Association, and good work has been done in welcoming new-comers to the Sunday services, and in providing for the weekly prayer meetings for women. Many women have been enlisted in systematic Bible study, with the work reviewed weekly by one of the missionary ladies. Mrs. Sheffield and Miss Andrews have conducted a class for teachers, and for this purpose a careful study has been made of the First Epistle of Peter. Miss Chapin has taught a class in "Pilgrim's Progress." The wife of Duke Te is one of those who have been under regular instruction; and the awakening of her mind is shown by her remark after attending the graduating exercises of the Bridgman School: with tears she said, "It makes me hungry." She finished the catechism of Christian doctrine, and read nearly all of Luke's gospel.

Four day schools were taught the first part of the year, with sixty-two pupils; and at their public examination, where the mothers were present, they did themselves great credit. The pupils of these schools constitute a Junior Endeavor Society, with meetings held every Sunday noon. Two orphanages opened last year have been continued, under the care of Miss Chapin and Mrs. Sheffield, with good results.

Miss Andrews, Miss Evans, and Miss Sheffield have taught classes in the college during the year.

The North China College has been housed in Peking, along with the other work of the station. The attendance has been sixty-four, many of them those who were in the college at the time of the breakup at Tung-cho. Nine promising men graduated this year, and the promise of new students is all that could be desired. It has been decided to reëstablish the college at Tung-cho; a site nearer the city than the former premises has been purchased, and the first new building for the college is in process of erection. The need of the college was never clearer than it is today, the outlook never brighter.

A plan for Educational Union among the four missions in Peking has been drawn out after careful discussion, and is now in the hands of the several mission Boards concerned for consideration. The aim is to secure more adequate instruction in the higher grades with less cost and with better results.

Pao-ting-fu, 1873. — After the annual meeting in May, 1901, Dr. Peck went to Pao-ting-fu for temporary service, and later was permanently transferred to this station. Dr. Atwood, of the Shansi Mission, upon reaching China, in August, 1901, was recognized as a member of the North China Mission for the time, and located at Pao-ting-fu. Early in the present year Mr. Perkins, who had just returned from America, was transferred to this

station; and now Mrs. Perkins is on the way to join her husband, accompanied by Miss Reed, who goes out for the first time to take up the work from which Miss Gould was snatched away by the Boxers. The ladies of Peking and Tung-cho have spent much time in looking after woman's work on the station, and have been most useful. Dr. Peck was absent three months last fall, visiting Pang-Chuang and arranging the indemnities for the native Christians who had suffered loss.

Daily clinics have been maintained by Dr. Peck and Dr. Atwood, with an attendance of about 1,000 patients each month. People of the middle and higher classes did not come at first, being ashamed, as they afterward explained, to apply, after the way in which foreigners had been treated. One of these young men, speaking of this, said to Dr. Peck, "I have had my lesson, and it is enough for a lifetime; you won't catch me going into any such foolishness again."

The settlement of indemnities due to the Christians for losses by Boxers has been managed through the provincial treasurer, so that Dr. Peck has not needed to travel through the outstations. A plan was proposed early in the year by which this treasurer was to establish a medical school and hospital, and put them in charge of Dr. Peck. Second thoughts have led him to withdraw his offer, as it was feared this would involve too close relations with the foreign missionaries and their work.

The Viceroy has invited Dr. Sheffield to become the president of a new university he is establishing at Pao-ting-fu; but Dr. Sheffield felt constrained to decline the honor, though offering suggestions as to the essential characteristics of the university.

Rebuilding is going on, and the station is rapidly assuming a new face. A substantial wall is being put up around the entire compound, and probably two houses will be finished this year.

Mr. Perkins has been brought into close relations with Pastor Mêng and the native church, and reports an encouraging condition of things. Embarrassments are created by the grasping efforts of Roman Catholics, which bring a great reproach on the Christian name, and injure the Protestant church through a natural confusion of the one church with the other.

The Sunday audiences have been large, quite overcrowding the rooms that are used. It is decided to build the new chapel outside the compound, with the hope that the native community will thus feel itself more responsible for its maintenance. A general meeting was held at Easter, attended by church members from all the field, some coming 150 miles. Eight children were baptized, and forty-two admitted to church membership or to the probationers' list. Pastor Mêng has done faithful service, and is warmly commended by the missionaries on the ground.

The ladies who have visited the station during the year urge most strongly the necessity of sending women to this station to care for the varied, important, and rapidly growing work in behalf of women. Evidences of the lasting results of the work done by Miss Morrill and Miss Gould appear on every hand, and an unusual interest is found among outsiders. There is a great opportunity for Bible-women, and the number ought at once to be increased.

The girls' school, taught by two graduates of the Bridgman School, has had an attendance of nineteen, of whom four were sent to the Bridgman School in the fall. Miss Reed's services in this school will be especially helpful. One day school, taught also by a graduate of the Bridgman School, has gathered fourteen pupils.

The women's prayer meetings have been well attended, as many as forty or fifty being present every time.

Pang-Chuang, 1879. — Missionary residence at this station was resumed in the autumn of last year, as it was deemed not best to return until the Court was reëstablished in Peking. Dr. Peck spent nearly three months in securing the payment of indemnities to the native Christians, amounting to about thirty-five per cent of the estimates. Both Dr. Peck and the later party were taken charge of by relays of soldiers, and entered Pang-Chuang under the escort of a little army. As the missionaries had been virtually driven out by the Boxers, this official recognition on their return was needful to proclaim that a new order of things had arrived. The distribution of the indemnities proved a wearisome and difficult labor, and occupied three full months. Dr. Smith, who had been asked to aid in the distribution of the *Christian Herald* fund, was able to apply 5,000 taels for the use of Shan-tung, a source of relief most timely and useful in dealing with matters in this station.

The number of church members killed was considerable, though no accurate statistics can be given. The number who recanted, directly or indirectly, was very much larger, and included several of the native preachers. Most of these have made confession, and seem really penitent; the leaders who recanted have been dismissed, even when confession has been made. Pastor Wu, brought into collision with many persons, and compromised by some of his own deeds, has resigned the pastorate, at least for the present. Pastor Chia has suffered much in his own family, has lost the larger part of his property, and is almost prostrated nervously by the multitude of cares that come upon him, and which no one else seems able to undertake.

Soon after last New Year's the field of the station was divided into five districts, and the men and women of each district brought to Pang-Chuang for a week of special meetings, in which the fundamental themes of the Christian life were dwelt upon, and opportunity given for prayer and confession. Of the 232 men thus brought together, nearly 200 made confession, including all the teachers; and a similar state of things prevailed among the women who met and were instructed separately. At the general meeting, held at Easter, 500 were present, filling the Tank chapel, and a spirit of gratitude and joy prevailed. It was not thought best to administer the communion or to receive any to the church, although there were many candidates. During the two months preceding, a station class, attended by about twenty men, was held, and instruction given in the Gospels and in the Acts and Epistles. It is felt to be wise to visit the entire field and reach every church member before church life is fully resumed.

The boys' school was in session for two terms during the year, with an attendance of thirty students, under the care of three ladies. There was an attempt to draw these lads to the Government college at Chi Nan-fu, but

the requirement that students pay obeisance to Confucius put an end to all such negotiations.

There is considerable demand for books related to western learning; but thus far this movement seems to be superficial and without significance.

At several of the outstations there is an effort to rebuild the chapel, to open a school, and to move in these directions without waiting for the missionary to lead. The contributions of the six months reported amount to above $450 gold. The records of the church are locked up in a safe, of which the key is lost, and thus no exact report of members can be given. The dispensary and hospital have been open a part of the year, under native direction, and report 3,300 treatments and fifty-eight in the hospital. The station makes urgent call for a physician to take Dr. Peck's place, and for an ordained man to be associated with Dr. Smith. Happily Dr. Tucker is already under appointment for the medical service; for the ordained missionary we still wait.

Woman's work has been prosecuted on a wide scale and with much to encourage, ever since the missionaries returned to Pang-Chuang, Mrs. Smith, Miss Grace Wyckoff, and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff being in charge. Visits have been made to many of the outstations and meetings held with the women, Mrs. Ma, the hospital matron, Mrs. Chia, wife of the older pastor, and other native Christian women giving valued assistance. At the revival meetings held after New Year's, there were eighty-three women present from thirty-three different places, and a deep impression was made.

The girls' school, when reopened, gathered twenty of the former pupils, and nine new pupils have been received. Three station classes were held, with seventy-eight pupils, and two of the Chinese women were teachers in these schools. A small school for children of refugees was taught at Pang-Chuang. The outlook for woman's work is altogether cheering.

Lin-Ching, 1886. — A visit was made to this field, near the close of the year, by Messrs. Chapin and Perkins, and arrangements made for the payment of indemnities to the Christians who had suffered loss. Encouragement was given to the scattered groups of Christians, and missionary work resumed to some degree.

The mission has now recommended that this station be restored as an independent center, as it was before the outbreak, and Mr. and Mrs. Chapin are ready to take up their residence in the house inside the city, which alone of all the buildings of the station was not destroyed.

SHANSI MISSION.

TAI-KU. —

FEN-CHO-FU. — I. J. Atwood, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Annette W. Atwood; residing at Pao-ting-fu.

In this country. — Mrs. Lydia C. Davis, Mrs. Alice M. Williams.

Two stations; 1 ordained missionary, who is also a physician; 3 wives; 2 churches, 134 members; 4 native preachers; 5 other native helpers; 1 common school, 28 pupils.

Dr. Atwood is the only missionary who has been on the ground during the year. Mrs. Atwood has already rejoined him, their home for the present being in Pao-ting-fu. Dr. Atwood has been much aided in his plans and labors by the members of the North China Mission, and the report which follows was presented by him at the annual meeting of that mission.

Dr. Atwood arrived in Pao-ting-fu early in May, 1901, and from this station went into Shansi with the missionary expedition that left on the 26th of June, to settle the problems that arose in connection with the Boxer uprising in that province. The reception of the missionaries by the officials at Tai-yuan-fu, on July 9th, the anniversary of the massacre of missionaries in that city, is now so well known that nothing more needs now be said. The Governor T'sen, acting under the orders of the Empress Dowager, through Shen Taotai, seemed anxious to do all in his power to atone for the outrages in that province that had shocked the civilized world. The rude knocking at the gate of the passes by the German soldiers had aroused the fear if not the consciences of the officials, and this fear had communicated itself pretty generally to the gentry and people. This made the settlement of troubles an easier task than would otherwise have been possible, since all were anxious at least to escape the consequences of the diabolical orgies of Yü Hsien. Whatever is to be said of the motives of the officials, it is to be noted that some results could be secured in the interests of peace and for the future welfare of Christianity in the province, the influences of which we believe will be lasting.

While the workers could not be brought back to life, it is true, an honorable burial was secured for both foreigners and natives who were martyred. The number of those who thus sealed their service at Tai-ku alone was eighty-one. A beautiful cemetery was provided at Tai-ku, consisting of a park 600 feet square, about two li east of the city. Here sixteen foreigners and fifteen natives were buried, with suitable and elaborate services, and a monument and gravestones were erected. Other services were also held in nine villages within a radius of ten miles of the city, where Christian services were held, and a plot for a Christian cemetery was allotted by the magistrate. These services were largely attended by the people and officials, who listened to the addresses with unusual good order and attention.

A fair amount of indemnity was secured for the native Christians of Tai-ku and Fen-cho-fu. Lists of claims had early been prepared, under the direction of Mr. Tewksbury, in conference with some of the Shansi Christians, and these were forwarded to the Foreign Office in Tai-yuan, at the order of Li Hung Chang, and were immediately settled by the payment of seventy-five per cent of the claims, with two or three exceptions. While not all were satisfied with the amount of indemnity received, it still remains to be said that a fairly just settlement of the majority of the claims was effected, and that there is left about 8,000 taels to meet remaining claims. The balance of this sum, after all claims have been paid, will, by the rules of the Foreign Office, revert to the native church for its use in building up the work.

The property of the Board at Fen-cho-fu had been confiscated by the officials, and sealed with the official seal. This did not prevent thieves from

breaking in at the back and carrying off window-sash and doors; but with this exception, the buildings of the station were found intact on our visit in August. Dr. Atwood was received by the officials in grand style, and during his stay in the city was installed in the Imperial Examination Hall, rooms in which had been fitted up in foreign fashion, with a selection of furniture easily recognizable as belonging to his late associates. A complement of their servants prepared food and rendered service, and here Christian services were held on Sunday, while two large American flags floated at the entrance to the hall, on the main street of the city. On the following Monday the mission property was publicly and formally handed over by the magistrate, who went in his chair to the premises. He also went in his chair to the summer resort, twelve miles north of the city, in company with Dr. Atwood, to hand over the two summer houses, one of which had been newly rebuilt, and both of which were found to be in good repair. The official had prepared a lunch, which was spread in one of the houses, and after handing over the property and posting a proclamation in the village, warning against infringing on the rights of foreigners, the party proceeded to the mouth of the river valley, where a great feast had been prepared at a large temple. The property thus publicly turned over to the representative of the Board consists of three dwelling houses, two summer houses, a court of hospital buildings, a chapel, and the boarding school compound, all practically intact, valued at $11,746.

At Tai-ku the mission buildings within the city were found in ruins; only the outside walls were standing. The walls of the new compound in the south suburb were found intact, and the walls of Mr. Williams's new house were found to be uninjured nearly to the roof, which had been burned. It seemed best to rebuild this during the summer, to give employment to the poor, for one reason, and to preserve the walls from destruction by the weather, and to afford a more cheerful outlook for the remaining Christians. A large Chinese building, with good pine timber, in a village two li distant, was bought for $250, torn down and hauled to the place, and the house and servants' quarters, stable and two gate-houses, as well as the school building, were rebuilt, and there yet remains enough hewn stone and brick to build another foreign house. The Foreign Office advanced 2,000 taels ($1,400) on the foreign indemnity for these repairs; but when it was found later that the foreign indemnity had been provided for in the sum paid to the United States Government, the governor made a donation of this sum to the mission. In the park deeded to the mission for a cemetery are a number of substantial buildings that would answer for a hospital, a chapel, and residence for one missionary family, with servants' quarters, gate-house, and so forth. The park itself is 600 feet square, and is adorned with a large number of full grown trees. The station had tried, for a number of years, to obtain this same place for a hospital, but was unable. At present the station is better equipped in the matter of building and ground than ever before in its history. The value of this property is $11,500.

An orphanage was established at Tai-ku, on Christmas, with eighteen boys, orphans of the Tai-ku martyrs. The teacher is Yang Hung Yuan, formerly teacher of the boys' school at Tung Fang. He made his escape to the

coast and was reported as killed, but was heard from not far from Peking, and was sent for, and returned to take charge of the school. An opium refuge has been carried on in the hospital buildings, and relief work for the famine stricken has been rendered both here and in the south suburb. Food and lodging, and in some cases wadded clothes, have been given to the needy during the winter months. The number of those who received daily rations of gruel has been as high as 3,000, beginning December 1st with about three hundred. The officials have been forced to open gruel kitchens in the west suburb, and reports show that these have been more satisfactory than in former times of famine, on account of the example set by the Christian church. The gentry are generous in their praise of the spirit shown by the Protestant church, which has demonstrated a willingness to help the distressed outside the church as well as inside. This relief called out many expressions like that of one of the gentry at Li Man: "Truly we treated these people wrongfully; they were indeed what they professed to be, and not emissaries of foreign governments."

The surviving church members at Tai-ku number about forty, while the number at Fen-cho-fu is ninety-four. None were killed here, owing to the friendly attitude of the old Chih Fu and the magistrate, up to August 9th, when the old Chih Fu died, and Yü Hsien sent a new Chih Fu, thoroughly in sympathy with his diabolical purposes. He began to persecute the Christians on the second day after his arrival, and on the 12th of August led the foreign missionaries on their march to death; but soon hearing of the arrival of foreign soldiers at Pao-ting-fu, he and his henchman, Lü Cheng San, fled from the province. Could our friends have held their ground two days longer, their lives might have been saved.

In regard to the punishment of Boxer leaders, the Foreign Office published a list of seventy who had been executed by the middle of August, and a supplementary list of seventeen was published in August. There were a number in confinement at Tai-ku on the arrival of Dr. Atwood, in July, some of whom were leading citizens. Most of these were liberated, under bonds of the gentry to keep the peace. Some of the military leaders and scholars had fled from the city. One of the worst of the rank and file was executed in September, and another imprisoned for five years. One man of long-standing evil reputation was deprived of his degree, and imprisoned for one year on probation. The magistrate at Tai-ku had been sentenced to banishment at the instance of the Allies. As he was not present in the city at the time of the massacre, but was at Tai-yuan-fu, by order of Yü Hsien, this sentence was commuted, through the efforts of Commissioner Rockhill, on request of Dr. Atwood, to being deprived of honors and emoluments, and being retained in office for a time. The Pu Ting Hsü, who was in command at the time, was degraded from office, but was not executed or punished further, so far as could be learned, although an investigation of his case was ordered by the governor. By the middle of September the boasting of the Boxers had completely died out, and although an attempt was made to post anti-Christian placards, the governor dealt promptly with the matter, and the guilty agent was promptly executed. A strong tendency began to develop among some

of the less worthy members of the church at Tai-ku, on the regaining of confidence, to take matters into their own hands, and to secure revenge for outrages. These efforts were firmly discouraged, and it is worthy of remark that such cases were not more numerous.

It has been decided that the Board will promptly reorganize its work in Shansi. Some of the more important reasons are the following:—

1. The need of the field. Shansi is a province of great undeveloped mineral resources, containing a population of about eleven millions of people of high natural abilities, as shown in their indomitable spirit of commercial enterprise and business thrift, yet bound in the chains of ignorance and superstition and the opium and other vices. If any people ever needed the light and liberty of the gospel it is this same people. The railroad is soon to open its mineral resources, and the gospel is necessary to develop the splendid native character of the people.

2. The opportunities have already been faithfully employed and further enhanced by the work and sacrifices of the missionaries of the Board during a period of twenty years, and especially by the great sacrifice of 1900. Half a score of the Board's missionaries here laid down their lives in the faithful performance of their work, and their graves mark the outpost of Christian civilization, while their lives and characters will remain an imperishable monument to the truth they so faithfully preached and lived in this province, the ancient home of the Chinese people.

3. The plant of the mission remains practically intact, or as at Tai-ku, greatly enhanced in value and usefulness by the addition of grounds and buildings, fully doubling the value of the property for mission use.

4. The claims of the native church must be considered. There is a total constituency of 500, including members and their families, and Christian work is in progress. These appeal to us for Christian counsel and instruction. A written appeal was recently received from the church at Fen-cho-fu, asking that missionaries be sent to them. They say: "We were asleep formerly. We knew that the Good Shepherd gave his life for the sheep, but little did we dream that we should see with our own eyes our pastors willingly giving their lives for the sheep." Shall new missionaries be sent, or shall the grain already harvested as well as that ripe for harvest be allowed to return into the soil? Mr. Sowerby, of the English Baptist Society, said to Dr. Atwood, as he was leaving the province: "Your Board must not think of giving up its work in the province. Our Board has more work than it can possibly do in the northern part of the province." Surely it is the call of Providence to the Board to enter this open door, and build upon this tried and sure foundation, and reap the harvest of past years and of those glorious martyrdoms.

JAPAN MISSION.

KOBE. — John L. Atkinson, Arthur W. Stanford, *Ordained;* Mrs. Caroline G. Atkinson, Mrs. Jennie P. Stanford, Miss Martha J. Barrows, Miss Gertrude Cozad, Miss Annie L. Howe, Miss Elizabeth Torrey, Miss Mary Holbrook, M.D., Miss Susan A. Searle.

KYOTO. — Jerome D. Davis, D.D., Dwight W. Learned, D.D., Otis Cary, D.D., George E. Albrecht, D.D., Morton D. Dunning, *Ordained;* Mrs. Frances H. Davis, Mrs. Florence H. Learned, Mrs. Ellen M. Cary, Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon, Miss Mary F. Denton.

MAEBASHI. — Hilton Pedley, *Ordained;* Mrs. Martha J. Pedley, Miss Fannie E. Griswold, Miss Cora F. Keith.

MATSUYAMA. — Sidney L. Gulick, *Ordained;* Mrs. Cara M. Gulick, Miss Cornelia Judson, Miss H. Frances Parmelee.

MIYAZAKI. — Cyrus A. Clark, *Ordained;* Miss Julia A. E. Gulick.

NIIGATA. — Horatio B. Newell, William L. Curtis, *Ordained;* Mrs. Jane C. Newell, Mrs. Gertrude B. Curtis, Miss E. Pauline Swartz.

OKAYAMA. — James H. Pettee, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Isabella W. Pettee, Miss Mary E. Wainwright, Miss Alice Pettee Adams.

OSAKA. — Wallace Taylor, M.D., George Allchin, *Ordained;* Miss Lucy E. Case, Miss Abbie M. Colby, Miss Mary B. Daniels.

SAPPORO. — George M. Rowland, *Ordained;* Mrs. Helen A. Rowland, Miss Adelaide Daughaday.

SENDAI. — John H. DeForest, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Sarah E. DeForest, Miss Annie H. Bradshaw.

TOKYO. — D. Crosby Greene, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary J. Greene.

TOTTORI. — Samuel C. Bartlett, Henry J. Bennett, *Ordained;* Mrs. Fanny S. Bartlett.

TSUYAMA (Part of Okayama Field). — Schuyler S. White, *Ordained;* Mrs. Ida M. White.

Associated with the Mission. — Kyoto, Rev. Frank A. Lombard, Miss Grace W. Learned; Kobe, Miss Ada B. Chandler.

At Honolulu. — Miss Eliza Talcott.

In this country. — Mrs. Mary F. Taylor, Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin, Mrs. Leonora B. Albrecht, Mrs. Harriet G. Clark, Miss Clara L. Brown, Miss Julia E. Dudley, Charles M. Warren.

Appointed to the Mission. — Enoch F. Bell, *Ordained;* Mrs. Anna E. Bell, Mrs. Mary Ward Dunning, Miss Olive S. Hoyt.

Twelve stations; 22 ordained missionaries, of whom 1 is a physician; 21 wives; 25 single women; 81 organized Kumi-ai (Congregational) churches, 34 of which are self-supporting, 38 are aided by the mission, and 9 by the Japanese Home Missionary Society. There are 45 ordained Japanese pastors; 50 acting pastors and evangelists; 24 Bible-women. January 1st, 1902, there were 10,856 church members, of whom 5,578 were men; 880 added on confession of faith, in the year, a net increase of 311. Average Sunday school attendance, 4,395. There are 102 centers of work; other places where work is done, 114. There is one theological school, with 16 pupils; 1 college for young men, with 301 pupils; 1 for young women, with 205 students; 5 other boarding schools for girls, with 384 enrolled; 1 kindergarten training school; 4 kindergartens. The people gave for the support of their own work, $16,895.

The following members of the mission have returned to their work after a furlough in the United States: Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson and Mr. Allchin, Miss Adams, Miss Parmelee, and Miss Searle. Mrs. Clark, Misses Clara Brown and Swartz have come to this country in the year, Miss Swartz returning to Japan, after a brief stay.

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Dunning have joined the mission as new members. Mrs. Dunning is soon to join her husband there, and Miss Hoyt and Mr.

and Mrs. Bell are soon to go out as members of the mission. Dr. Holbrook has been reappointed, and has already rejoined the mission.

The work of the Japan Mission was begun in Kobe in March, 1870, by Mr. and Mrs. Greene, who were then the only Protestant missionaries, except one, between Yokohama and Nagasaki, and Kobe is still the port of a large part of the mission, and the seat of its chief work for the education of young women. In 1872, work was opened in the great city of Osaka, twenty miles to the east, where the Kumi-ai churches are now strongest and which is the center of their organization, and where is located the one physician of the mission. In 1875, Kyoto, the old capital, twenty-seven miles up the river from Osaka, was occupied, and this is the seat of the mission's chief work for the education of young men. Next came Okayama, in 1879, ninety miles west of Kobe, on the Inland Sea, where the Orphan Asylum is the largest Christian eleemosynary work in Japan. These four stations are the central stations of the mission, and their field forms a compact territory, including four prefectures; but, following what seemed to be providential leadings, eight more stations have been opened, which are scattered over the empire from the extreme southwest to the extreme northeast. North of Okayama is Tottori (1890), on the Japan Sea; west of Okayama is Matsuyama (1889), on the south coast of the Inland Sea (the north coast of the island of Shikoku); and on the southwest island (Kyushu) is Miyazaki (1891). On the east of Kyoto, the nearest station of the mission, is the great capital, Tokyo, 330 miles away, which has been the home of one of the mission families since 1890, and which is the seat of the mission's principal publication work as well as the center of most of the committees for coöperative mission work. In the interior, seventy miles from Tokyo, is Maebashi (1888); farther north, on the west coast, is Niigata (1883), and on the east coast, Sendai (1886); and on the northern island, the Hokkaido, is Sapporo, occupied since 1895.

The Kumi-ai churches (substantially Congregational in polity and doctrine) are organized in ten Bukwai (District Conferences), which hold meetings semi-annually, and one Sokwai (General Conference), which meets annually in November. Besides their own local work they unite in maintaining work in Hakodate, Wakuya, Yokohama, Nagoya, Fukui, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, and Kumamoto. Wakuya is in the field of the Sendai station.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

The marked characteristic of the evangelistic work in connection with our own mission is the Union Forward Movement, which originated in a resolution adopted by unanimous vote at the General Conference of the Japan Evangelical Alliance held in Osaka, in April, 1900. One hundred and twenty-seven persons were present and voted for it. A committee on evangelization, consisting of nine Japanese and three foreigners, was elected to carry out the plan. At the General Missionary Conference in Tokyo, in October, 1900, the hearty coöperation of the missionary body was pledged, and a Committee of Ten was appointed to work with the Committee of the Alliance.

Nearly all of the Protestant missions and the Japanese churches in Japan united in the Movement. District branches were organized all over the empire, with officers and committees, each making plans for the work in its own district, but working in coöperation with the Central Committee in Tokyo.

Sunday, February 8, was set apart as a day for preaching on the one topic of, "Our Land for Christ." Then followed a series of union prayer meetings for God's blessing on the work. The active work of the campaign began in April and May. The first great results appeared in the Kyobashi ward, in Tokyo. Ten churches united in the work in that ward, and services were held in the various churches nearly every evening for three weeks. A union prayer meeting of all the churches in the ward was held every afternoon. Simple gospel sermons were preached, and men were urged to immediate repentance and acceptance of Christ as their Saviour. From the very first, men were convicted of sin and ready to enroll themselves as earnest seekers. Many backsliders were awakened, and renewed their broken vows. The work went on with increasing power from day to day, until at the end of three weeks about 1,200 had declared their acceptance of Christ, or enrolled themselves as earnest inquirers. The work spread to the other wards of the city, so that in about six weeks, in Tokyo alone, over 5,000 names had been enrolled as earnest seekers of the truth, and nearly 1,400 yen were brought as freewill offerings for the work. A similar work, with similar results, was carried on in Yokohama, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Kofu, and also in Nagoya, Shizuoka, Okayama, and other cities and towns, from the Hokkaido to Kyushu. The activity of lay members was very prominent in many of these places. They engaged in individual work, distribution of tracts and notices of the meetings, hymn singing, personal invitation, etc. Evangelistic bands were organized to march through the streets, distributing tracts and notices of the meetings, singing, and also engaging in street preaching. Twenty-seven of these bands were organized in Tokyo alone, and they not only led multitudes to the meetings, but they impressed the people with the life and earnestness of the whole movement. During the heated term, from the middle of July to the end of August, the united preaching services largely ceased, and efforts were made to conserve the work already accomplished by teaching and leading the great numbers of inquirers already gained.

The coming of Mr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the World's Students' Christian Federation, gave great impetus to the fall campaign, especially among students. Mr. Mott reached Japan the latter part of September, and remained only five weeks. He held eighteen evangelistic meetings in seven cities — Sendai, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Okayama, Kumamoto, and Nagasaki, attended by 11,580 young men, of whom 1,464 signed papers expressing their desire to become disciples of Jesus Christ, that they might come to know Him as their personal Saviour and Lord. Over 1,000 of these inquirers were students.

The work went on through the autumn months and into December, carried on in much the same way as during the earlier months of the year. On December 14, 1901, a great thanksgiving service was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, Tokyo, when reports were presented from all parts of the country.

From reports made at this meeting, it was found that union evangelistic work had been carried on during the year in forty-two provinces, by twenty-two different denominations, by 536 foreign and Japanese workers, belonging to 376 churches. Seventy-seven evangelistic bands were formed; over 2,000,000 handbills and posters were used; over 600,000 tracts were distributed; and over 10,000 yen were raised for the work. About 20,000 enrolled themselves, giving name and address, as converts, or as earnest inquirers after the truth.

The work is being continued this year quite generally, in many parts of Japan, perhaps quieter than last year, but with wisdom and carefulness to conserve the results gained during the last year. It is too early yet to know how many of the inquirers of the last year will be received into the churches. About one-tenth of them were received during last year. Most of the churches, however, prefer to be careful in this matter, and very many of those who gave in their names are still in process of teaching and training.

The results of the work of the Forward Movement are not, by any means, limited to the number already received into the churches, although that is a most gratifying and encouraging result. There are in addition: 1. The new attention which Christianity has awakened among all classes. 2. The union of heart and hand (all nations and denominations) in prayer, and purpose, and work. 3. The quickened life of the church, so that it feels its responsibility to evangelize the empire as never before. 4. The workers have received a wider view and have a deeper realization of the immense work to be done in Japan. 5. A new consecration of pastors and Christians, a new sense of the power of the simple gospel, and a new assurance of victory. 6. Many are led to examine Christianity, and many thousands, especially of young men, are studying the Bible. 7. The value of thorough preparation and method have been emphasized. 8. An impulse toward self-support has been given. 9. It has given new courage and hope to the churches in the home lands with reference to the work.

In all this Union Evangelistic Movement our own missionaries took an active and prominent part, and many of the Kumi-ai pastors and workers were among the leaders. Within the limits of this report it is impossible to speak of each one of the twelve stations and the work of the various churches connected with each. We can mention but a few of the special features of the work of the year.

The Tamon Church, of Kobe, lost its pastor, Rev. Mr. Osada, at the end of the year, who resigned, after about seventeen years of successful service, to take the presidency of the Japanese Home Missionary Society. In April, Rev. Mr. Matsui became pastor. A noteworthy event in the life of the church was the erection and dedication, last fall, of a Memorial Hall in the rear of the church, to be used for social gatherings, Sunday school work, and certain other forms of church life.

The churches of Kyoto were greatly stirred by the Union Forward Movement, especially during the first part of the year 1901. Bands were formed which went out on the streets with banners and lanterns, singing hymns, distributing tracts, and inviting the multitudes to come to the meetings. The

Shijo church, under Pastor Aburatani, was especially active in this way, some of the bands going out to Otsu to hold meetings. This church has greatly prospered through the year. The same is true of the Rakuyo church, into which a large number of young men have been gathered. Dr. Yuasa resigned last summer from the Heian church, in the midst of the Forward Movement, and it suffered for want of a pastor, but rejoices in the installation of Rev. Mr. Nishio. The Airin church was very weak last year, most of the members being cold and indifferent, but through the efforts of Mrs. Gordon and Mr. Ibuki (who served the church as evangelist during a large part of the year) the church has been much revived. The Sunday school has been most encouraging through the year, numbering eighty or ninety, and the kindergarten is also in a flourishing condition. The Imadegawa work, under the care of Mrs. Learned, has had a prosperous year; the Sunday evening preaching service has an audience of thirty or more, the Sunday school averages about sixty, and the kindergarten numbers forty-five.

About eight hundred persons in the Kyoto district gave in their names as inquirers, in connection with the Forward Movement and the Mott and Torrey meetings. Probably less than 100 have yet been received into the churches, though many are still under training in Bible classes.

West of the city, the First Church of Tamba continues to flourish under the care of Mr. Murakami, and it has been recently decided to employ an evangelist to assist the pastor. There are additions to the church at every communion, and these bi-monthly meetings, when the scattered members of the church come together, some of them walking ten or twelve miles, as the communion service is held in rotation in the different villages, are a great privilege and inspiration to all who attend. A Young Men's Christian Association, with forty-five members, was organized a few months ago.

In Matsuyama, for the first time in the history of the work there, street-preaching has been undertaken. Two series of special meetings were held, with the result that some forty names were added to the roll of inquirers, nearly one-half of whom have since joined the church. A notorious drunkard was converted, and has since become an earnest, Christian voluntary worker.

This spring of 1902 the station started a Christian Home and Boarding House for girls and young women. Seeing the outrageous conditions under which these girls live away from their homes, working twelve hours a day and then huddled into quarters excessively crowded and dirty, the sick and well sleeping side by side under the same bedding, it has seemed that no more promising evangelistic work could be done than some practical demonstration of Christian sympathy. This institution is largely the result of Mr. Omoto's (the converted drunkard) faith and zeal, but other Christians are cordially helping him. It is still small, but growing. Private gifts have furnished the means for its opening, and it is expected to be self-supporting as soon as it is fairly started.

In the girls' school the study of the Bible is a regular part of the curriculum.

In Niigata it would be difficult to sum up the results of the year's work briefly, for while, as compared with the rather extensive plans made, the actual

visible results seem small, yet to one who knows the temper of the place and the subtle elements of opposition to be encountered, they seem really large. During the year about 100 serious inquirers gave in their names at the meetings. Of these, but a small proportion made a definite decision for Christ, yet some of them did, and have since been received into the church. Others are still among the hopeful inquirers, and are in constant evidence at the church services, while still others have disappeared from view.

At the Niigata Church it is gratifying to report a constantly increasing attendance at the preaching service, the Sunday school, and the prayer meeting, and to note that no communion service has passed during the year without a baptismal service. Among the best evidences of healthful growth are the coming forward of several of the Sunday school children as Christians, and the forming of a Brotherhood of St. Andrew among the young men for personal evangelistic work.

Since the opening of the new year, the Forward Movement has taken the form of a Bible Teaching Band in Okayama. Mr. Ishii is the originator and promoter of the scheme, which is practically "one worker, one hearer, one gospel." Evangelists, Bible-women, even the pastor, give half of each day to reading the Gospel of Matthew with individuals seeking the light, the idea being that when one gospel has been read through, the inquirer will be ready to go on reading by himself, and also attend church and other regular services. In this way the seven or eight workers have reached over seventy different people, and many of these have already come into the light. Mr. Ishii himself has a class every evening for training other Christians, that they too may take up this work. He plans, in this way, to reach every city and large town in the province within five years. More than 150 yen have already been raised in small sums for Bibles and other expenses in connection with this work. The revivalistic methods of last summer certainly prepared the way for the present form of work. The open doors are many.

The past year in Sendai has been a blessed one in this field, and all the denominations have been lifted on to a higher plane of faith and works. The eight Kumi-ai churches have, with only one exception, gained new members, the whole accessions aggregating nearly double those of the year before, and more than three times the number of the year before that. This section has never witnessed so many and so powerful meetings as during the past year, and the exceptional aid received from outsiders was wonderfully inspiring. Not for years has such a prayer meeting been held here as that when the Christians of the six denominations united in prayer for God's blessing on the Union Forward Movement.

Dr. Harris, of San Francisco, having been honored by the Emperor for his valuable services in behalf of the Japanese in California, was welcomed by the highest officials. The Governor and Mayor gave him a public dinner, and many officials followed him to the crowded theater to hear him witness for Christ. The Christians had a trained band of a hundred singers, and Christian students from the Government college sang quartets and solos throughout the three days' meetings. The results were most encouraging; nearly a hundred gave in their names as inquirers. Calls for help came from

many towns, to which the missionaries gladly responded; two bands were formed, one to go north, the other south. Dr. DeForest went a hundred miles north with one band, comprising Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, both Japanese and foreigners, and large and impressive meetings were held in five places.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The Doshisha. — The two most prominent events in this institution during the year covered by this report are: the resignation, in August, 1901, of Mr. T. Hirotsu from the position of acting principal; and the election, on March 26, 1902, of the Hon. K. Kataoka to the position of both principal and president of the school, the latter position having become vacant by the resignation of President Saibara. The coming to the school of a man of such prominence as Mr. Kataoka enjoys, must mark a new era for the institution. We may well anticipate new prosperity for the school under his leadership. How nobly Mr. Saibara has stood by the school will never be known by the churches at large. Regardless of both open and secret opposition, as well as of personal inconvenience and sacrifice, he has tided the school over one of the most critical periods in its history. Mr. Kataoka cannot, of course, assume full control of affairs at once. He plans to retire from political life, in which he has shown so constantly and conspicuously how Christian loyalty and patriotism, uncompromising uprightness and political sagacity can go hand in hand. He hears the voice of God calling him to serve his country during the remaining years of his life by furthering Christian education.

With the exception of the teacher of Chinese Literature, all the teachers are young men, nearly all graduates of the Doshisha. The total faculty of the institution, aside from the Girls' School and Hospital and Nurses' School, now numbers nineteen full professors and five instructors. The number of pupils has again increased. At the close of the winter term last year the enrollment was: in the ordinary course, 147; in the higher course, seven; in the Theological Department, fourteen. At present the numbers are correspondingly 301, five, and sixteen.

In the Theological Department the year has seen progress in the reopening of the English Theological Course, with, however, only two students. For some years the number of students taking this course will probably remain small. The Vernacular Course will furnish the greater number of candidates for the ministry; and the faculty, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, have strengthened this course by raising the conditions for entrance, and by adding one year to the course of study. As the standard of education throughout the country is rising, the standard for the gospel ministry must likewise rise. The new course of the Doshisha Theological Department will be as high as that offered by any other theological school in Japan, probably higher. The coming of the Rev. C. Aoki, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, and of Mr. M. Hino, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary and postgraduate student at Columbia University, has brought considerable new strength to the school.

Dr. Albrecht is the Dean of the Theological School, in which Dr. Learned, Mr. Cary, Mr. Knipp, of the United Brethren Mission, Mr. Lombard, and Mr. Warren have had a large part. With its present limited funds, the institution cannot develop much further. Reëstablished on its former Christian foundation, with a corps of earnest, able teachers, under the leadership of one of the most eminent Christian men of the land, the Doshisha is worthy of the sympathy and aid of the churches in Japan and in the United States.

In the Doshisha Girls' School, during the past school year, the number of girls enrolled was ninety-eight, and the average attendance was about seventy. Six were graduated last June, of whom two returned for the Higher Course. Nineteen girls received baptism during the year, and at the time of Mr. Torrey's visit, every unconverted girl in school expressed her desire and determination to become a Christian. The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Society of Christian Endeavor have twelve and twenty-one members respectively, but every Christian girl is a member of the "Christian Society," which is practically a Y. W. C. A. organized years ago, and than which nothing has been more powerful in conserving the Christian life of the institution. Present number of pupils, eighty-eight. During the year almost every member of the station has assisted in some way in the work of the school, but at present the greater part of the English teaching is done by Miss Denton and Miss Learned.

Kobe College. — The large number of students, 176, with which the school year opened a year ago, kept up remarkably well during the year, there being 160 in actual attendance at the end of the winter term. The limit of dormitory accommodation has been reached, and until the new dormitory becomes a reality, any further increase must be in the number of day pupils. The new class which entered in April gives a present enrollment of 205. Of the eight girls who graduated from the academic department in June, four are teaching in Christian schools — in Maebashi, Kofu, Hiroshima, and Tsuyama, two have remained for special study, one has been married, and one plans to come back for further study in the fall. The two graduates from the college course have been doing efficient work as assistant teachers in the school. There has been much in the religious life of the school for which to be thankful. The influence of the Union Forward Movement has made itself felt, and when the girls came back in September it was a joy to hear their enthusiastic accounts of the work in some of the places where they had spent the summer, and to learn that many of them had entered heartily into the work themselves. As a result of this, there has been a very responsive spirit in the school, and marked growth in many individual lives. During the year twenty-two of the girls received baptism, and there are twenty-eight who have confessed their decision to serve Christ, but are not yet ready for baptism. At the end of the winter term, eighty-three per cent of the students above the second year academic class were Christians, and twenty-four per cent of the two lower classes. In view of the fact that the growth in numbers has been largely in day scholars, it is interesting to note that of the twenty-two who were baptized during the past year, eight were day pupils. There has been

a decided increase in the attendance at church service on the part of these day scholars, and in their membership in the Christian Endeavor Society. Although some calling has been done in the homes of the pupils, where the teachers always receive a cordial welcome, this large field of usefulness must go practically untouched until there are more workers. Seventeen pupils of the upper classes have been helping in the Sunday schools of the city churches.

The present need of the school is for better equipment, not only to allow of some further increase in numbers, but to enable satisfactory work to be done with the pupils who are now in attendance. Dormitories and lecture-rooms are crowded. The present Home building, erected twenty-seven years ago, with an insufficient appropriation, comes far short of providing adequate accommodation for the foreign teachers (only two were contemplated in its plans), and affords no suitable facilities for the executive work of an institution of this size. Even if the number of pupils is limited to two hundred, a new administration and home building, another dormitory, and an enlarged recitation building are imperatively needed. The past record and the present opportunities of the school furnish strong arguments for such liberality.

Woman's Evangelistic School. — During the summer and early autumn of 1901, six of the undergraduates of the school were in active service, either alone or under experienced workers; so, though the school was not in session from July to November, the women were having a valuable experience that will tell in their preparation for work in the future. As the classes were small, and the third-year women were already located in places where their help was much needed, it was decided to have them work for a year longer, and come back to graduate with the next class; so there are no graduates this year. In the first and second year classes there have been ten women preparing for evangelistic work, with others attending for Bible study only. The course of study has been revised for the first time in a number of years; the standard for admission has been made higher, and thus the time given in the curriculum to Japanese and Chinese has been reduced, and in their place studies have been added that will be more directly helpful to the women in their work. The term has been lengthened to seven months, leaving four months free for direct evangelistic work. Those not prepared for direct work are kept for special study during those months.

Of the fifty living graduates of the school, thirty continue in direct work, and there are quite a number of those who did not graduate who are in the direct work. A good many who have been prevented by circumstances from participating in the direct work, are doing loyal service indirectly.

Glory Kindergarten in Kobe reports fourteen places offering fine salaries to its six recent graduates, and parents in some cases applying two years in advance for places in the school for their children. This commendable and well-known school calls for better support, and money for more complete equipment. The graduation of the training class, in December, was the very best in the history of the institution. New work begun by the graduates may be found in Ashikaga, in an orphan asylum in Osaka, and in a Government school in Yamaguchi. One is retained as teacher in the Glory Kindergarten;

another assists the Baptist Kindergarten in Kobe; and another is helping Mrs. Bartlett in her work for the children of Tottori. After having refused many unsuitable applications, there are now five students in the training class, two more studying to take the examinations, and many others inquiring.

Thirty-one children went from the kindergarten into the public schools in March, with 110 waiting to take their places. The work is growing and taking a deeper root.

The Baikwa Girls' School in Osaka is in the twenty-fourth year of its existence, and has the honor of having been the first Christian girls' school in Japan to be born and cradled in self-support, and of having kept its Christian banner aloft all these years. The four ladies of the station all do more or less teaching in it, Misses Case and Colby being resident in it, and having more direct responsibility for it. Its matron is a former Bible-woman of many years' experience in that work. The most of the pupils come from Osaka, but some come from all parts of the empire; while the school magazine and the annual New Year's letter to the graduates go throughout Japan, from the Hokkaido to Formosa, and to foreign countries. There are three alumnæ associations, in Tokyo, in Kobe, and in Osaka, which keep in touch with the school, and render help from time to time as they are able. Besides the missionary ladies, there are ten Japanese teachers. The regular English course is five years, with two years of preparatory work. Attendance on the course in Bible instruction has always been voluntary, but nearly all the girls attend, and are eager listeners. The large number of day pupils affords special advantages for evangelistic work in their homes, and it is interesting to notice the evident willingness on the part of the parents in the non-Christian homes to hear about Christianity. From the central position of the school, its teachers and pupils attend and assist in three churches, and the pupils are in constant demand for help in singing in the large meetings in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, which is not far away. A Sunday afternoon gospel meeting is held for the especial benefit of the day pupils, at which pastors of several denominations have spoken.

The medical work of the mission is carried on entirely by Dr. Taylor, who is upon the staff of the Choshun Hospital at Osaka, where he has seen, in consultation and otherwise, over 48,000 patients, which does not include his work in connection with three other dispensaries, one in Kobe, where no record has been kept.

PUBLICATION WORK.

The work of publishing and distributing the books and tracts issued in behalf of the mission continues to be carried on through the Native Company. This arrangement is believed to be less expensive and otherwise more advantageous to the mission than the direct publication by the mission's agent would be.

The total sales from December 1, 1900 to November 30, 1901, amounted to 57,556 copies of books and tracts, with a total of 3,246,591 pages, considerably more than five times the number of pages reported last year. Of these sales, 37,602 copies, amounting to 2,306,528 pages, represent the circulation

of a single book, "The Three Essential Principles of Christianity," but the remainder is still more than double the sales of the previous year. Aside from these books and tracts published independently by the mission, it has shared in the work of preparing helps for Sunday school teachers and pupils, with the Council of the allied Presbyterian Missions, the American Methodist Mission, and the American Baptist Mission.

The mission magazine, the *Fukuin Soshi*, makes little or no gain in its circulation, which continues to be about 450. Unless the constituency can be greatly increased, it will need the present large yearly subsidy (900 yen) from some quarter, and yet it is not easy to see how its circulation can be much increased without impairing the value of the magazine for the very class of men who need it most. The introduction of original articles, beginning with the issue for February last, seems to meet with approval, but its effect on the circulation remains to be seen. Mr. T. Hachihama has as hitherto borne the burden of the editorial work.

Mission News would seem to have become a periodical of the mission, although the mission as such does not assume financial responsibility for it.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU. — John Leadingham, Orramel H. Gulick, *Ordained;* Mrs. Anna R. Leadingham, Mrs. Fannie E. Gulick.

NORTH PACIFIC MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Leadingham, the Principal, reports that this year's work in the Theological School has been uneventful. Past years' methods have been followed, of steady, every-day application to the studies in hand, with missionary work on Friday afternoons and on Sundays. The number of students has been small, consisting of three Hawaiians and three Japanese; two of the latter have been kept in outside schools studying English. Rev. H. H. Parker, for so many years the able instructor in sermon-making and in pastoral work, has not found it convenient to continue his work this year. There has consequently been no instruction in Hawaiian. The students have been strengthening their command of English, and in another year, if Mr. Parker is still unable to take up his classes, Rev. O. H. Gulick, being relieved of a part of his work with the Japanese, will probably step in to fill the breach.

Mr. Leadingham has taught classes in church history and moral science and has conducted a constructive study of the life of Christ based on the four gospels. In the latter class the students have each written a condensed history of the life of Christ. The results, on the whole, have been fully up to the average. The gathering of the educational work into a more concentrated system will put the Theological School into the most satisfactory form for best results.

WORK AMONG THE CHINESE.

This work centers at Honolulu but is also carried on at Kohala and Hilo on the Island of Hawaii, at Wailuku and Kula on the Island of Maui, and at Waimea on the Island of Kauai. The record of the past year's work reveals good progress. The weekly services in the Chinese church in Honolulu have been well attended. Mr. Thwing, the associate superintendent, says that the spirit among the church members is better than a year ago, and there have been several admissions to the church. The yearly contributions by the Chinese church for the work of the Board were larger this year than ever before, amounting to $130. The Spirit of God seems to be working among the Chinese to bring them closer together and more in touch with the Master. The difficulties of the work are many, but the march onward is steady. Owing to financial conditions the day-schools for teaching Chinese in Honolulu and at Kohala have been suspended; also the work on Kaui. It is hoped, however, that the work will soon be resumed on a new basis, the Chinese paying half the expense.

The event of the greatest moment in the Mills Institute was the breaking down in January of the health of the principal, Mr. F. W. Damon. As was natural, this disturbed for a time the normal order of the school. Mr. Leadingham has acted as principal, and makes the report for the year. The three class-room teachers were faithful in their duties and gradually the students became accustomed to the new adjustments. During the summer vacation the buildings were repainted and put in good repair, and while this necessitated a debt, funds have been contributed so that the year closed with little or none of the debt remaining. There are over sixty regular boarding pupils and twenty day-scholars in the Institute, and the outlook for the future is exceedingly hopeful.

An efficient city missionary work under the care of Miss Whiteman and Miss Woods has been carried on with good success, the prayer meetings and evangelistic services and Sunday schools being well attended. The marked incident of the work on the Island of Maui is the erection and dedication of a new church edifice and school at Wailuku. Here also good attendance is reported at church services, Sunday school and day school. In the work on the Island of Hawaii valuable help has been rendered by Mr. Turner, the pastor of the Kohala foreign church. A tour of the Islands was made during the year and many Chinese camps visited that had not seen a Christian missionary for years before.

WORK AMONG THE JAPANESE.

Work among the Japanese is carried on upon the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and at Honolulu. Rev. O. H. Gulick, the superintendent, reports that on the part of the native evangelists this has been a year of faithful and useful work. The pastoral work, as well as the preaching of the Word, is having its effect in conversion and in the elevation of the morals and the enlightenment of the hearts and minds of the masses of the Japanese communities. At nearly every station there have been some additions by

baptism to the number of the believers. Sabbath schools and evening classes are maintained at most stations.

Two boarding schools report 140 children beside six promising girls who are members of the Kawaiahao girls' school, where they live peacefully and happily with members of the four or five other races there represented.

The American workers among the Japanese include, beside Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, Miss Eliza Talcott, formerly a member of the Japan Mission, who deals especially with the Japanese women and families of Honolulu, Rev. T. T. Alexander, who is a member of the Presbyterian Church Mission in Japan, and Miss Gertrude Whiteman. Next year these are to be reinforced by the coming of the Rev. Doremus Scudder, D.D., and wife, some-time missionaries in Japan.

MICRONESIAN MISSION.

WORK IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS.

Residing at Honolulu. — Hiram Bingham, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Clara B. Bingham.

KUSAIE. — Irving M. Channon, Alfred C. Walkup, *Ordained;* Mrs. Mary G. Channon, Miss Jessie R. Hoppin.

WORK IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

KUSAIE. — Clinton F. Rife, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Isadora Rife, Miss Louise E. Wilson, Miss Jennie Olin.

WORK IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

PONAPE. — Thomas Gray, *Ordained;* Mrs. Leta D. Gray, Miss A. A. Palmer, Miss Ida C. Foss.

RUK. — Martin L. Stimson, *Ordained;* Mrs. Emily B. Stimson, Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Miss Jane D. Baldwin.

WORK IN THE LADRONE ISLANDS.

GUAM. — Francis M. Price, Arthur C. Logan, *Ordained;* Mrs. Sarah J. Price, Mrs. Alice P. Logan.

In this country. — Edmund M. Pease, M.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Harriet A. Pease.

Four stations; 63 outstations; 9 ordained men, 2 of them physicians; 15 women; 1 Hawaiian missionary; 20 native pastors; 58 other native preachers; 51 native teachers; 20 other native helpers; 168 places for stated preaching; 57 churches, 5,953 members, 1,045 received this year; 4 training schools, 103 students; 3 boarding schools for girls, 102 pupils; 85 common schools, 3,297 pupils; native contributions, $7,194.

Mr. Stimson came to America in the summer of 1901, to put his younger children in suitable schools, and also to gain the benefit of a sea voyage and change, and after a few weeks' stay, returned to the mission, reaching Ruk early in December. Mr. and Mrs. Logan, delayed in this country beyond expectation, sailed for Guam in April of this year, and after a comfortable voyage, reached their destination and have entered upon work. Miss Channell's health not warranting her return to work, she has been released from her connection with the Board. Mrs. Hyde's health unexpectedly proved not

equal to the conditions of the work at Ruk, and she and her husband have come to this country and been released from further service under the Board. Otherwise the force in this mission remains unchanged.

THE VESSELS.

The *Hiram Bingham* continues its important service in furnishing a home for Mr. Walkup, and in enabling him to make frequent visits to the islands in the Gilbert group where the Board conducts missionary operations. This little vessel, useful and indispensable as it is, is not adequate to furnish transportation to the pupils at Kusaie on their annual visitation to their homes, so that the work done by the *Morning Star* is still as dependent upon a larger craft as it has ever been. The *Carrie and Annie* reached San Francisco April 26th, of this year, having accomplished only a part of the work laid out for the voyage. She visited Guam, after delivering mail and supplies at Ruk, and was thus detained from her proper service so long as to necessitate a shorter tour among the Marshall Islands, and one made in an unfavorable part of the year, and so as to prevent any visit to the Gilbert Islands. She showed good sailing qualities, and it was deemed best to repair her, at considerable cost, and send her again to the islands with supplies and for the necessary touring. She sailed from San Francisco, June 14th, under Capt. John Mitchell, commissioned for a full year's work.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

The tour of the islands began November 15th and ended February 10th, with Dr. Rife, Miss Hoppin, and thirteen pupils from the schools at Kusaie on board. A visit was made at each of the twenty islands occupied by missionary work, and the usual course followed. At each island visited services were held, usually two in number: one for the general public under Dr. Rife's care, one for women conducted by Miss Hoppin. Then Dr. Rife secured the statistics for the year, settled the book account with the teacher, sold books, dealt with cases of discipline, consecrated marriages where the preacher is not an ordained man, prescribed for the sick, and answered questions on many subjects. Among these islands Mejuro presents one of the most striking records. Work began there only fourteen years ago, and this year 735 church members are reported, of whom 130 were received this year; three schools, with 142 pupils; and contributions and payments for books, $638; a record unequaled by any other island in the group. Perhaps the greatest change was noted at Nauru (Pleasant Island), where Mr. and Mrs. de la Porte arrived to take charge of the work only two years ago. Among the 1,500 people, not more than fifteen were clothed at that time. On occasion of the visit this year, Dr. Rife found a church with twenty-one members; he addressed an audience of 600 people, not more than twenty of whom were without clothing; two schools are maintained, with 250 pupils. The work was found in a hopeful condition on nearly every island, and on several the progress was almost as marked as at Mejuro. There were baptisms at every church, 710 were received in all this year; the total membership in the twenty-one churches in this group is now 3,678, more than twice as many as were

reported eight years ago; while the total contributions and payments for books reach the sum of $5,680. There is no field of the Board where a larger and better result is realized when compared with the force and total cost of the work.

Upon the whole, Dr. Rife found the work in a better condition than he anticipated, and the progress certainly is very marked. The teachers and preachers, with one exception, have been faithful to their work, and the islands recently occupied have made satisfactory gains. The Roman Catholics are coming to Jaluit, and beginning work on other islands — not to bring the gospel to a heathen population, but to proselytize among those already within the circle of our influence. They are a hindrance, and never a help, to the Christian work where they settle.

The Training School. — This part of the work was under Miss Olin's care during Dr. Rife's furlough, and although the numbers were small, very satisfactory work was done, and Dr. Rife was much pleased with the condition in which he found the school. Several of the students were taken to their island homes, to be located as teachers and preachers; and a few young men were brought to Kusaie by the *Carrie and Annie*, to be trained for future service. The attendance for last year is reported as twenty-one. In the girls' school at Kusaie there were twenty-six from the Marshall Islands. The total number of native helpers in these islands is thirty-three, and their work reflects much credit upon the schools and teachers by which they have been trained.

THE GILBERT ISLANDS.

Owing to the time consumed in the unexpected voyage to Guam, and in the touring among the Marshall Islands, it was impossible for the *Carrie and Annie* to visit the Gilbert Islands, or even take the students of the schools on Kusaie to their homes. Thus there has been no visitation of the usual kind in all this group, a profound disappointment to the missionaries in charge, and a serious detriment to the churches and schools in the islands. Long experience shows that the annual visit of the missionary vessel, with the teachers and students of the training schools at Kusaie, is indispensable to the order and progress of the work; no expense in the administration of the island work is more imperative or more fruitful. The *Hiram Bingham* has done its usual service, and Mr. Walkup's frequent visits are of inestimable value in keeping the native leaders in touch with the missionary force, and stimulating them to their best efforts.

Mr. Walkup reports a constant demand for Bibles, and great readiness in paying for them. It is a most happy providence that has enabled Dr. and Mrs. Bingham, residing at Honolulu because of their broken health, to carry through the translation of the entire Bible for this people, and to prepare so many helps to the right understanding of the Bible, as well as text-books for the schools. In the training of these people for Christian life and service, they have had a great and enduring part; and their labors are prolific of blessings, even if they are not always brought to the notice of the public.

Mr. Walkup's life is one of special self-denial and hardship, and as his years multiply, he naturally feels these burdens and the prolonged absence

from his children more and more keenly, though he rarely suffers himself to speak of these things. The Board appreciates his true heroism, and thinks with anxiety of the time when a successor will be needed in this hard, beneficent service.

The Bingham Institute. — Mr. Channon reports the past year as both trying and unsatisfactory, due in no small degree to the fact that the regular annual visits to the islands have been suspended or seriously abridged for the past four years. It has been impossible to winnow the school of the unsatisfactory pupils, and these have become, to some degree, a center of indifference, if not of opposition. The scholars who were ready for work at home have had no way of reaching their homes, except as Mr. Walkup now and then has taken a few on the *Hiram Bingham.* These annual visits are both a vacation and a fresh revelation of heathenism to the students, the impulse from both these sources being very wholesome and stimulating. The attendance has numbered forty-five, and twenty-five Gilbertese girls have been in the girls' boarding school at Kusaie. Mr. Channon reports that classes have completed the regular work of the year in the Bible, Homiletics, Theology, Physical Geography, Physics, and Physiology, in addition to the elementary branches. Four of the students have accomplished all that the school can do for them, and are simply waiting to be introduced to their work in the islands. Mr. Channon reports the publication of a quarterly paper, the Sunday school lesson papers, and programs, the press work being done by his pupils, under the charge of his native helper.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL AT KUSAIE.

Miss Hoppin and Miss Wilson were in charge, Miss Olin being occupied in directing the work of the Marshall Islands Training School until Dr. Rife's return. A full report of this school has not reached the rooms, and but little can be said. The attendance has been quite up to that of previous years — fifty-one in all, about evenly divided between Marshall and Gilbert Island girls. The failure of the *Carrie and Annie* to make the usual tour to the Gilbert Islands was deeply felt, and greatly embarrasses the work in the school. One girl, doubtless a leper, who ought at once to be separated from the other pupils and taken to her home, must now be kept many months, to the great inconvenience, not to say exposure, of the school. The same reasons hold with the girls as with the boys in favor of frequent and regular visitations to their homes, and the failure to provide for this is a direct weakening of the missionary work.

PONAPE.

The force on this station remains the same as last year — Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Palmer, and Miss Foss. The year has been marked by great activity, good health, and satisfactory progress. Relations with the German officials have been altogether pleasant, and not a few kindnesses have been shown to the missionaries by the governor of the island. An order has been promulgated during the year, applicable to all our work in the Caroline Islands and in the Marshall Islands, requiring that if any language is used

beside the vernacular, it shall be the German and not the English language. This will require our missionaries to learn German, and will lead to the appointment hereafter of missionaries able to use the German language in their work.

Mr. Gray has visited most of the native churches on Ponape, and has preached in them, being everywhere warmly welcomed by the people. The Catholics are not friendly to the missionary work, but have been unable to make any serious opposition. In July Mr. Gray held a communion service at Oua for all the Christians on that side of the island, at which seven infants were baptized and seven adults were received to membership. At the September communion thirteen infants were baptized. Two communion services were held at Kiti, where the missionary ladies reside, at one of which the native king and a daughter of Henry Nanpei were received to membership. Miss Foss visited the neighboring islands in June of last year, and brought back a favorable report, except from Pingelap. In March of this year Mr. Gray, accompanied by Nanpei and the German governor, made a tour of the same islands, and strove to set things in order at Pingelap. The governor took the statistics of the island: the population numbers 890; in the day school, 284 pupils, twelve teachers; in the Sunday school, 378 pupils, twenty-seven teachers; twelve deacons in the church. At Mokil the population is 206; all in the Sunday school, with nineteen teachers; forty-eight church members, one pastor, two deacons; fifty-two in day school; one adult and twenty-five infants baptized; and the work in good condition.

In the school at Kiti Miss Foss is teacher, greatly helped in all her work by Henry Nanpei, in whose home she resides. Miss Palmer is at Oua, in charge of a school of forty-six pupils, none of whom ever attended school before. Mr. Gray has charge of the boys' training school at Oua, with twelve students; Mrs. Gray teaches music in this school, and has five boys in her class. There is great need of stronger native teachers in all the schools; and this training school already has boys of fine promise for this work.

Mr. Gray has been able to provide fairly good temporary accommodations at Oua, by a fortunate purchase of the buildings of Japanese merchants, who were obliged to leave them. Under his direction native laborers removed these buildings to Oua, and put up the houses that were needed. He reports five houses: one in which Mr. and Mrs. Gray live, the schoolhouse, a warehouse, and a boathouse. He has also obtained the boats necessary for carrying on the work, and is in comparatively good condition for the present.

RUK AND THE MORTLOCKS.

Unfortunately, Dr. and Mrs. Hyde, who had been welcomed with especial satisfaction to the missionary circle at Ruk, and who had given good promise of effective service, were obliged, by the state of Mrs. Hyde's health, to withdraw from the work before the year ended, and have since been released from their connection with the Board. Mr. Stimson also was under the necessity of coming to this country to place his younger children in school, and to find medical counsel and a change of scene. Happily his stay

was not prolonged, and he arrived at Ruk in return before the year closed. The work on the station has thus been peculiarly interrupted, and unusual burdens of responsibility have rested upon the ladies. Mr. Snelling's interference and misrepresentations have been continued, his strangely perverted sense of duty making the subversion of the work of our missionaries seem to him a worthy and necessary service. The German Government seems to have been misled to extend to Mr. Snelling, though without official backing, a more courteous treatment than that enjoyed by the representatives of the Board, to whom that Government is pledged by treaty stipulations to show constant favor and protection.

Upon his arrival in the field last December, Mr. Stimson visited the outstations as far as possible, and found the teachers and preachers doing as well as usual, and the work in a fair condition. Particular mention is made of Jonathan, the preacher at Kuku, on the island of Fefan, a pupil of Mr. Logan, whose wife is a daughter of the former chief. At the communion held at Kuku in January, twenty-seven persons were received to the church, and seventeen infants were baptized.

Mr. Stimson is obliged to take charge of the boys' training school, in the absence of an associate, and his burdens are very heavy. The members of this station are endeavoring to meet the Government requirement that German be the only foreign language taught in any of the mission schools, and are studying German and beginning to prepare schoolbooks in German. The Misses Baldwin have thirty-eight pupils in the girls' school, and write with satisfaction of the work of the school. Three members of the school were married in August, to three of the native teachers, and will help to make their work more efficient. The wonted influence of the Christian school, transforming, little by little, appearance, bearing, heart, and character, is happily present in this school, and the faithful teachers report many instances in which the thoughtless, and vain, and uncomely put on the qualities and graces of Christian womanhood, and show that "God hath made of one blood all nations." A new department of instruction has been introduced into this school, hat and basket making, under the direction of a native woman, and the girls take to it with great enthusiasm. Miss Elizabeth Baldwin suffered much from illness last year, but at the last report was happily recovering.

GUAM.

Mr. and Mrs. Price have continued in their work at Guam throughout the year; Mr. and Mrs. Logan have joined them since this year began. The first full report of work at this point came from Mr. Price's hands soon after the mission year ended, and is the source of the statements which follow.

The island of Guam is twenty-six miles long, and from three to twelve miles wide, fertile and attractive. Its population is 9,676, and of the foreign residents all but thirty-two are from the United States. The people earn their living easily, and their wants are well supplied. The health of the island is improving under the sanitary arrangements enforced by the American Government. The social conditions are very bad, owing partly to the conditions which naturally attend foreign military occupation, and partly to

the want of strictly moral and religious instruction under Catholic auspices. The language of the people is Chamorro, Spanish never having been understood or spoken by any considerable number of the natives.

The missionary residence has been fixed at a point a mile and a half from Agaña, the chief city, on a healthful site. Here a house for the missionary and part of a school building have been erected, and a house for the second family is nearly completed. The study of the language has occupied much of the missionaries' time; and a beginning has been made in translating the Bible into the Chamorro language. Evangelistic work has been carried on without interruption, and while the customary congregations are still small, there has been a steady growth in numbers and in the interest awakened. The present accommodations have been long surpassed, and one of the urgent needs is for a chapel of sufficient size and in proper location to hold the growing audiences. The Castinos, natives Christianized at Honolulu, are very helpful, the husband being superintendent of the Sunday school, and the wife playing the organ. Thanksgiving and Christmas were duly observed, the governor's wife and other American ladies rendering welcome assistance. Very little school work has been attempted, because the force was not sufficient. It is the clear conviction of Mr. and Mrs. Price, confirmed by the opinion of the governor, that the public schools will not at all provide for the needs of the mission, but that, as elsewhere, the mission must train in schools of its own the young men and the young women who are to furnish the native agency in school and church work.

It is the purpose of the mission to conduct evangelistic tours all through the island, to circulate the Bible and tracts, and enlist in evangelistic service all who can do the work of preaching or Bible reading. Although tangible results are fewer than were hoped for, a good beginning has been made, and the outlook is altogether encouraging.

MEXICAN MISSION.

GUADALAJARA. — John Howland, Alfred C. Wright, *Ordained;* Mrs. Annie C. Wright, Miss Mary F. Long, Miss Alice Gleason.

CHIHUAHUA. — James D. Eaton, D.D., *Ordained;* Mrs. Gertrude C. Eaton, Miss M. Lizzie Hammond.

HERMOSILLO. — Horace T. Wagner, *Ordained;* Mrs. Della McC. Wagner.

PARRAL. — Miss Mary Dunning, Miss Ellen O. Prescott.

EL FUERTE. — Occupied by Rev. L. H. Jamison and wife, who are not under appointment.

In this country. — Otis C. Olds, *Ordained;* Mrs. Helen C. Olds, Mrs. Sarah B. Howland.

Five stations; 33 outstations; 5 ordained missionaries, 5 wives, 5 single women, total American missionaries, 15. The native helpers number 22, of whom 2 are ordained. There are 21 organized churches, with 1,121 communicants; 101 added by confession during the year; number of adherents is 2,559, with an average Sabbath attendance of 1,178 in the 58 places for stated preaching. There are 33 Sabbath schools, with a membership of 1,230. The mission has 1 theological school with 8 pupils studying for the ministry; the 3 boarding

and high schools have 42 boys and 135 girls, an increase of 83 pupils in the year; 4 other schools with 36 boys and 97 girls; total number under instruction is 332. The people contributed in the year for the support of their own work, $5,865.

During the year Miss Haskins, after nineteen years of service, has withdrawn from the mission and Miss Gleason has taken her place in the school at Guadalajara. Miss Burris has resigned, and her place not yet been filled. Mr. and Mrs. Olds, owing to Mr. Olds's ill health, have recently been compelled to take a furlough in the States, and Mrs. Howland is taking a much needed rest in the north.

The year in the mission has been one of decided advance. The lines of mission work are well established and the field in which work is carried on is becoming more responsive. The people are themselves understanding that the missionaries are their true friends, who are working for them and for the best interests of their Republic.

Chihuahua. — The church has gained in membership, as well as in attendance at Sunday school, and the evening preaching service. The number of infant baptisms has exceeded that of any previous year, being fifteen in church and three in private houses, a total of eighteen. And never before have there been so many weddings in church, five couples having thus been united, by a religious ceremony, after having complied with the law which recognizes as valid only civil marriage. We are particularly pleased because all of the ten contracting parties are Protestant Christians, and so none of them are exposed to loss of faith through being "unequally yoked" with Roman Catholics. But the most marked advance has been in the matter of self-support. This does not appear so much in the statistical report, because it was not until February, 1902, that the increased monthly contributions began to be made, simultaneously with the beginning of work by the Mexican pastor, Señor Velino Mingares, who has had an excellent training for this high and important office.

The services in English have been maintained, with the exception of a two months' interval in summer. During the necessary absence of the missionary, the pulpit has been supplied in part by the Episcopalians, who brought a clergyman from El Paso, and in part by the Christian Endeavor Society. There has been decided growth in attendance and interest, and a considerable sum has been contributed for the benefit of the work in charge of our Board. More and more is the need of a separate organization for English-speaking people evident. Here is a field for Congregationalists to conserve the results of work done in past years, which otherwise may have to be turned over to some other denomination that is not yet established here. A pastor of the right stamp might reasonably hope, by devoting his strength exclusively to the needs of the American colony, to find himself at the head of a self-supporting union church. The English Endeavor Society is gathering funds for the purpose of constructing at the rear of Trinity Church a two-story building, that will have social rooms below and a hall above in which to give concerts, elocutionary entertainments, etc. This structure will also make it practicable to organize a separate Sunday school for Americans, and perhaps to hold the preaching service for them at a more convenient hour than four

o'clock P.M. The building will belong to the American Board and will promote very directly the welfare of the Mexican people.

The distinctive work for and by women, has continued uninterruptedly under the lead of Mrs. Eaton, who has also led meetings and made visits in El Paso, Jimenez and the Sierra field, besides aiding in the local Christian Endeavor Convention held in Parral in April. In Chihuahua, the Women's Aid Society have contributed $100.00 towards the support of the church; and their Tuesday meetings are still noted for the reports, often of thrilling interest, of the encounters and conversations by the women with people in their homes, to whom they try to carry the blessings of the Gospel.

In Batopilas the pastor has continued his work, supported in large part by Ex-Governor Shepherd. The native congregation, besides meeting incidental expenses and a portion of the preacher's salary, has deposited with the missionary $183.00 toward the erection of the hoped-for chapel. A graduate of the last class of the *Colegio Chihuahuense* has opened a private school in the town, and the result has been most gratifying; more pupils have made application to be received, mainly from Roman Catholic families, than could be cared for, and the pecuniary returns to the teacher have been correspondingly large. An English lady writes from the mining town of Ocampo, where her husband is now established in business, urging that the pastor go there to hold meetings for the benefit of a little company of believers, and to reach others who are ready to listen.

The faithful brethren of El Paso naturally feel very much the removal of the training school to Guadalajara, and the consequent loss of the missionary family; but the work has been kept up remarkably well under the lead of the new pastor, and the congregation is still the largest one of the four or five gathered from among the Mexican residents of the border city. Electric lights have been put into the chapel, and recently a material advance has been made in the matter of self-support. Several members of the Christian Endeavor Society take turns in leading the meetings Sunday morning and afternoon on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The Home Missionary Society still coöperates with our own Board in supporting this work, although it is under the superintendence of our mission.

Dr. Eaton, having been appointed President of the Mexican Sunday School Union, has arranged for the publication, during the year, of a series of articles prepared by leading workers of both nationalities and various denominations, on subjects of interest to Sunday school superintendents and teachers. These articles have appeared monthly, and simultaneously in nearly all of the Protestant periodicals in the Republic. This "Simultaneous Publication" has furnished another example of the fraternal spirit which is drawing together more and more the representatives of the various religious bodies at work in Mexico.

On the field covered by Chihuahua there has been received, in payments for religious publications of all sorts, the sum of $365.00. Besides this, there have been put into circulation, chiefly by a colporter, 165 Bibles, 92 Testaments and 202 Gospels, for which were paid $130.00, a total of $495.

Colegio Chihuahuense. — Miss Hammond has been compelled to bear all

the responsibility of the school during the year. She has had the assistance of Miss Vance who went to her aid only until an associate could be secured. When Miss Dunning went to Parral, the Kindergarten Department, which is of great importance because of its appreciation by the people, was closed. Miss Vance was able to again open the primary school in January, and it has had twenty-one pupils since. The boarding department of the school has perforce been closed because of the lack of sufficient assistance for Miss Hammond. The school has enrolled ninety-one pupils, who have paid a larger tuition than was received in any previous year. Some needed new furnishings and apparatus have been secured. Among the day pupils have been received quite a number of children from Roman Catholic families.

El Fuerte. — There has been in this church a marked spiritual growth during the year, although there have been but few additions to the number of members. Mr. Jamison has conducted several services in the jail, at which both prisoners and officers were present. These all requested the leader to return for other services. Seven outstations have been regularly visited, El Cajon, Bamicore, Chinobampo, Aguacaliente, Los Ornillos, Aguajita and La Constancia. These places lie in a radius of forty-five miles from Fuerte and are reached by horse. During the year Alanos, a city somewhat larger than Fuerte and some sixty miles to the northwest, was visited by Mr. Jamison and the pastor and one of the Christian men of the Batopilas church. They remained four days and had five different services. Three of these were conducted in a large room, which was crowded each evening. Several books and portions of Scripture were sold. Here seems to be a wide open door for evangelical work, with the people ready to welcome and listen to the preacher of the Gospel of Christ.

Guadalajara. — A large part of the time and strength at the disposition of the members of the station has been devoted to educational work. The regular work, however, in the church in the city and in other points, has not been interrupted, but there has been little aggressive work. In the city, attendance at services is larger than a year ago. The special meetings were held in the winter under Mr. Wright's direction, at the urgent request of all the pastors of the city, with a good attendance and evident profit. At present our Sunday school is the largest in the city, having an average attendance of about eighty. The two Christian Endeavor Societies and the meeting for women have been regularly sustained. The Christian Endeavor Society has held a number of neighborhood meetings in different parts of the city, and continues to support an orphan in India.

The American Church has continued its services on Sunday, and the weekly prayer-meeting and work in all its departments. The Sunday school averages about forty and attendance at preaching service about the same, rising on special occasions to over a hundred, about two hundred being present at the Easter service. This church pays for the repairs and lights for the building, and paid the fare of two delegates to the National Convention in Monterey. During the vacation months of November and December, Mr. Wright and one of the students made several very interesting trips to different towns, giving Biblical views with the stereopticon. In some places where

no evangelical service had ever been held, the public school room was furnished free of charge, and was thronged with interested spectators who covered every inch of floor space, in their anxiety to see and hear.

There is a delightful harmony among the missionaries of the various denominations working in Guadalajara, weekly meetings for prayer and Bible study being held together.

Mr. Howland, in closing his report, says, "While we find much to encourage, it is interesting to note that the best workers in the employ of the Bible Society, after having labored in all parts of the country, agree in describing this as the most fanatical section of all. The new archbishop, formerly bishop of Chihuahua, is active, sagacious and aggressive. The city is being filled with Romish schools and flooded with papal literature; Jesuit priests and evangelists are brought to hold conferences and revival services; hospitals and churches are being built and the older ones repaired and enlarged; a kind of Young Men's Christian Association has been formed, and efforts of many kinds are being made to propagate papacy. We do not count these things as real discouragements, but rather as convincing proofs of the need of our work here."

The *Colegio Internacional* has had a year of marked prosperity, even beyond the expectations of those who were convinced two years ago that a transfer of the Mission Training School from El Paso to this city was essential to its best success.

There are at present twenty-three boarding students and twenty-two others in the school. Seventy-one pupils have been enrolled during the year; four of our own mission boys will probably prepare for the ministry. Three of the four Baptist students have the ministry in view. It is also expected that of the four Methodist pupils a part, at least, will take up later direct Christian work. Five of our own mission boys came from the Hermosillo field in the extreme northwest of the Republic, and two others from the Fuerte district.

While the school trains young men for the Gospel ministry, it also has a department of preparation. Before the organization of this school we had to depend entirely upon Catholic or Government Schools for the preliminary training of young men for evangelistic work. That method faithfully tried proved to be insufficient for our growing work. The students lacked that spiritual development and mental conception of the Gospel of Christ that are absolutely essential to strong character and for aggressive, persistent Christian work among their own people. Experience in other missions gives reason to expect that by beginning farther back in the course of instruction, the results in the increased strength and established character of the men sent into the work in this mission will be worth far more than it costs. While the work accomplished hitherto in training young men for the ministry was not a failure by any means, it was clear to the mission that the time had come for a more advanced step to be taken in the interests of a stronger Mexican ministry and better-trained Christian leaders.

Mr. Howland and Mr. Wright do the main part of the teaching in all departments.

It seemed necessary for the success of the school and to give it and the missionaries a stronger hold upon the Catholic element in the city, to open a commercial department. Already it is evident that this alone is removing much old prejudice against the missionaries and opening new doors for Christian work. Students are already enrolled from wealthy and prominent Roman Catholic families. The Industrial and Self-help Department includes carpentry, shoe-making and printing, while one of the students makes all the bread used by the school. The building is entirely cared for by the students. No student is admitted who does not pay a part at least of his expenses. The amount received for tuition and board of pupils from the pupils themselves amounts to about $140 a month.

An admirable site for the school, ample for both the school and the residences of the missionaries in charge, has been secured and paid for. It is of the greatest importance that the buildings be erected at once.

Miss Long has had charge of the girls' school and reports fifteen girls in the boarding department and a total enrollment of thirty-seven. Gradually the school is being graded. One of the most encouraging incidents of the year has been the interest of friends in the city, who as a result of the presentation of the work on Educational Sunday, have contributed three scholarships of five dollars a month each. One child is supported by the weekly contributions of the American Junior Endeavor Society. Besides such gifts as amount to more than twenty-five dollars a month, the girls contribute in work at least ten dollars a month.

Hermosillo. — The work has gone on in this station with a steady growth. New members have been received by baptism in each of the five churches, making an increase of twenty-two per cent. At two new places the people began to hold services. One new church building is in course of erection, and the funds for another are almost at hand. Five young men have gone to "El Colegio Internacional" at Guadalajara. The sale of evangelical literature has been large. Persecutions have been severe. At Hermosillo all the meetings have been kept up with increased interest. Notable progress has been made in the Sunday school. More strangers attend the services. People from different parts of the state come to see the church and inform themselves of its teaching. Meetings have been held in the various parts of the city. Good work has been done in the hospital and some attention given to the prisoners. Many new friends have been made and there have been several conversions. Determined opposition has to be met on all sides.

There are twenty-one outstations under the care of Mr. Wagner, including some 48,000 souls. To visit these stations requires long and wearisome rides over rough roads.

The Girls' School under the care of Miss Burris has been small, owing in a measure perhaps to the lack of proper accommodations. Applications for the new year are already coming in, making it evident that an assistant will be needed and also a new place for the school.

Parral. — Mr. Olds' ill health has prevented his doing in this field all that he would have liked to do, and yet there has been real progress. Twenty-three members were received on confession during the calendar year; nine

more since January 1st, and four by letter, making a total gain of thirty-six. The Parral Church has been working along towards self-support, so that it is hoped that the church will call a native pastor, and provide a large part of his support before the close of the present year. Over $650 were given by natives for various purposes, besides tuition in the Parral school. Two organs and two bells have been purchased during the year. Bookstore receipts, mostly evangelical, were $190. Since February, 1902, a Bible colporter has been employed, who has met with considerable success in points near Parral.

One of the largest district conventions thus far held, took place in Parral in April and one of its most gratifying features was the fact that it was almost entirely managed and carried on by the young men of the district.

Parral is a mining city and is making rapid growth. Of the eleven outstations surrounding Parral, the nearest and most important is Santa Barbara. This town has had a marvelous growth. Two large mining companies have been operating and reduction works have been built, one of which has a capacity of 450 tons a day. Hundreds of workmen have moved in from neighboring points, and from the interior of the Republic. A centrally located room for services has been kept open, and a great many people have been reached. There have been some conversions, and a number of Protestants from other parts have found a home. The Christian Endeavor Society has had the direction of all services, as well as the raising of money for the rent and running expenses, the purchase of an organ, etc. A successful convention of the district was held in November. The Santa Barbara congregation has taken a leading part in the general work of South Chihuahua, especially in the work of the evangelistic and education committee which is appointed by the district convention. A Protestant school was opened here in April which has been doing good work. The teacher, a graduate from the girls' school of Aguas Calientes, is paid in part from the funds of the education committee, though the most of the support comes from the local congregation. A Junior Christian Endeavor Society has been organized and carried on by the teacher, and much interest in music has been aroused. Ten candidates for baptism are hoping to be received soon.

Las Cuevas. — The church of Las Cuevas has been making progress, and some new members have been received. This summer, one notable feature of the work has been the attendance of Tarahumari Indians at the services. They come from a neighboring hacienda where they are employed upon the corn crop, sometimes as many as ten at once, and sit through the services, although they understand very little Spanish. One or two have even asked for baptism. The pastor is respected in the town and often called upon to take a leading part in patriotic and political demonstrations.

The reports from all parts of this field show progress and growth. The one special feature that is full of encouragement is that the Mexican Christians are so active and bear so large a responsibility for the support and progress of the work.

The Girls' School at Parral has been moved into new quarters, purchased and put into shape for the purpose, so that the three departments of the school, the Kindergarten, the Primary, and the Intermediate, have their dis-

tinctive place. The building also affords a home for the Misses Prescott and Dunning as well as for the native teachers and a limited number of boarders. For twelve years the pupils have come only from the families of the evangelical congregation, but now over half are from Catholic or liberal families. Two graduates from the school at Chihuahua have rendered excellent service as teachers. One hundred and sixty have been enrolled during the year and at least fifty have been refused on account of not having room for them. Tuition or work has been required of all. The Kindergarten Department has numbered thirty-one during the year, the greater part of whom are from Roman Catholic or liberal families. The children have been visited in their homes; they are of all grades, from the richest to the poorest.

The teachers have visited several of the outstations where the people seem eager for school privileges. Some industries are being introduced among the women of Parral, with the prospect of materially aiding them to secure means for the better support of the work of the church.

MISSION TO SPAIN.

William H. Gulick, *Ordained;* Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, Miss Anna F. Webb, Miss Mary L. Page, Miss Alice H. Bushee.

Seventeen outstations; 1 ordained missionary and 4 women, 1 a wife; 4 ordained preachers; 2 unordained; 16 teachers; 2 other native workers; total native workers, 24. There are 8 churches, with 354 communicants, of which 36 were added on confession of faith during the year. There are 17 places of regular preaching, average attendance, 483; adherents, 1,510. The 23 Sunday schools have a membership of 746. There are 3 students preparing for the ministry. The boarding school for girls has 34 students. There are also 15 common schools, with 467 male and 305 female pupils, making 772 in the common schools, and 809 the total under Christian instruction. Local contributions for support of work, $3,068.

Mrs. Gulick, who had been absent in the United States engaged in collecting funds for the purchase of property in Madrid for the International Institute, reached Biarritz on her return in June, 1901. She was accompanied by Miss Charlotte Richardson, of Ware, Mass., who kindly gave her services to the school for the rest of the year. Miss Harriet W. May arrived in January, and also generously helped in the business and housekeeping departments.

Another year of work has been carried on from the French frontier town of Biarritz as the base of operations. It would be difficult to imagine any location outside of Spain more favorable for this purpose.

The mission during the past twelve months has been brought into closer contact than before with the thinking and influential people in Spain, as well as with those who constitute the congregations and adherents at the several stations of our mission. The members of the mission are more deeply impressed than ever with the fact of the "open door" now existing in Spain, and with the encouragement to press forward with the work that Providence seems to be calling us to do in that country.

In the face of a prevalent clericalism, and notwithstanding the invasion of the country by many of the religious orders whose establishments in France have been closed because of their refusal to comply with the requirements of the law of the land, and in spite of the half-hearted efforts of the Spanish Government to bring similar organizations in this country into harmony with the law, there has been a manifest strengthening of the element that favors all truly liberalizing influences. This element throughout the country, if not interested in our religious aims, is not alienated by them, and is in frank sympathy with those educational efforts that plainly tend to the making of good and intelligent citizens. The young king, at the age of sixteen, on the 17th of May of the present year, took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the country, and assumed the reins of government.

A lot and building in Madrid, destined to be the home of the International Institute for Girls in Spain, have been purchased. This property is situated in one of the most desirable parts of the city, near the National Library and the National Gallery of Paintings, and within easy communication with all the national schools and centers of public instruction, and is in every way admirably suited to the present and future needs of the institute.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS IN SPAIN.

The class of thirty-four girls has done the usual good work, and in June thirteen went to Madrid; three of these for the entrance examinations of the normal school, and ten for examination in different years in the Government Institute. They were well received by the professors, and as usual they maintained the good name of the school in which they had studied, and of the teachers that had prepared them. Eleven of these are now employed in our own mission, and many more than that number in other schools and missions throughout Spain and in Spanish America.

The second National Christian Endeavor Convention in Spain was held in Madrid on the 6th and 7th of June, Dr. Francis E. Clark being present. This meeting was attended by all the pastors of the churches of the American Board, and by fourteen delegates from the provinces, representing all the different evangelical denominations laboring in Spain, as well as by a large number of the evangelical churches in Madrid.

The convention was organized and directed by the Christian Endeavor staff of officers, consisting chiefly of persons connected with the mission of the American Board. The pastors in Madrid took active and enthusiastic part in all of the conferences. It was the first time that an evangelical convention had ever been held in Spain with so large a representation of the different individuals and societies engaged in active work throughout the country. The dominant note was "harmony," and the themes discussed, "the best methods for evangelization," with a showing of the practical results of the methods of Christian Endeavor, which had been introduced into the country by the missionaries of the American Board. It was essentially a conference of workers on the best methods of how to do the work, and it gave a manifest impulse to the zeal of this representative gathering of the most successful evangelists of Spain.

The monthly Christian Endeavor paper, *Esfuerzo Cristiano*, published by our mission, has exerted a wide influence for good, not only in popularizing the methods of Christian Endeavor and of developing the talents of the young in Christian service, but of encouraging Christian activities of every kind, and especially as a unifier of the hearts and hands of evangelical workers of all denominations throughout Spain.

Of all the stations occupied by the mission, *Santander* is the oldest, if not the most important. For years Santander has been noted for its prosperous schools. For a long time our school, with its nearly three hundred pupils, has been the largest common school in the place, and it and the mission have long since been publicly and officially recognized as one of the "institutions" of the city. In spite of overcrowded quarters and insufficient furnishings, the attendance and scholarship of the pupils in our schools compare favorably with the best schools of like grade in the city. With more room and modern equipments, these schools would be one of the strong evangelizing influences in Spain.

The great problem now in Spain is how to reach the masses of the people with the gospel message. Bigotry, or fear, or indifference, in many cases keeps the adults away from the preaching services in the chapels, but the growing desire of parents of the middle and the working classes to have their children taught in our schools, though frankly evangelical, brings them to us; and through the children, the parents, in spite of themselves, are more or less reached. The pastors appreciate this, and where their congregational duties permit of it, they are encouraged to make much of these schools as hopeful fields for personal labor. The pastor at this church is the president of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor in Spain.

Bilbao is in a thriving mining, commercial, and manufacturing district — the most important in these respects in the north of Spain. Here, as in Santander, our mission is the only evangelical influence at work among the Spanish-speaking people. The fact of its being so important a business center, with its varied activities and mixed and moving population, while bringing more people to the chapel services than in some other places, also tends to more frequent changes in the congregation. There have been years when as many as twenty-two active members of the church have left that district, and among these emigrants are found pastors, evangelists, school teachers, and colporters in the evangelical missions of Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Chili, and Peru.

The large mining population near the city of Bilbao has always presented a field with special opportunities for evangelistic work, and in it many thousands of Bibles, New Testaments, portions of Scripture, and evangelical books and tracts have been circulated. And from this center these "leaves for the healing of the nations" are continually carried by the miners returning to their homes throughout the provinces of the north of Spain, and to many places that would otherwise be untouched by gospel influences. Interesting messages are not infrequently received by the pastor of Bilbao from most unexpected quarters, in acknowledgment of good received from words spoken by him, or by a book that had been bought, or a tract received from his hands by some miner.

In the city of Bilbao there is maintained the usual pastoral work of preaching, prayer meetings, evangelistic meetings, Bible classes, and Christian Endeavor meetings. Besides the distinctively church work, there is here a flourishing school of about a hundred children — in extremely inadequate quarters.

In *San Sebastian* we have been located since January in quarters not unlike those that we were obliged to leave. Here, too, besides the usual church work, a good school is maintained, of which the pastor and his wife are also the teachers. Besides these, a graduate of the International Institute is the efficient teacher of a popular and successful kindergarten — the only school of its kind in the city.

In *Logrono* the pastor and his wife are also the teachers of the school. Unpretentious people, but industrious and devoted, they commend themselves to the neighborhood and to the community.

Pradejon has no evangelist, but the energetic young woman, a graduate of the International Institute, keeps well in hand the school of sixty or seventy children, and is, in many respects, the active pastor of the church.

In *Pamplona* a Christian family, faithful and courageous, is the center of a group of like-minded people. "The church that is in their house" is a center of light in a singularly fanatical community. They are a part of the wide field of the pastor of Zaragoza, who frequently visits them, and who, by his intelligence and charming character, has won many personal friends in that generally hostile community. He reports that there is now an unusual revival of liberal sentiment, and that a good preacher of the gospel would have many hearers.

Tauste is in the province of Zaragoza, and there the evangelist, by years of hard work and great economy and occasional grants-in-aid from the mission, has built a house that serves for himself and family and for the chapel and schools. His heart's desire is now being fulfilled in seeing his daughter, after three years of study in our Institute for girls, at the head of his school for little children. She has seventy pupils. This school has had to pass through its periods of trial and persecution, which seem now to have passed away. The father has a night school for adults.

Zaragoza, though last on the list of the stations, was the second to be founded by the mission, and is the first in the interest of its historical setting. Zaragoza is a cathedral and university city, and in some respects is one of the most important centers for evangelistic work in Spain. The day school has a teacher, which leaves the pastor free for his many duties in the city. Besides the city work, the pastor at Zaragoza is the Protestant bishop, the great diocese comprising the ancient kingdoms of Aragon and Navarre, with all that this involves of visits and tours. And to this is to be added the duties of editor of the monthly paper, *Esfuerzo Cristiano*, and of Field Secretary of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor of Spain. Until June of the present year he had been the general secretary of this organization, which is now transferred to his eldest son, leaving the father free for the more responsible duties of propaganda and of popularizing the methods of Christian Endeavor throughout Spain.

The *American Bible Society* has again made the mission its debtor by the maintenance in this field during the year of an intelligent and active colporter. In the province of Santander, where he chiefly labors, no man is more widely known in connection with the gospel and the gospel book.

Thanks are also due to the Foreign Sunday School Association, of which Mr. C. B. Davenport is the treasurer and our correspondent, for the valuable gift of some two hundred copies monthly of their admirable paper for children, *El Amigo de la Infancia;* and also to Dr. Peloubet, who for many successive years has been the yearly donor to the mission of from sixteen to thirty copies of his invaluable "Notes on the International Sunday School Lessons."

AUSTRIAN MISSION.

PRAGUE. — Albert W. Clark, D.D., John S. Porter, *Ordained;* Mrs. Ruth E. Clark, Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter.

One station; 4 missionaries, of whom 2 are ordained; 63 outstations, including Prague and suburbs. There are 13 churches, with 1,297 full members and 300 children; 142 new members received on confession; 331 Sunday school members (children) — Bible Study for Adults is usually Tuesday evenings. Twelve ordained Bohemian pastors; 5 evangelists; 4 pupils in training; several colporters; 14 Y. M. C. A.'s; 1 Y. W. C. A.; 1 Rescue and Reform Home; average congregations, 2,524; adherents, 4,935; contributions of the people, $3,520; literature circulated: Bibles, 2,035; Testaments, 9,898; Portions, 10,234 — in all, Scriptures circulated, 22,167 copies. Other books and booklets, 8,000; tracts, papers, etc., 173,000.

During the year under review, the number of adherents has increased as never before. While only 142 members have been received, the halls have been crowded with many new people to hear the gospel. The English service, every other Sunday, has been attended by so many Germans, Bohemians, and Jews, that some are always standing for lack of chairs. In Prague, the hall for Bohemian preaching has been too small, and the mission is facing the question of selling the present house, and if possible of putting up a more suitable building. In Weinberg, Prague, this step has been taken by buying a larger house; and in Smichov, Prague, it is decided to build during the coming year.

The *Prague Church* is still manned by two of the ablest men, Mr. Adlof and Mr. Urbanek. These men have always on hand literary work for their country, and they have much itinerating, because of the many outstations connected with this church. The new work in Russia, though supported by a British lady, is under the supervision of Mr. Clark and Mr. Adlof. Two young men are working in Russia, one as teacher-evangelist, and the other as evangelist. Mr. Adlof has visited them twice. The meetings were for a while limited, but now, thanks to the Government at St. Petersburg, the right of public meetings has been granted. The work in Russia is at present only among Bohemian colonists.

Weinberg Church, Prague, has moved from the little house where it has worked so long, to a larger house more suited for growth. In the new house there is a good gospel hall, rooms for the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. For Weinberg, as for Prague, Smichov, and Pilsen, there is the greatest need of money for buildings. If we could only get the churches well-housed, in houses free from debt, we could soon have a goodly number of self-supporting churches in Austria.

Smichov. — Dr. and Mrs. Clark, while helping other churches according to opportunity and ability, are specially identified with the work in Smichov, where Dr. Clark is the senior pastor. Mr. Bily is the second pastor. The audiences have grown steadily. A new house is soon to be built upon the lot bought some time ago through the help of a Scotch friend, if funds can be secured.

Vienna belongs to the youngest department of work, but in such a metropolis, where over 300,000 Bohemians live, there is great room for evangelization. Mr. Cynar lives in the house erected for the work by our kind Scotch friend. His life is a busy one, preaching, visiting, editing the monthly tract, "Friend of the People," and traveling in the interests of the Blue Cross Temperance Society. The growth of the work demanded for Mr. Cynar an efficient and educated helper who could share all his responsibilities. Our Scotch friend came to the rescue and assumed the support of Mr. Jaromir Kovar, formerly of Pilsen. He has been transferred to the Vienna work. Work in five wards is well under way. Two churches, two Young Men's Christian Associations, a Blue Cross Society, outstation work, and the publication of the Sunday school monthly, afford abundant field for the Vienna staff of helpers. This work is in touch with the work in Hungary, where two men are at work on the same lines with ourselves, but not supported by our mission. In Croatia, far to the south, a good work is carried forward by an evangelist under Dr. Clark's supervision, but who is supported by a friend in Scotland. Mr. Imaila preaches in the Croatian tongue as well as in German. He has prepared, the past year, some excellent hymns and tracts for the work.

Southern Bohemia. — The pastor in Budweis knows several languages including the Slovenian, spoken in South Styria and Carniola. Besides his Bohemian work, he keeps his eye on any opportunity for good among the much-neglected and bigoted Slovenians. One young man, awakened by Mr. Chraska's efforts, has sold many Testaments during the past year. He was imprisoned — the young shoemaker — for distributing Christian literature. He had a good time in prison telling the poor prisoners the one thing needful. Some of them were murderers. In Budweis and elsewhere the pastor has secured, for the future gospel home in Budweis, over 1,000 crowns, or over $200. This is a small sum, but it is great for such poor people.

In Husinetz, the birthplace of John Huss, was held in June of last year, the annual meeting of the Protestant body. At the same time a Y. M. C. A. was organized. The Mayor of the city was present a part of the time, desiring to stop the meeting if he could, but he was powerless to interfere, as everything was done within the provision of the law. The meeting was most encouraging.

Western Bohemia. — In Pilsen a lot is owned upon which to erect a church, but the funds are exhausted. If a building could be erected free from debt, this church, in a large and important center for Christian work, would speedily become self-supporting.

Eastern Bohemia. — Bystre is one of our oldest churches, and its membership is entirely of poor people. Many cultivate a few acres of poor mountain land, and then try to earn a little by home-weaving on the old hand-loom in the kitchen. The most of the Bystre members are happy and contented. Humble faith in Christ and careful study of the Scriptures are the sources of this happiness. The church has three branches, with three Sunday schools and three Young Men's Christian Associations. The last Y. M. C. A. was founded this year, and is in connection with a new outstation.

The church at Böhmish Skalitz has a comfortable house, with gospel hall and home for the pastor. If only the debt on the property could be removed, then this church would be well on towards the goal of self-support.

At Trautenan, our only German work is cared for by an evangelist. He has now a better hall, a better audience, and an active Blue Cross Temperance Society. Several have been received during the year, and one new outstation has been formed. Much Christian literature has been put in circulation. The new year begins with good hope and good cheer.

GENERAL.

Krabschitz School. — As we have ceased supporting this school, no report is called for. It is doing good work, but mainly for the state reformed church. The number of pupils is about forty. The school is worthy of support, but we can at present do more for evangelization through Bible-women.

The school in Feldkirchen, that of Pastor Schwarz, still receives some aid from us. The good pastor, with his eighty orphans, is ever in need of help and sympathy. He is most faithful in trying to raise up devoted Christian men and women. One of his sons is now a Christian Endeavorer in Canada.

Rescue Home. — This difficult work has been continued with fair success. From eight to ten girls are usually in the home. Some of them have given us much joy in their desire to part completely from the old life and live according to the Bible. One of these reformed girls is now serving with satisfaction in a missionary family.

The work in the Bohemian field is most cheering and hopeful. There is great need of help for new houses, mission halls, and for paying the heavy debts on the houses already in the hands of the "Bethany Society," a close corporation of fifteen men, of whom Dr. Clark and Mr. Porter have chief direction.

Work for Women. — This department of the work has not been neglected. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Porter have been strongly supported by Miss Julia Most, Miss Jedlicka, and others. These have visited the homes, translated articles into Bohemian, worked in the Young Women's Christian Association, conducted meetings, prepared tracts for women, and in a multitude of other ways have labored to extend the gospel among the women of that country.

CONCLUSION.

The mission has grown beyond the ability of the missionaries and the Board to house its churches and congregations. The people are not able to meet all of the expense of an assembly hall or church, and so the progress of the Kingdom seems to be hindered at many points by the lack of funds with which to build. Not long ago the greatest obstacle to be overcome was the hostility of the Government. This has decreased to such a degree now that it is not an important factor. It is evident that many of the churches would speedily become self-supporting if they could only free from debt their meeting places. The people are willing to do all in their power, but their resources are limited.

The most helpful visit to the mission of President Eaton, of Beloit, and Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Clark, ought to be mentioned in this connection.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE MISSIONS OF THE A. B. C. F. M. FOR THE YEAR 1901–1902.

Missions.	When established.	Stations.	Outstations.	Missionaries.					Native Laborers.					Church Statistics.								Educational Statistics.							Total native contributions.
				Ordained.	Physicians and men not ordained.	Single women.	Wives.	Total missionaries.	Ordained preachers.	Unordained preachers.	Teachers.	Other native laborers.	Total native laborers.	Places of regular meeting.	Organized churches.	Communicants.	Added by confession.	Adherents.	Average attendance.	Sabbath schools.	Sabbath school membership.	Theological schools.	Students for the ministry.	Boarding and high schools.	Pupils.	Other schools.	Pupils.	Total number under instruction.	
W. Cent. Africa[1]	1880	4	2	7	1	8	8	24	..	19	4	5	28	20	4	151	38	1,746	1,542	..	1,140	1	13	..	....	19	146	1,159	$50
E. Cent. Africa.	1893	3	6	2	3	1	5	11	..	6	1	4	11	11	1	41	6	1,300	600	2	200	..	..	1	64	2	41	105	44
Zulu[1]	1835	11	13	10	2	9	10	31	8	12	76	301	397	205	23	3,555	276	13,900	9,004	..	1,476	1	11	3	358	50	2,500	2,869	3,508
Europ'n Turkey.	1859	4	56	11	..	7	10	28	16	13	43	13	85	56	16	1,415	77	3,628	2,983	55	2,599	1	5	2	141	19	508	787	5,215
Western Turkey.	1819	7	116	20	2	31	21	74	30	41	272	26	369	120	42	4,440	224	16,000	11,434	114	9,762	1	7	16	1,309	128	5,414	7,213	64,174
Central Turkey .	1847	2	47	7	1	16	5	29	23	10	183	24	240	56	37	6,720	464	18,904	15,766	69	9,671	1	12	15	904	128	5,539	6,664	17,944
Eastern Turkey .	1836	5	107	10	3	16	13	42	16	14	152	20	202	16	35	1,965	147	9,819	....	57	6,086	1	7	8	1,178	87	4,347	5,632	11,586
Marathi . . .	1813	8	124	13	2	14	13	42	34	8	348	165	555	124	54	5,607	1,096	10,593	....	185	9,570	1	26	19	3,571	156	5,278	9,093	2,436
Madura . . .	1834	11	355	14	..	9	12	35	25	151	349	110	635	355	38	5,036	334	17,613	10,377	268	7,643	1	27	15	953	192	5,960	8,059	9,301
Ceylon	1816	7	31	4	..	4	4	12	15	18	339	40	412	45	18	2,100	108	34,076	2,430	..	3,900	..	..	5	382	136	10,302	11,039	7,911
Foochow . . .	1847	5	96	9	3	16	10	38	9	62	85	54	210	130	62	2,486	330	5,504	3,621	66	1,522	2	25	7	462	90	1,406	1,893	4,224
South China . .	1883	2	20	2	..	2	2	6	1	22	11	5	39	22	4	1,090	243	1,339	....	1	50	..	..	1	3	10	211	214	3,326
North China . .	1854	7	50	17	4	12	19	52	4	26	18	10	58	55	8	1,324	62	2,000	....	..	....	1	..	8	264	9	132	518	1,251
Shansi	1882	2	..	1	..	2	1	4	4	..	..	5	9	..	2	134	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	. 1	28	28	....
Japan[2]	1869	12	102	22	..	25	21	68	45	50	..	24	119	216	81[3]	10,856	886	15,000	8,000	..	4,395[4]	1	16	7	890	3	135	1,041	16,895
Hawaii	1819		..	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	1	7	..	....	..	....	7	....
Micronesia . .	1852	4	63	9	..	7	8	24	20	58	51	20	149	168	57	5,953	1,045	17,250	....	..	....	..	..	7	205	85	3,297	3,502	7,194
Mexico. . . .	1872	5	33	5	..	6	5	16	2	7	12	1	22	58	21	1,121	101	2,559	1,178	33	1,230	1	8	3	177	4	133	332	5,865
Spain	1872	1	17	1	..	3	1	5	4	2	16	2	24	17	8	354	36	1,510	483	23	746	..	3	1	34	15	772	809	3,068
Austria	1872	1	63	2	..	..	2	4	12	5	..	..	17	..	13	1,297	142	4,935	....	..	331	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	3,520
Totals		101	1301	168[6]	21	188[6]	172[7]	549	268	524	1,960	820	3,581	1,674	524	55,645	5,609	177,676	67,418	873	60,321	14	167	118	10,895	1,134	46,149	60,964	$167,512

[1] Some items from these missions are necessarily taken from report of previous years.

[2] These are figures of Kumi-ai churches with which the American Board coöperates.

[3] Of which 34 are independent, and 9 are under care of Japan Home Missionary Society.

[4] Average attendance.

[5] Of whom 15 are physicians.

[6] Of whom 10 are physicians.

[7] Of whom 4 are physicians.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1902.

COST OF THE MISSIONS.

Mission to West Central Africa.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$15,658.13	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	2,865.20	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa	3,608.20	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	380.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	521.25	$23,032.78

Mission to East Central Africa.

Remittances and purchases	$12,838.46	
Expenses of missionaries in this country	1,227.14	
Outfit, refit and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa	1,354.01	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	360.00	$15,779.61

Zulu Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$21,567.00	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	4,986.22	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa	4,016.95	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	777.62	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	510.00	$31,857.79

European Turkey Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$29,248.65	
Expenses of missionaries in this country	1,473.08	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey	2,670.73	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	1,202.34	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	390.00	$34,984.80

Western Turkey Mission.

Remittances, purchases, and drafts	$79,521.09	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	4,711.87	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey	4,717.99	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	2,038.64	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	1,090.00	$92,079.59

Central Turkey Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$31,379.19	
Expenses of missionary and family in this country	842.98	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey	4,450.58	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	1,064.25	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	430.00	$38,167.00

Eastern Turkey Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$22,496.50	
Expenses of missionaries in this country	1,483.77	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey	4,016.29	
Grants to missionaries' children in this country	1,736.45	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	690.00	$30,423.01

Marathi Mission.

Remittances, purchases, and drafts	$57,226.09	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	5,115.10	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India	2,575.17	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	2,326.23	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	940.00	$68,182.59

Madura Mission.

Remittances, purchases, and drafts	$52,705.44	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	3,320.46	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India	2,283.75	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	902.75	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	760.00	$59,972.40

Ceylon Mission.

Remittances, purchases, and drafts	$11,926.86	
Expenses of missionary and family in this country	1,201.37	
Traveling expense of missionary, in part	141.01	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	983.82	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	740.00	$14,993.06

South China Mission.

Remittances and purchases	$14,228.53	
Expenses of missionary in this country	162.10	
Refit and traveling expenses of missionary to China	1,468.41	$15,859.04

Foochow Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$35,568.28	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	2,187.46	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China	3,500.60	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	530.00	$41,786.34

North China Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$25,545.95	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	13,811.41	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China	7,953.46	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	584.66	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	1,530.00	$49,425.48

Shansi Mission.

Remittances and purchases	$727.79	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	2,074.19	
Refit and traveling expense of missionary to China	158.71	$2,960.69

Japan Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$69,745.70	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	7,459.81	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Japan	4,808.35	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	1,988.17	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	1,490.00	$85,492.03

Mission to Mexico.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	$20,743.21	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	260.00	
Outfit and traveling expenses of missionary to Mexico	396.80	$21,400.01

Grants-in-aid for Hawaiian Islands.

Drafts and purchases		$3,350.00

Micronesian Mission.

Drafts and purchases	$14,956.15	
Outfit and running expenses of schooner *Carrie and Annie*	6,483.40	
Insurance on *Carrie and Annie*	400.00	
Expenses of schooner *Hiram Bingham*	316.09	
Insurance of *Hiram Bingham*	300.00	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries	1,660.29	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	826.13	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	2,020.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	560.00	$27,522.06

Mission to Spain.

Remittances, purchases, and forwarding supplies	$17,207.05	
Refits and traveling expenses of missionary to Spain	337.79	$17,544.84

Mission to Austria.

Remittances and forwarding supplies		$10,652.42

COST OF COMMUNICATING INFORMATION.

1. Agencies.

Salary of Rev. C. C. Creegan, D.D.		$3,500.00	
Traveling expenses		329.34	
Salary of Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, PH.D.		3,250.00	
Traveling expenses		262.00	
Circulars, tracts, postage, rent, clerk hire, and stationery		7,920.10	
Traveling expenses of returned missionaries and others in this department		2,475.10	
Services of Dr. Strong in this department		750.00	$18,486.54

2. Publications.

Cost of *Missionary Herald*, including salaries of editor and general agent, and copies sent gratuitously, according to the rule of the Board, to pastors, honorary members, and donors		$10,669.42		
Deduct amount received from subscribers	$3,320.75			
for advertising in *Missionary Herald*	621.80			
income from *Missionary Herald* Fund	122.09	4,064.64	$6,604.78	
Annual Report, 1,650 copies			546.49	
Dr. Eaton's sermon, 2,800 copies			80.47	
Almanacs, $577.29, less $358.94 received from sales			218.35	
Mission Dayspring			309.38	
Clerk hire			350.00	
Expenses of distribution of miscellaneous publications			50.00	
Pamphlets, tracts, and miscellaneous printing		$1,729.19		
Less amounts received from sales of "Mission Stories," $9.74; "In Lands Afar," $61.00; "Thirty Years in Japan," $35.44		106.18	1,623.01	$9,782.48

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

1. Department of Correspondence.

Salary of Dr. Smith, $3,750, less $1,013.99 received from Fund for Officers	$2,736.01	
Salary of Dr. Barton, $3,750, less $1,013.99 received from Fund for Officers	2,736.01	
Salary of Dr. Daniels, $3,750, less $1,013.99 received from Fund for Officers	2,736.01	
Clerk hire	4,347.20	$12,555.23

2. Treasurer's Department.

Salary of Treasurer, $3,000, less $1,013.98 received from Fund for Officers	$1,986.02	
Clerk hire	4,997.29	$6,983.31

3. New York City.

Office rent	$458.00	
Clerk hire	971.00	
Furniture, stationery, postage, and incidental expenses	684.18	$2,113.18

4. Miscellaneous Charges.

Rent of Missionary Rooms	$2,765.00	
Electric lights	71.89	
Furniture and repairs	173.84	
Copying letters, documents, etc.	1,228.25	
Expenses of Annual Meeting	186.58	
Postage and revenue stamps	171.51	
Stationery, printing, and binding	506.78	
Certificates of honorary membership	31.60	
Books and periodicals for library	88.91	
Rent of boxes in safe deposit vaults	75.00	
Bill of examiner of accounts	150.00	
Incidentals	467.71	$5,917.07
Balance for which the Board was in debt September 1, 1901		102,341.38
Balance at the credit of the Board August 31, 1902		1,461.12
		$845,105.85

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1902.

Donations as acknowledged in the *Missionary Herald*, including $103,651.46 received for debt of previous year	$651,304.24
Legacies as acknowledged in the *Missionary Herald*	174,437.58
Interest on General Permanent Fund	19,364.03
	$845,105.85

FUNDS OF THE BOARD.

GENERAL PERMANENT FUND.

Income for general work.

This Fund September 1, 1901, was	$369,023.22	
Added during the year (from estate of Joseph S. Ricker, Portland, Me.)	10,000.00	$379,023.22

PERMANENT FUND FOR OFFICERS.

Income applied on salaries of executive officers.

This Fund amounts as last year to	$44,498.00
The income of this Fund, applied to salaries, was	4,055.95

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND.

This Fund, including unpaid pledges, amounts to $115,536.19. *Cash* received	$98,426.94

CONDITIONAL GIFTS FUND.

Income used for payments to living donors.

This Fund amounts to	$370,671.51

BANGOR CHURCHES FUND.

Income for salary of missionary.

This Fund amounts to	$12,000.00

WILLIAM WHITE SMITH FUND.

Income for education of native preachers and teachers in Africa.

This Fund amounts as last year to	$30,859.38

HARRIS SCHOOL OF SCIENCE FUND.

Income for current expenses of school.

This Fund amounts as last year to	$25,000.00

ANATOLIA COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Income for current expenses of college.

This Fund amounts to	$31,854.76

HOLLIS MOORE MEMORIAL TRUST.

Income used for Pasumalai Seminary.

This Fund amounts as last year to	$5,000.00

MISSION SCHOLARSHIPS.

This Fund September 1, 1901, was	$9,787.74	
Added during the year	13.20	$9,800.94

C. MERRIAM FEMALE SCHOLARSHIP.

This Fund amounts as last year to	$3,000.00

BENJAMIN SCHNEIDER MEMORIAL FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to	$2,000.00

MARASH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to	$1,800.00

GORDON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, TUNG-CHO, CHINA.

This Fund amounts as last year to	$10,000.00

FOOCHOW COLLEGE PROFESSORSHIP ENDOWMENT.

This Fund amounts as last year to	$10,000.00

JAFFNA MEDICAL MISSION ENDOWMENT.

This Fund amounts as last year to	$7,777.69

BLANK MEMORIAL FUND.

Income for scholarships, Anatolia College.

This Fund amounts as last year to	$2,000.00

ATTERBURY FUND.

Income for work in China.

This Fund amounts as last year to	$4,750.00

NORTH CHINA COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

Income for current expenses of college.

This Fund amounts as last year to		$10,000.00

WILLIAMS HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT.

This Fund amounts as last year to		$3,000.00

C. F. GATES MARDIN HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP.

This Fund September 1, 1901, was	$1,160.10	
Added during the year	580.00	$1,740.10

HERBERT R. COFFIN FUND.

(From estate of Herbert R. Coffin, Windsor Locks, Conn.)

Income for native agency.

This Fund amounts to		$4,850.00

SECOND CHURCH, AINTAB.

This Fund amounts to		$3,535.17

PERA CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to		$15,554.01

VLANGA CHURCH FUND.

This Fund September 1, 1901, was	$8,509.62	
Added during the year	311.08	$8,820.70

YOZGAT SCHOOL FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to		$2,453.62

TALAS BOYS' ACADEMY FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to		$1,030.00

AMELIA A. LEONARD FUND.

Income for educational work in Marsovan.

This Fund September 1, 1901, was	$2,178.17	
Added during the year	97.68	$2,275.85

"MISSIONARY HERALD" FUND.

Income for expenses of publishing *Missionary Herald.*

This Fund September 1, 1901, was	$2,320.00	
Added during the year	35.00	$2,355.00

FRANK H. WIGGIN, *Treasurer.*

Boston, Mass., September, 1902.

NOTE. — Among the Funds held August 31, 1901, the Khooyloo Aid Society Fund has been paid to its treasurer by vote of our Prudential Committee. The Pearson Dormitory Fund and the Erzroom Fund have been sent to Turkey, to be used in the construction of buildings at Marsovan and Erzroom.

BOSTON, October 3, 1902.

We have employed Andrew Stewart, expert accountant, who has examined the books and accounts of FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the year ending August 31, 1902, who reports them correct. His statement we herewith submit as a part of this report.

We have also examined the certificates of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, representing the Investments of the several Funds of the Board, and find them to correspond with the Balance Sheet of August 31, 1902, and with the detailed statements of the books of the Board in which these Funds are entered.

The Treasurer's Bond, duly approved, was exhibited by the Chairman of the Prudential Committee.

EDWIN H. BAKER,
HENRY E. COBB,
Auditors.

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
October 1st, 1902.

To the Auditing Committee of the
American Board of Commissioners for
Foreign Missions.

GENTLEMEN: At your request I made the annual examination of the books and accounts of the Board for the year which ended with the 31st of August, 1902, and have the honor to report to you as follows:

REPORT.

My audit comprised a thorough revision of the work done in connection with the accounting affairs of the Board; namely, determining the accuracy of the additions and verifying the postings of the books which deal directly with the income and outgo of money. I took account of the cash on the morning of the 8th of September and found that the amount required by the books was on hand, and also proved the correctness of the amounts deposited in banks to the credit of the Board. I saw that all balances were properly carried forward, and traced all results finally into the balance sheet taken from the ledger as of the 31st of August, which is an accurate statement and which showed a balance to the credit of the Board of one thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars and twelve cents ($1,461.12) at that time.

I also examined carefully the vouchers for the disbursement of moneys — some ten thousand in number — and found that they fully sustained the charges of moneys expended. I am convinced that all receipts of money were properly accounted for, as the donations received were acknowledged in the *Missionary Herald.*

Your Committee as usual having examined the certificates of stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, representing the investments standing on the debit side of the balance sheet, made any examination of those securities by me unnecessary.

I am glad to say that I found the Treasurer's books and accounts to have been kept with the same care and fidelity as heretofore, and the general accounting and financial matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the Board to have been conducted in a conscientious and creditable manner.

Yours very truly,

ANDREW STEWART, *Examiner.*

SUMMARY OF DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

MAINE.

Donations	$7,863.69
Legacies	5,670.39
Donations for School Fund	270.96
Donations for Mission Work for Women* (of which $23 are legacies)	3,768.15
	$17,573.19

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Donations	$7.523.09
Legacies	5,489.89
Donations for School Fund	310.06
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which $4,050.09 are legacies)	7,298.36
	$20,621.40

VERMONT.

Donations	$6,298.67
Legacies	2,190.37
Donations for School Fund	326.05
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which $1,033.08 are legacies)	5,909.86
	$14,724.95

MASSACHUSETTS.

Donations	$99,476.39
Legacies	54,054.49
Donations for School Fund	2,102.09
Donations for Micronesian Navy	32.71
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which $26,123.71 are legacies)	72,465.96
	$228,131.64

RHODE ISLAND.

Donations	$6,363.57
Legacies	13,034.30
Donations for School Fund	225.04
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which $5,217.78 are legacies)	9,586.39
	$29,209.30

CONNECTICUT.

Donations	$77,326.91
Legacies	60,629.95
Donations for School Fund	1,155.22
Donations for Micronesian Navy	105.19
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which $1,521.13 are legacies)	28,336.69
	$167,553.96

NEW YORK.

Donations	$59,858.78
Legacies	2,702.73
Donations for School Fund	1,187.55
Donations for Micronesian Navy	5.53
Donations for Mission Work for Women* (of which $51 are legacies)	11,725.04
	$75,479.63

NEW JERSEY.

Donations	$4,920.96
Legacies	3,468.30
Donations for School Fund	84.43
Donations for Micronesian Navy	6.10
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	2,445.69
	$10,925.48

PENNSYLVANIA.

Donations	$4,007.36
Legacies	729.69
Donations for School Fund	84.36
Donations for Micronesian Navy	10.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	367.14
	$5,198.55

MARYLAND.

Donations	$685.65
Legacies	4,580.90
Donations for School Fund	15.50
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	47.00
	$5,329.05

DELAWARE.

Donations	$10.00

VIRGINIA.

Donations	$69.31
Donations for School Fund	5.23
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	66.62
	$141.16

WEST VIRGINIA.

Donations	$21.56
Donations for School Fund	1.44
	$23.00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Donations	$1,236.31
Donations for School Fund	12.63
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1,077.55
	$2,326.49

NORTH CAROLINA.

Donations	$172.84
Donations for School Fund	2.25
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	60.00
	$235.09

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Donations	$33.00

GEORGIA.

Donations	$19.50
Donations for School Fund	14.21
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	86.50
	$120.21

FLORIDA.

Donations	$328.43
Donations for School Fund	18.28
Donations for Micronesian Navy	5.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	150.82
	$502.53

ALABAMA.

Donations	$210.42
Donations for School Fund	19.17
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1.00
	$230.59

* The donations for Mission Work for Women (excepting those from the Woman's Board for the Pacific) are taken from *Life and Light*, and differ somewhat from amounts in the *Herald*.

MISSISSIPPI.

Donations	$25.00
Donations for School Fund	2.07
	$27.07

LOUISIANA.

Donations	$133.84
Donations for School Fund	13.80
	$147.64

TENNESSEE.

Donations	$346.31
Donations for School Fund	5.97
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1.75
	$354.03

ARKANSAS.

Donations	$16.00
Donations for School Fund	5.00
	$21.00

TEXAS.

Donations	$42.50
Donations for School Fund	35.60
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	119.00
	$197.10

INDIANA.

Donations	$366.57
Legacies	517.39
Donations for School Fund	10.79
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	24.81
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	848.08
	$1,767.64

KENTUCKY.

Donations	$374.97
Donations for School Fund	3.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	9.98
	$387.95

MISSOURI.

Donations	$1,725.03
Donations for School Fund	162.06
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	23.16
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	4,160.82
	$6,071.07

OHIO.

Donations	$9,450.79
Legacies	997.81
Donations for School Fund	418.50
Donations for Micronesian Navy	13.36
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	5.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	7,444.68
	$18,330.14

ILLINOIS.

Donations	$68,329.99
Legacies	13,833.91
Donations for School Fund	451.09
Donations for Micronesian Navy	3.00
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	684.24
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	23,142.13
	$106,444.36

MICHIGAN.

Donations	$6,099.83
Legacies	4,002.00
Donations for School Fund	321.73
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	158.50
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	5,660.38
	$16,242.44

WISCONSIN.

Donations	$5,858.35
Legacies	458.95
Donations for School Fund	242.91
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	162.54
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	5,470.59
	$12,193.34

IOWA.

Donations	$7,417.32
Legacies	5.33
Donations for School Fund	290.37
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	425.94
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	9,788.16
	$17,927.12

MINNESOTA.

Donations	$5,128.62
Legacies	801.68
Donations for School Fund	248.47
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	111.25
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	4,721.76
	$11,011.78

KANSAS.

Donations	$703.46
Legacies	621.50
Donations for School Fund	79.51
Donations for Micronesian Navy	261.29
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	2.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	2,020.08
	$3,687.84

NEBRASKA.

Donations	$1,578.07
Donations for School Fund	160.77
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	362.55
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1,396.64
	$3,498.03

CALIFORNIA.

Donations	$8,241.11
Legacies	648.00
Donations for School Fund	151.10
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	5,771.20
	$14,811.41

OREGON.

Donations	$870.89
Donations for School Fund	28.33
	$899.22

COLORADO.

Donations	$1,814.77
Donations for School Fund	34.19
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	182.46
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1,945.91
	$3,977.33

WASHINGTON.

Donations	$914.51
Donations for School Fund	44.16
	$958.67

NORTH DAKOTA.

Donations	$262.23
Donations for School Fund	37.10
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	37.89
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	219.08
	$556.30

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Donations	$848.15
Donations for School Fund	99.13
Donations for Micronesian Navy	2.00
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	61.75
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	935.53
	$1,946.56

MONTANA.

Donations	$335.61
Donations for School Fund	10.35
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	71.60
	$417.56

IDAHO.

Donations	$99.84
Donations for School Fund	1.00
	$100.84

WYOMING.

Donations	$67.75
Donations for School Fund	13.32
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	123.91
	$204.98

UTAH.

Donations	$22.50
Donations for School Fund	28.95
	$51.45

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Donations	$219.15

NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.

Donations	$53.25

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Donations	$64.71
Donations for School Fund	10.93
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	49.97
	$125.61

CANADA.

Province of Quebec Donations	$2,432.50
Province of Ontario Donations	3,132.43
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	962.92
	$6,527.85

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Donations	$2,004.60
Donations for School Fund	17.85
	$2,022.45

FOREIGN LANDS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.

Donations	$1,007.83
Donations for School Fund	3.04
Donations for Micronesian Navy	6.60
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	355.43
	$1,372.90

FROM JAFFNA MEDICAL MISSION FUNDS.

For current expenses of medical work in Jaffna	$3,145.85

WILLIAM WHITE SMITH FUND.

Income for education of native preachers and teachers in Africa	$1,394.00

BENJAMIN SCHNEIDER FUND.

Income for training preachers in Central Turkey, care Rev. A. Fuller, D.D.	$40.00

ATTERBURY FUND.

Income for education of students in Theological Seminary, Tung-cho	$300.00

NORTH CHINA COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

Income for current expenses	$210.52

GORDON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, TUNG-CHO, CHINA.

Income of endowment	$305.00

WILLIAMS HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT.

Income for current expenses	$63.14

INCOME ENDOWMENT ANATOLIA COLLEGE.

For scholarship from Blank Memorial Fund	$78.00
For college expenses at Marsovan	2,816.00
	$2,894.00

C. F. GATES MARDIN HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP.

Income for scholarship in Mardin High School	$50.00

FROM INCOME MISSION SCHOLARSHIPS.

As acknowledged in *Missionary Herald*,	$448.14

TOTAL.

Donations	$302,763.46
Legacies	174,437.58
Donations for School Fund	8,765.56
Donations for Micronesian Navy	450.78
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund,	2,242.09
Donations for Debt of September 1, 1901,	103,651.46
Donations for Mission Work for Women, as above, $218,611.37 (of which $38,019.79 are from legacies), the difference being explained on page 170.	224,580.24
Income of funds as above (10)	8,850.65
	$825,741.82

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD.

THE following table exhibits the income of the Board from all sources since its organization:—

For the year ending			For the year ending		
September,	1811	$999.52	July 31,	1857	$388,932.69
August 31,	1812	13,611.50	"	1858	334,018.48
"	1813	11,361.18	"	1859	350,915.45
"	1814	12,265.56	"	1860	429,799.08
"	1815	9,493.89	August 31,	1861	340,522.56
"	1816	12,501.03	"	1862	339,080.56
"	1817	29,948.63	"	1863	397,079.71
"	1818	34,727.72	"	1864	531,985.67
"	1819	37,520.63	"	1865	534,763.33
"	1820	39,949.45	"	1866	446,942.44
"	1821	46,354.95	"	1867	437,884.77
"	1822	60,087.87	"	1868	535,838.64
"	1823	55,758.94	"	1869	525,214.95
"	1824	47,483.58	"	1870	461,058.42
"	1825	55,716.18	"	1871	429,160.60
"	1826	61,616.25	"	1872	445,824.23
"	1827	88,341.89	"	1873	431,844.81
"	1828	102,009.64	"	1874	478,256.51
"	1829	106,928.26	"	1875	476,028.19
"	1830	83,019.37	"	1876	465,442.40
"	1831	100,934.09	"	1877	441,391.45
"	1832	130,574.12	"	1878	482,204.73
"	1833	145,847.77	"	1879	518,386.06
"	1834	152,386.10	"	1880	613,539.51
July 31,	1835	163,340.19	"	1881	691,245.16
"	1836	176,232.15	"	1882	651,976.84
"	1837	252,076.55	"	1883	590,995.67
"	1838	236,170.98	"	1884	588,353.51
"	1839	244,169.82	"	1885	625,832.54
"	1840	241,691.04	"	1886	658,754.42
"	1841	235,189.30	"	1887	679,573.79
"	1842	318,396.53	"	1888	665,712.21
"	1843	244,254.43	"	1889	685,111.33
"	1844	236,394.37	"	1890	762,585.63
"	1845	255,112.96	"	1891	824,325.50
"	1846	262,073.55	"	1892	840,804.72
"	1847	211,402.76	"	1893	679,285.94
"	1848	254,056.46	"	1894	705,132.70
"	1849	291,705.27	"	1895	716,837.17
"	1850	251,862.21	"	1896	743,104.59
"	1851	274,902.28	"	1897	642,781.07
"	1852	301,732.20	"	1898	687,208.98
"	1853	314,922.88	"	1899	644,200.89
"	1854	305,778.84	"	1900	737,957.30
"	1855	310,427.77	"	1901	697,370.90
"	1856	307,318.69	"	1902	845,105.85

PLACES OF MEETING AND PREACHERS.

Year.	*Place of Meeting.*	*Preacher.*	*Text.*
1810.	Farmington	No Sermon.	
1811.	Worcester	No Sermon.	
1812.	Hartford	No Sermon.	
1813.	Boston	*Timothy Dwight, D.D.	John x, 16.
1814.	New Haven	*James Richards, D.D.	Ephesians iii, 8.
1815.	Salem	*Calvin Chapin, D.D.	Psalm xcvi, 10.
1816.	Hartford	*Henry Davis, D.D.	Psalm cxix, 96.
1817.	Northampton	*Jesse Appleton, D.D.	1 Corinthians i, 21.
1818.	New Haven	*Samuel Spring, D.D.	Acts viii, 30, 31.
1819.	Boston	*Joseph Lyman, D.D.	Isaiah lviii, 12.
1820.	Hartford	*Eliphalet Nott, D.D.	Mark xvi, 15.
1821.	Springfield	*Jedidiah Morse, D.D.	Psalm ii, 8.
1822.	New Haven	*Alexander Proudfit, D.D.	Malachi i, 11.
1823.	Boston	*Jeremiah Day, D.D.	Nehemiah vi, 3.
1824.	Hartford	*Samuel Austin, D.D.	Galatians i, 15, 16.
1825.	Northampton	*Joshua Bates, D.D.	John viii, 32.
1826.	Middletown	*Edward D. Griffin, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 18, 20.
1827.	New York	*Lyman Beecher, D.D.	Luke xi, 21; Rev., etc.
1828.	Philadelphia	*John H. Rice, D.D.	2 Corinthians x, 4.

Year.	*Place of Meeting.*	*Preacher.*	*Text.*
1829.	Albany	*Archibald Alexander, D.D.	Acts xi, 18.
1830.	Boston	*Thomas De Witt, D.D.	Matthew ix, 37, 38.
1831.	New Haven	*Leonard Woods, D.D.	Isaiah lxii, 1, 2.
1832.	New York	*William Allen, D.D.	John viii, 36.
1833.	Philadelphia	*William Murray, D.D.	2 Corinthians x, 4.
1834.	Utica	*Gardner Spring, D.D.	Matthew x, 6.
1835.	Baltimore	*Samuel Miller, D.D.	Numbers xiv, 21.
1836.	Hartford	*John Codman, D.D.	Matthew x, 8.
1837.	Newark	*John McDowell, D.D.	Acts iv, 12.
1838.	Portland	*Heman Humphrey, D.D.	Psalm cii, 13–16.
1839.	Troy	*Thomas McAuley, D.D.	Isaiah xi, 9.
1840.	Providence	*Nathan S. S. Beman, D.D.	Psalm lxxii, 17.
1841.	Philadelphia	*Justin Edwards, D.D.	Zachariah iv, 9.
1842.	Norwich	*William R. De Witt, D.D.	2 Corinthians v, 14.
1843.	Rochester	*Thomas H. Skinner, D.D.	Philippians iii, 13.
1844.	Worcester	*Rev. Albert Barnes	Luke xiv, 28–32.
1845.	Brooklyn	*Mark Hopkins, D.D.	Psalm lv, 22.
1846.	New Haven	*Joel Hawes, D.D.	1 Samuel vii, 12.
1847.	Buffalo	*David Magie, D.D.	Isaiah xxxii, 15.
1848.	Boston	*Isaac Ferris, D.D.	Matthew vi, 10.
1849.	Pittsfield	*Samuel H. Cox, D.D.	Daniel vii, 27.
1850.	Oswego	*Richard S. Storrs, D.D.	1 Corinthians xv, 58.
1851.	Portland	*David H. Riddle, D.D.	Isaiah xli, 14, 15.
1852.	Troy	*Leonard Bacon, D.D.	2 Corinthians v, 7.
1853.	Cincinnati	*William Adams, D.D.	Matthew xiii, 38.
1854.	Hartford	*Charles White, D.D.	Matthew vi, 10.
1855.	Utica	*Nehemiah Adams, D.D.	Galatians ii, 20.
1856.	Newark	*George W. Bethune, D.D.	1 Timothy i, 15.
1857.	Providence	*M. La Rue P. Thompson, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 20.
1858.	Detroit	*George Shepard, D.D.	Luke xi, 41.
1859.	Philadelphia	*Robert W. Patterson, D.D.	Matthew xiii, 33.
1860.	Boston	*Samuel W. Fisher, D.D.	Isaiah xlv, 1–6; xliii, 21.
1861.	Cleveland	*Richard S. Storrs, D.D.	1 Corinthians i, 28.
1862.	Springfield	*Henry Smith, D.D.	John xvii, 20, 21.
1863.	Rochester	*Elisha L. Cleveland, D.D.	Luke xxiv, 45–47.
1864.	Worcester	*Jonathan B. Condit, D.D.	Philippians ii, 15, 16.
1865.	Chicago	*Edward N. Kirk, D.D.	2 Corinthians v, 7.
1866.	Pittsfield	*Laurens P. Hickok, D.D.	Philippians ii, 10, 11.
1867.	Buffalo	*Joseph P. Thompson, D.D.	John i, 4.
1868.	Norwich	*Henry A. Nelson, D.D.	John xii, 32.
1869.	Pittsburgh	*John Todd, D.D.	Malachi i, 11.
1870.	Brooklyn	*Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 18–20.
1871.	Salem	*Truman M. Post, D.D.	Mark x, 45.
1872.	New Haven	*Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D.	1 Corinthians ii, 1–5.
1873.	Minneapolis	*Julius H. Seelye, D.D.	Romans iv, 25.
1874.	Rutland	*Henry M. Scudder, D.D.	Romans x, 14, 15.
1875.	Chicago	*Israel W. Andrews, D.D.	Romans i, 14.
1876.	Hartford	*William M. Taylor, D.D.	Ezekiel xlvii, 9.
1877.	Providence	*James H. Fairchild, D.D.	1 John iv, 20.
1878.	Milwaukee	Henry H. Jessup, D.D.	Address.
1879.	Syracuse	*George F. Magoun, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 18, 19.
1880.	Lowell	*Jacob M. Manning, D.D.	Revelation xxi, 1.
1881.	St. Louis	*A. J. F. Behrends, D.D.	Luke xiv, 28, 30.
1882.	Portland	*Edward P. Goodwin, D.D.	Acts xiii, 2.
1883.	Detroit	*William M. Barbour, D.D.	Mark xii, 31.
1884.	Columbus	*Aaron L. Chapin, D.D.	Acts xx, 24.
1885.	Boston	*George Leon Walker, D.D.	Hebrews xi, 13, 39, 40.
1886.	Des Moines	John L. Withrow, D.D.	Acts xxvi, 17, 18.
1887.	Springfield	Frederick A. Noble, D.D.	Luke xi, 2.
1888.	Cleveland	Henry Hopkins, D.D.	John xiv, 6; Eph. i, 23
1889.	New York	Lewellyn Pratt, D.D.	John xx, 21–23.
1890.	Minneapolis	Arthur Little, D.D.	John xii, 24.
1891.	Pittsfield	*Edwin B. Webb, D.D.	1 Corinthians iii, 9.
1892.	Chicago	Daniel March, D.D.	Matthew xxi, 5.
1893.	Worcester	Albert J. Lyman, D.D.	1 Corinthians ix, 19–23.
1894.	Madison	T. Eaton Clapp, D.D.	Acts xi, 18.
1895.	Brooklyn	George A. Gordon, D.D.	1 Corinthians ii, 2.
1896.	Toledo	Edward N. Packard, D.D.	Acts ii, 14–18.
1897.	New Haven	Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.	John xxi, 17.
1898.	Grand Rapids	R. R. Meredith, D.D.	Luke iv, 18.
1899.	Providence	George C. Adams, D.D.	John x, 10.
1900.	St. Louis	Edward C. Moore, D.D.	1 Kings xix, 7.
1901.	Hartford	Edward D. Eaton, D.D.	Matt. xi, 4, 5.
1902.	Oberlin	Newell D. Hillis, D.D.	Matt. xiii, 33: Mark vii, 24.

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD.

THE following list presents the names of Missionaries now in connection with the Board, in the field, or expecting to return, giving the year in which they went out, the missions and stations with which they are connected, but not in all cases their Postoffice Addresses. These Postoffice Addresses are given in the American Board Almanac.

ZULU MISSION.

MISSIONARIES.	WENT OUT.
Rev. Stephen C. Pixley, Inanda,	1855
Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman, Amanzimtote,	1860
Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Inanda,	1868
Rev. Charles W. Kilbon, Amanzimtote,	1873
Miss Martha E. Price, Amanzimtote,	1877
Rev. Herbert D. Goodenough, Johannesburg,	1881
Mrs. Caroline L. Goodenough,	1881
Rev. William C. Wilcox, Amanzimtote,	1881
Mrs. Ida B. Wilcox,	1881
Miss Fidelia Phelps, Inanda,	1884
Mrs. Euphemia S. Harris, Umzumbe,	1888
Miss Martha H. Pixley, Esidumbini,	1889
Rev. James C. Dorward, Amanzimtote,	1890
Mrs. Florence A. Dorward,	1890
Rev. Charles N. Ransom, Ifafa,	1890
Mrs. Susan H. C. Ransom,	1890
Rev. Fred R. Bunker, Umvoti,	1891
Mrs. Isabel H. Bunker,	1891
George B. Cowles, Jr., Amanzimtote,	1893
Mrs. Amy Bridgman Cowles,	1893
Miss Laura M. Mellen, Umzumbe,	1895
Rev. Frederick B. Bridgman, Durban,	1897
Mrs. Clara Davis Bridgman,	1897
Miss Hattie Clark, Amanzimtote,	1897
James B. McCord, M.D., Amanzimtote,	1899
Mrs. Margaret M. McCord,	1899
Rev. James D. Taylor, Esidumbini,	1899
Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor,	1899
Rev. Albert E. Le Roy, Amanzimtote,	1901
Mrs. Rhoda A. Le Roy,	1901
Miss Caroline E. Frost, Umzumbe,	1901

EAST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.

Rev. George A. Wilder, Chikore,	1880
Mrs. Alice C. Wilder,	1880
Rev. Francis W. Bates, Mt. Silinda,	1888
Mrs. Laura H. Bates,	1888
William L. Thompson, M.D., Mt. Silinda,	1891
Mrs. Mary E. Thompson,	1888
Miss H. Juliette Gilson, Melsetter,	1896
William T. Lawrence, M.D., Chikore,	1900
Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence,	1900
Columbus C. Fuller, Mt. Silinda,	1902
Mrs. Julia B. Fuller,	1902

WEST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.

Rev. William H. Sanders, Kamundongo,	1880
Mrs. Sarah Bell Sanders,	1888
Rev. William E. Fay, Bailundu,	1882
Mrs. Annie M. Fay,	1886
Rev. Wesley M. Stover, Bailundu,	1882
Mrs. Bertha D. Stover,	1882
Rev. Walter T. Currie, Chisamba,	1886
Mrs Amy J. Currie,	1893
Mrs. Marion M. Webster, Bailundu,	1887
Rev. Thomas W. Woodside, Sakanjimba,	1888
Mrs. Emma D. Woodside,	1888
Rev. Frank W. Read, Sakanjimba,	1892
Mrs. Annie W. Read,	1892
Miss Helen J. Melville, Chisamba,	1893
Miss Rose A. Bower, M.D., Sakanjimba,	1894
Miss Margaret W. Melville, Chisamba,	1895
Rev. Frederick C. Wellman, M.D., Kamundongo,	1896
Mrs. Lydia J. Wellman,	1896
Miss Sarah Stimpson, Kamundongo,	1898
A. Yale Massey, M.D., Chisamba,	1899
Miss Ella M. Arnoldi,	1902
Miss Emma C. Redick, Sakanjimba,	1900
Miss Diadem Bell, Chisamba,	1902
Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell, Kamundongo,	1902

EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION.

Rev. James F. Clarke, D.D., Samokov,	1859
Rev. Henry C. Haskell, D.D., Philippopolis,	1862
Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell,	1862
Rev. Lewis Bond, Monastir,	1868
Mrs. Fannie G. Bond,	1868
Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Samokov,	1870
Rev. George D. Marsh, Philippopolis,	1872
Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh,	1875
Rev. John W. Baird, Samokov,	1872
Mrs. Ellen R. Baird,	1870
Rev. J. Henry House, D.D., Salonica,	1872
Mrs. Addie B. House,	1872
Miss Ellen M. Stone, Salonica,	1878
Rev. Robert Thomson, Samokov,	1881
Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson,	1881
Miss Harriet L. Cole, Monastir,	1883
Miss Mary L. Matthews, Monastir,	1888
Miss Mary M. Haskell, Samokov,	1890
Rev. William P. Clarke, Samokov,	1891
Mrs. Martha G. Clarke,	1900
Rev. Edward B. Haskell, Salonica,	1891
Mrs. Martha H. M. Haskell,	1891
Miss Agnes M. Baird, Samokov,	1898
Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke, Sofia,	1899
Rev. Theodore T. Holway, Salonica,	1901
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway,	1901
Rev. Leroy F. Ostrander, Samokov,	1902
Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander,	1902

WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.

Rev. Wilson A. Farnsworth, D.D., Cesarea,	1852
Mrs. Caroline E. Farnsworth,	1852

Rev. Joseph K. Greene, D.D., Constantinople, 1859
Mrs. Mathilde H. Greene, 1895
Rev. George F. Herrick, D.D., Constantinople, 1859
Mrs. Helen M. Herrick, 1859
Mrs. Julia F. Parmelee, Trebizond, 1871
Rev. Theodore A. Baldwin, Brousa, 1867
Mrs. Matilda J. Baldwin, 1867
Rev. Henry S. Barnum, D.D., Constantinople, 1867
Mrs. Helen P. Barnum, 1869
Rev. Charles C. Tracy, D.D., Marsovan, 1867
Mrs. Myra P. Tracy, 1867
Rev. Lyman Bartlett, Smyrna, 1867
Miss Harriet G. Powers, Constantinople, 1868
Rev. Henry T. Perry, Sivas, 1869
Mrs. Mary H. Perry, 1892
Rev. Edward Riggs, D.D., Marsovan, 1869
Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs, 1869
Miss Laura Farnham, Adabazar, 1871
Miss Mary M. Patrick, PH.D., Constantinople, 1871
Miss Phebe L. Cull, Constantinople, 1871
Mrs. Emma R. Hubbard, Sivas, 1873
Mrs. Sarah S. Smith, Marsovan, 1874
Rev. James L. Fowle, Cesarea, 1878
Mrs. Caroline P. Fowle, 1878
Rev. Robert Chambers, D.D., Bardezag, 1879
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers, 1879
Miss Fannie E. Burrage, Cesarea, 1880
Mr. William W. Peet, Constantinople, 1881
Mrs. Martha H. Peet, 1881
Mrs. Etta D. Marden, Constantinople, 1881
Miss Isabella F. Dodd, Constantinople, 1882
Miss Emily McCallum, Smyrna, 1883
Miss Flora A. Fensham, Constantinople, 1883
Miss Ida W. Prime, Constantinople, 1884
Rev. William S. Dodd, M.D., Cesarea, 1886
Mrs. Mary L. Dodd, 1886
Rev. James P. McNaughton, Smyrna, 1887
Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton, 1885
Rev. George E. White, Marsovan, 1890
Mrs. Esther B. White, 1890
Miss Cornelia S. Bartlett, Smyrna, 1890
Miss Anna B. Jones, Constantinople, 1890
Rev. Alexander MacLachlan, Smyrna, 1890
Mrs. Rose H. MacLachlan, 1891
Miss Susan D. Riggs, Marsovan, 1892
Rev. Henry K. Wingate, Cesarea, 1893
Mrs. Jane C. Wingate, 1887
Miss Annie M. Barker, Constantinople, 1894
Miss Ilse C. Pohl, Smyrna, 1894
Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Marsovan, 1897
Thomas S. Carrington, M.D., Marsovan, 1897
Mrs. Phebe W. Carrington, 1897
Miss Minnie B. Mills, Smyrna, 1897
Miss Claribel Platt, Smyrna, 1899
Miss Mary E. Kinney, Adabazar, 1899
Miss Mary Myrtle Foote, Constantinople, 1899
Rev. Ernest C. Partridge, Sivas, 1900
Mrs. Winona G. Partridge, 1900
Rev. Charles T. Riggs, Marsovan, 1900
Mrs. Mary R. Riggs, 1900
Miss Emma D. Cushman, Cesarea, 1900
Miss Mary I. Ward, Marsovan, 1900
Miss Mary L. Graffam, Sivas, 1901
Miss Stella N. Loughridge, Cesarea, 1901
Miss Charlotte P. Halsey, Smyrna, 1901
Miss Sophie S. Holt, Brousa, 1901
Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, Cesarea, 1902
Miss Susan W. Orvis, Cesarea, 1902
Rev. Henry H. Riggs, Cesarea, 1902
Miss Mary W. Riggs, Adabazar, 1902

CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION.

Mrs. Josephine L. Coffing, Hadjin, 1857
Mrs Margaret R. Trowbridge, Aintab, 1861
Miss Corinna Shattuck, Oorfa, 1873
Miss Ellen M. Pierce, Aintab, 1874
Rev. Americus Fuller, D.D., Aintab, 1874
Mrs. Amelia D. Fuller, 1874
Miss Charlotte D. Spencer, Hadjin, 1875
Rev. Thomas D. Christie, D.D., Tarsus, 1877
Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie, 1877
Rev. Charles S. Sanders, Aintab, 1879
Rev. William N. Chambers, Adana, 1879
Mrs Cornelia P. Chambers, 1879
Rev. Lucius O. Lee, D.D., Marash, 1880
Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Marash, 1885
Miss Lizzie S. Webb, Adana, 1886
Miss Eula G. Bates, Hadjin, 1889
Rev. Frederick W. Macallum, Marash, 1890
Mrs. Henrietta M. Macallum, 1890
Miss Mary G. Webb, Adana, 1890
Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Aintab, 1891
Miss Effie M. Chambers, Oorfa, 1893
Rev. John C. Martin, Hadjin, 1893
Mrs. Mary Isabel Martin, 1893
Miss Lucile Foreman, Aintab, 1894
Mr. John E. Merrill, Aintab, 1898
Miss Isabella B. Trowbridge, Aintab, 1900
Miss Annie E. Gordon, Marash, 1901
Miss Cora May Welpton, Marash, 1901

EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.

Rev. Herman N. Barnum, D.D., Harpoot, 1858
Mrs. Mary E. Barnum, 1859
Miss Hattie Seymour, Harpoot, 1867
Rev. Alpheus N. Andrus, Mardin, 1868
Mrs. Olive L. Andrus, 1868
Miss Charlotte E. Ely, Bitlis, 1868
Miss M. A. C. Ely, Bitlis, 1868
Rev. Royal M. Cole, Bitlis, 1868
Mrs. Lizzie Cole, 1868
Rev. George C. Raynolds, M.D., Van, 1869
Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds, 1869
Miss Caroline E. Bush, Harpoot, 1870
Daniel M. B. Thom, M.D., Mardin, 1874
Mrs. Helen L. Thom, 1886
Rev. John K. Browne, Harpoot, 1875
Mrs. Leila Browne, 1876
Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey, Mardin, 1877
Miss Clarissa D. Lawrence, Adana, 1880
Miss Agnes M. Lord, Erzroom, 1881
Miss Mary L. Daniels, Harpoot, 1885
Miss Emma M. Barnum, Harpoot, 1889
Rev. George P. Knapp, Harpoot, 1890
Mrs. Anna J. Knapp, 1890
Miss Grace H. Knapp, Bitlis, 1893
Miss Johanna L. Graf, Mardin, 1894
Rev. Robert S. Stapleton, Erzroom, 1897
Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, 1898
Rev. Clarence D. Ussher, M.D., Van, 1898
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ussher, 1899
Miss Theresa L. Huntington, Harpoot, 1898
Miss Ruth M. Bushnell, Erzroom, 1898
Miss Grisell M. McLaren, Van, 1900

Miss Miriam V. Platt, Harpoot, 1900
Henry H. Atkinson, M.D., Harpoot, 1901
Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson, 1901
Herbert L. Underwood, M.D., Bitlis, 1901
Mrs. Dora E. Underwood, 1901
Rev. Edward F. Carey, Harpoot, 1901
Mrs. Lora G. Carey, 1901
Miss Agnes Fenenga, Mardin, 1901

MARATHI MISSION.

Mrs. Mary E. Bissell, Ahmednagar, 1851
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Harding, Sholapur, 1869
Rev. Henry J. Bruce, Satara, 1862
Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce, 1862
Rev. Richard Winsor, Sirur, 1870
Mrs. Mary C. Winsor, 1870
Rev. Robert A. Hume, D.D., Ahmednagar, 1874
Mrs. Kate F. Hume, 1882
Rev. William O. Ballantine, M.D., Rahuri, 1875
Mrs. Josephine L. Ballantine, 1885
Rev. Edward S. Hume, Bombay, 1875
Mrs. Charlotte E. Hume, 1875
Rev. Lorin S. Gates, Sholapur, 1875
Mrs. Frances A. Gates, 1875
Rev. James Smith, Ahmednagar, 1879
Mrs. Maud Smith, 1879
Rev. Justin E. Abbott, D.D., Bombay, 1881
Mrs. Camilla L. Abbott, 1902
Rev. Henry Fairbank, Rahuri, 1886
Mrs. Ruby E. Fairbank, 1882
Mrs. Minnie C. Sibley, Wai, 1886
Miss Emily R. Bissell, Ahmednagar, 1886
Miss Anna L. Millard, Bombay, 1887
Miss Anstice Abbott, Bombay, 1888
Miss Jean P. Gordon, Wai, 1890
Miss Belle Nugent, Ahmednagar, 1890
Rev. Henry G. Bissell, Ahmednagar, 1892
Mrs. Alice T. Bissell, 1892
Rev. Edward Fairbank, Vadala, 1893
Mrs. Mary A. Fairbank, 1893
Miss Esther B. Fowler, Sholapur, 1893
Miss Mary E. Moulton, Wai, 1894
Miss Julia E. Bissell, M.D., Ahmednagar, 1894
Miss Mary B. Harding, Sholapur, 1897
Miss Louise H. Grieve, M.D., Satara, 1900
George W. Harding, M.D., Ahmednagar, 1900
Mrs. Emily D. Harding, 1900
Rev. William Hazen, Sholapur, 1900
Miss Florence E. Hartt, Ahmednagar, 1900
Lester H. Beals, M.D., Ahmednagar, 1902
Merrill A. Peacock, Bombay, 1902
Mrs. Nellie L. Peacock, 1902

MADURA MISSION.

Mrs. Susan R. Chester, Dindigul, 1896
Rev. Hervey C. Hazen, Aruppukottai, 1867
Mrs. Hattie A. Hazen, 1884
Rev. John S. Chandler, Madura, 1873
Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler, 1877
Rev. James E. Tracy, D.D., Periakulam, 1877
Mrs. Fannie S. Tracy, 1877
Rev. John P. Jones, D.D., Pasumalai, 1878
Mrs. Sarah A. Jones, 1878
Miss Eva M. Swift, Madura, 1884
Rev. James C. Perkins, Tirumangalam, 1885
Miss Mary M. Root, Madura, 1887
Rev. Frank Van Allen, M.D., Madura, 1888
Mrs. Harriet D. Van Allen, 1888
Miss Bessie B. Noyes, Madura, 1890
Rev. Franklin E. Jeffery, Melur, 1890
Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffery, 1890
Rev. Edward P. Holton, Manamadura, 1891
Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton, 1894
Rev. Willis P. Elwood, Palani, 1891
Mrs. Agnes A. Elwood, 1891
Miss Mary T. Noyes, Madura, 1892
Rev. Charles S. Vaughan, Manamadura, 1893
Mrs. M. Ella Vaughan, 1893
Miss Lydia Gertrude Barker, Madura, 1893
Rev. William M. Zumbro, Pasumalai, 1894
Rev. David S. Herrick, Battalagundu, 1894
Mrs. Dency T. M. Herrick, 1887
Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D., Madura, 1895
Rev. William W. Wallace, Pasumalai, 1897
Mrs. Genevieve T. Wallace, 1897
Miss Mary R. Perkins, Tirumangalam, 1899
Miss Helen E. Chandler, Madura, 1899
Rev. John J. Banninga, Tirumangalam, 1901
Mrs. Mary B. Banninga, 1901

CEYLON MISSION.

Miss Susan R. Howland, Oodooville, 1873
Rev. Richard C. Hastings, Batticotta, 1879
Mrs. Minnie B. Hastings, 1882
Rev. Thomas B. Scott, M.D., Manepy, 1893
Mrs. Mary E. Scott, M.D., 1893
Miss Isabella H. Curr, M.D., Inuvil, 1896
Miss Annie Young, M.D., Inuvil, 1899
Rev. Giles G. Brown, Udupitty, 1899
Mrs. Clara L. Brown, 1899
Miss Helen I. Root, Oodooville, 1899
Rev. James H. Dickson, Tillipally, 1900
Mrs. Frances A. Dickson, 1900

FOOCHOW MISSION.

Rev. Charles Hartwell, Pagoda Anchorage, 1852
Mrs. Hannah L. Hartwell. 1858
Rev. Joseph E. Walker, D.D., Shao-wu, 1872
Henry T. Whitney, M.D., Pagoda Anchorage, 1877
Mrs. Lurie Ann Whitney, 1877
Miss Ella J. Newton, Foochow, 1878
Miss Elsie M. Garretson, Foochow, 1880
Rev. George H. Hubbard, Pagoda Anchorage, 1884
Mrs. Nellie L. Hubbard, 1884
Miss Kate C. Woodhull, M.D., Foochow, 1884
Miss Hannah C. Woodhull, Foochow, 1884
Rev. Lyman P. Peet, Foochow, 1888
Mrs. Caroline K. Peet, 1887
Rev. G. Milton Gardner, Foochow, 1889
Mrs. Mary J. Gardner, 1889
Hardman N. Kinnear, M.D., Foochow, 1889
Mrs. Ellen J. Kinnear, 1893
Edward L. Bliss, M.D., Shao-wu, 1892
Mrs. Minnie B. Bliss, 1898
Miss Caroline E. Chittenden, Inghok, 1892
Rev. Willard L. Beard, Foochow, 1894
Mrs. Ellen L. Beard, 1894
Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Foochow, 1896
Rev. George W. Hinman, Pagoda Anchorage, 1898
Mrs. Kate F. Hinman, 1898
Miss Lucy P. Bement, M.D., Shao-wu, 1898
Miss Frances K. Bement, Shao-wu, 1898

Miss Jean H. Brown, Foochow,	1899
Miss Minnie Stryker, M.D., Foochow,	1900
Miss Josephine C. Walker, Shao-wu,	1900
Miss Martha S. Wiley, Foochow,	1900
Miss Harriet L. Osborne, Foochow,	1901
Miss Evelyn M. Worthley, Ponasang,	1901
Rev. Edward H. Smith, Inghok,	1901
Mrs. Grace W. Smith,	1901
Rev. Lewis Hodous, Ponasang,	1901
Mrs. Anna J. Hodous,	1901
Miss Emily D. Smith, M.D., Inghok,	1901

SOUTH CHINA MISSION.

Rev. Charles R. Hager, M.D., Hong Kong,	1883
Mrs. Marie von Rausch Hager,	1897
Rev. Charles A. Nelson, Canton,	1892
Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson,	1892
Miss Nellie M. Cheney, Canton,	1894
Miss Kate L. Myers, Canton,	1901

MISSION TO NORTH CHINA.

Rev. Charles A. Stanley, Tientsin,	1862
Mrs. Ursula Stanley,	1862
Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., Tung-cho,	1865
Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich,	1879
Rev. Mark Williams, Tung-cho,	1866
Miss Mary E. Andrews, Tung-cho,	1868
Miss Mary H. Porter, Peking,	1868
Rev. Devello Z. Sheffield, D.D., Tung-cho,	1869
Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield,	1869
Miss Jane E. Chapin, Peking,	1871
Rev. Henry D. Porter, M.D., D.D., Pang-Chuang,	1872
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Porter,	1879
Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D., Pang-Chuang,	1872
Mrs. Emma D. Smith,	1872
Miss Jane G. Evans, Tung-cho,	1872
Rev. William P. Sprague, Kalgan,	1874
Mrs. Viette I. Sprague,	1893
Rev. William S. Ament, D.D., Peking,	1877
Mrs. Mary A. Ament,	1877
Rev. James H. Roberts, Kalgan,	1877
Mrs. Grace L. Roberts,	1877
Rev. Franklin M. Chapin, Lin-Ching,	1880
Mrs. Flora M. Chapin,	1880
Albert P. Peck, M.D., Pao-ting-fu,	1880
Mrs. Celia F. Peck,	1880
Rev. Henry P. Perkins, Pao-ting-fu,	1882
Mrs. Estella A. Perkins, M.D.,	1886
Rev. Edwin E. Aiken, Pao-ting-fu,	1885
Mrs. Rose E. Aiken,	1902
James H. Ingram, M.D., Tung-cho,	1887
Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram,	1895
Miss Luella Miner, Tung-cho,	1887
Miss H. Grace Wyckoff, Pang-Chuang,	1887
Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff, Pang-Chuang,	1887
Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury, Tung-cho,	1890
Mrs. Grace H. Tewksbury,	1890
Miss Nellie N. Russell, Peking,	1890
Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Tung-cho,	1893
Rev. George D. Wilder, Tung-cho,	1894
Mrs. Gertrude Stanley Wilder,	1893
Miss Frances B. Patterson, Tientsin,	1898
Miss M. Elizabeth Sheffield, Peking,	1899
Rev. Howard S. Galt, Tung-cho,	1899
Mrs. Louise A. Galt,	1899
Rev. William B. Stelle, Peking,	1901
James H. McCann, Tientsin,	1901
Mrs. Netta K. McCann,	1901
Miss Bertha P. Reed, Pao-ting-fu,	1902
Francis F. Tucker, M.D., Pang-Chuang,	1902
Mrs. Emma B. Tucker,	1902

SHANSI MISSION.

Rev. Ireneus J. Atwood, M.D., Fen-cho-fu,	1882
Mrs. Annette W. Atwood,	1882
Mrs. Lydia C. Davis, Tai-ku,	1889
Mrs. Mary Alice Williams, Tai-ku,	1891

JAPAN MISSION.

Rev. Daniel C. Greene, D.D., Tōkyō,	1869
Mrs. Mary J. Greene,	1869
Rev. Jerome D. Davis, D.D., Kyōtō,	1871
Mrs. Frances H. Davis,	1883
Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon, Kyōtō,	1872
Rev. John L. Atkinson, D.D., Kōbe,	1873
Mrs. Carrie D. Atkinson,	1873
Miss Eliza Talcott, Temporarily at Honolulu,	1873
Miss Julia E. Dudley, Kōbe,	1873
Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D., Osaka,	1873
Mrs. Mary F. Taylor,	1873
Miss Julia A. E. Gulick, Miyazaki,	1874
Rev. John H. DeForest, D.D., Sendai,	1874
Mrs. Sarah E. DeForest,	1874
Rev. Dwight W. Learned, D.D., Kyōtō,	1875
Mrs. Florence H. Learned,	1875
Miss Martha J. Barrows, Kōbe,	1876
Miss H. Frances Parmelee, Maebashi,	1877
Rev. Otis Cary, Kyōtō,	1878
Mrs. Ellen M. Cary,	1878
Rev. James H. Pettee, D.D., Okayama,	1878
Mrs. Belle W. Pettee,	1878
Miss Abbie M. Colby, Osaka,	1879
Rev. George Allchin, Osaka,	1882
Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin,	1882
Miss Emily M. Brown, Kōbe,	1882
Miss Adelaide Daughaday, Sapporo,	1883
Miss Susan A. Searle, Kōbe,	1883
Rev. George M. Rowland, Sapporo,	1886
Mrs. Helen A. Rowland,	1886
Rev. Arthur W. Stanford, Kōbe,	1886
Mrs. Jane H. Stanford,	1886
Miss Cornelia Judson, Matsuyama,	1886
Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, Tottori,	1887
Mrs. Fanny G. Bartlett,	1894
Rev. Cyrus A. Clark, Miyazaki,	1887
Mrs. Harriet M. Clark,	1887
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Matsuyama,	1887
Mrs. Cara M. Gulick,	1887
Miss Mary E. Wainwright, Okayama,	1887
Rev. George E. Albrecht, D.D , Kyōtō,	1887
Mrs. Leonora B. Albrecht,	1887
Miss Annie L. Howe, Kōbe,	1887
Rev. Horatio B. Newell, Niigata,	1887
Mrs. Jane C. Newell,	1888
Miss Mary F. Denton, Kyōtō,	1888
Miss Gertrude Cozad, Kōbe,	1888
Miss Annie H. Bradshaw, Sendai,	1889
Rev. Hilton Pedley, Niigata,	1889
Mrs. Martha J. Pedley,	1887
Miss Mary B. Daniels, Osaka,	1889
Miss Fannie E. Griswold, Maebashi,	1889
Rev. Schuyler S. White, Tsuyama,	1890

Mrs. Ida McL. White, 1888
Rev. William L. Curtis, Niigata, 1890
Mrs. Gertrude A. Curtis, 1890
Miss Clara L. Brown, Niigata, 1890
Miss Elizabeth Torrey, Kōbe, 1890
Miss Alice P. Adams, Okayama, 1891
Miss Lucy E. Case, Osaka, 1892
Miss E. Pauline Swartz, Niigata, 1896
Miss Cora F. Keith, Maebashi, 1899
Rev. Henry J. Bennett, Tottori, 1901
Rev. Morton D. Dunning, Kyōtō, 1902
Mrs. Mary W. Dunning, 1902
Miss Mary A. Holbrook, M.D., Kōbe, 1901
Rev. Charles M. Warren, Kyōtō, 1902
Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sapporo, 1902
Mrs. Anna E. Bell, 1902

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Rev. Oramel H. Gulick, Honolulu, 1870
Mrs. Ann E. Gulick, 1870
Rev. John Leadingham, Honolulu, 1894
Mrs. Anna R. Leadingham, 1894

MICRONESIAN MISSION.

Rev. Hiram Bingham, D.D., at Honolulu, 1856
Mrs. Clara B. Bingham, 1856
Rev. Edmund M. Pease, M.D., Kusaie, 1877
Mrs. Harriet A. Pease, 1877
Rev. Alfred C. Walkup, Kusaie, 18×0
Miss Annette A. Palmer, Ponape, 1884
Rev. Irving M. Channon, Kusaie, 1890
Mrs. Mary L. Channon, 1890
Miss Ida C. Foss, Ponape, 1890
Miss Jessie R. Hoppin, Kusaie, 1890
Miss Louise E. Wilson, Kusaie, 1893
Rev. Clinton F. Rife, M.D., Kusaie, 1894
Mrs. Isadora Rife, 1894
Rev. Francis M. Price, Guam, 1894
Mrs. Sarah J. Price, 1894
Miss Jennie Olin, Kusaie, 1897
Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Ruk, 1898
Miss Jane D. Baldwin, Ruk, 1898
Rev. Martin L. Stimson, Ruk, 1898
Mrs. Emily B. Stimson, 1898
Rev. Thomas Gray, Ponape, 1900
Mrs. Leta D. Gray, 1900
Rev. Arthur C. Logan, Guam, 1902
Mrs. Alice C. Logan, 1902

MISSION TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Rev. Robert F. Black, Manila, 1902

MISSION TO MEXICO.

Rev. John Howland, Guadalajara, 1882
Mrs. Sara B. Howland, 1882
Rev. James D. Eaton, D.D., Chihuahua, 1882
Mrs. Gertrude C. Eaton, 1882
Rev. Alfred C. Wright, Guadalajara, 1886
Mrs. Annie C. Wright, 1886
Miss Ellen O. Prescott, Parral, 1888
Miss Mary Dunning, Parral, 1889
Rev. Otis C. Olds, Parral, 1890
Mrs. Helen C. Olds, 1897
Rev. Horace T. Wagner, Hermosillo, 1894
Mrs. Della McC. Wagner, 1895
Miss M. Lizzie Hammond, Chihuahua, 1894
Miss Mary F. Long, Guadalajara, 1897
Miss Alice Gleason, Guadalajara, 1901

MISSION TO SPAIN.

[The mission is temporarily located at Biarritz, France.]
Rev. William H. Gulick, San Sebastian, 1871
Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, 1871
Miss Alice H. Bushee, San Sebastian, 1892
Miss Mary L. Page, San Sebastian, 1892
Miss Anna F. Webb, San Sebastian, 1892

MISSION TO AUSTRIA.

Rev. Albert W. Clark, D.D., Prague, 1872
Mrs. Ruth E. Clark, 1884
Rev. John S. Porter, Prague, 1891
Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter, 1893

CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[The names under each state are arranged according to date of election.]

Maine.

1876. Frederick A. Noble, D.D., Phillips.
1883. William H. Fenn, D.D., Portland.
1884. Rev. William P. Fisher, Brunswick.
1890. Galen C. Moses, Bath.
1891. Smith Baker, D.D., Portland.
1892. George H. Eaton, Calais.
1894. Clarence A. Beckwith, D.D., Bangor.
1895. Hon. Egerton R. Burpee, Bangor.
1901. John M. Gould, Portland.

New Hampshire.

1881. Franklin D. Ayer, D.D., Concord.
1890. E. P. Kimball, Portsmouth.
1893. William J. Tucker, D.D., Hanover.
1894. Elisha R. Brown, Dover.
1894. Rev. George E. Lovejoy, Pittsfield.
1896. Cyrus Richardson, D.D., Nashua.
1897. George E. Hall, D.D., Dover.
1897. George E. Street, D.D., Exeter.

Vermont.

1869. Charles F. Thompson, Brattleborough.
1871. General Oliver O. Howard, Burlington.
1877. Matthew H. Buckham, D.D., Burlington.
1877. Rev. Henry Fairbanks, PH.D., St. Johnsbury.
1880. William S. Smart, D.D., Brandon.
1886. George W. Phillips, D.D., Rutland.
1890. Charles W. Osgood, Bellows Falls.
1894. Gilbert M. Sykes, Dorset.

Massachusetts.

1867. Joshua W. Wellman, D.D., Malden.
1874. Richard H. Stearns, Boston.
1875. Egbert C. Smyth, D.D., Andover.
1875. A. Lyman Williston, Northampton.
1876. Elbridge Torrey, Boston.
1877. William H. Willcox, D.D., Malden.
1877. Sewall G. Mack, Lowell.
1879. Elnathan E. Strong, D.D., Auburndale.
1881. Albert H. Plumb, D.D., Boston Highlands.
1882. Judson Smith, D.D., Boston.
1882. Franklin Carter, LL.D., Williamstown.
1883. Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., Boston.
1883. Hon. William P. Ellison, Newton.
1886. G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester.
1887. Edward A. Studley, Boston.
1887. Arthur Little, D.D., Dorchester.
1887. Rev. George A. Tewksbury, Concord.
1887. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., Cambridge.
1887. Jonathan L. Jenkins, D.D., Jamaica Plain.
1888. Francis E. Clark, D.D., Auburndale.
1888. Henry Hopkins, D.D., Williamstown.
1888. Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Fall River.
1889. David N. Beach, D.D., Braintree.
1889. Albert E. Dunning, D.D., Brookline.
1889. Lyman S. Rowland, D.D., Lee.
1889. A. G. Cumnock, Lowell.
1889. Hon. J. M. W. Hall, Cambridge.
1890. Rev. John R. Thurston, Whitinsville.
1890. Thomas Weston, Newton.
1890. Ezra A. Stevens, Malden.
1890. Samuel H. Virgin, D.D., West Chelmsford.
1890. William W. Jordan, D.D., Clinton.
1891. Samuel E. Herrick, D.D., Boston.
1891. Charles H. Daniels, D.D., Newton.
1891. William G. Ballantine, D.D., Springfield.
1892. William H. Davis, D.D., Newton.
1892. Henry M. Moore, Somerville.
1893. Elijah Horr, D.D., Malden.
1894. James L. Barton, D.D., Newton Centre.
1894. John E. Bradley, LL.D., Randolph.
1894. DeWitt S. Clark, D.D., Salem.
1894. Charles A. Hopkins, Brookline.
1894. Rev. John H. Lockwood, Westfield.
1894. Edward F. Morris, Monson.
1895. Hon. Edward W. Chapin, Holyoke.
1895. Hon. W. Murray Crane, Dalton.
1895. Arthur M. Stone, Worcester.
1895. William F. Whittemore, Boston.
1895. Frank H. Wiggin, Boston.
1895. Rev. Charles M. Southgate, Auburndale.
1895. Hon. Henry E. Cobb, Newton.
1895. Rev. Asher Anderson, Boston.
1895. Rev. Frank L. Goodspeed, PH.D., Springfield.
1895. Thomas Todd, Concord.
1895. George A. Gordon, D.D., Boston.
1895. Hon. Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg.
1895. Willard Scott, D.D., Worcester.
1896. Arcturus Z. Conrad, D.D., Worcester.
1896. Edward A. Reed, D.D., Holyoke.
1896. Samuel Usher, Cambridge.
1896. Charles J. Holmes, Fall River.
1896. Samuel B. Shapleigh, Allston.
1896. Philip W. Moen, Worcester.
1896. Rev. Edward C. Ewing, Roxbury.
1896. Hon. William B. Plunkett, Adams.
1896. Rev. William E. Wolcott, Lawrence.
1896. Rev. John A. MacColl, New Bedford.
1896. Charles N. Prouty, Spencer.
1896. Samuel V. Cole, D.D., Norton.
1896. George E. Tucker, Ware.
1896. Charles E. Swett, Winchester.
1897. Reuen Thomas, D.D., Brookline.
1897. James G. Buttrick, Lowell.
1897. Hon. Samuel C. Darling, Somerville.
1897. W. V. W. Davis, D.D., Pittsfield.
1897. Edward Whitin, Whitinsville.
1897. Rev. F. S. Hatch, Monson.
1897. John C. Berry, M.D., Worcester.
1897. Rev. Albert F. Pierce, Campello.

1897. Hon. Arthur H. Wellman, Malden.
1898. H. H. Proctor, Boston.
1899. George Harris, D.D., Amherst.
1899. Mortimer B. Mason, Boston.
1899. Edward C. Moore, D.D., Cambridge.
1899. Miss Caroline Hazard, Wellesley.
1899. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Cambridge.
1900. Rev. William R. Campbell, Roxbury.
1900. Rev. Franke A. Warfield, Milford.
1900. Rev. Robert M. Woods, Hatfield.
1900. Rev. Edward S. Tead, Somerville.
1900. George E. Keith, Campello.
1901. Prof. Edward Y. Hincks, Andover.
1901. Rev. Philip S. Moxom, Springfield.
1901. Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Newton Center.
1901. Frank Wood, Boston.
1902. Herbert A. Wilder, Newton.
1902. Pres. L. Clarke Seelye, Northampton.
1902. Samuel L. Loomis, D.D., Boston.

Rhode Island.

1877. James G. Vose, D.D., Providence.
1894. Rev. James H. Lyon, Central Falls.
1897. Herbert J. Wells, Kingston.
1898. Rowland G. Hazard, Peacedale.
1898. Wallace Nutting, D.D., Providence.

Connecticut.

1870. Hon. Joseph S. Ropes, Norwich.
1870. Edward Hawes, D.D., Hartford.
1876. Burdett Hart, D.D., New Haven.
1877. Hon. Nathaniel Shipman, Hartford.
1877. James G. Johnson, D.D., Farmington.
1880. Hon. Robert Coit, New London.
1881. Lewis A. Hyde, Norwich.
1882. Azel W. Hazen, D.D., Middletown.
1882. Frank Russell, D.D., Hartford.
1884. James W. Cooper, D.D., New Britain.
1885. George P. Fisher, D.D., New Haven.
1889. Lewellyn Pratt, D.D., Norwich.
1889. Chester D. Hartranft, D.D., Hartford.
1889. Edwin H. Baker, Greenwich.
1890. Hon. N. D. Sperry, New Haven.
1890. Samuel H. Howe, D.D., Norwich.
1891. Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Hartford.
1892. Waterman R. Burnham, Norwich.
1893. John H. Perry, Southport.
1894. Hon. O. V. Coffin, Middletown.
1894. John G. Davenport, D.D., Waterbury.
1894. Rev. William W. McLane, New Haven.
1895. Henry Blodget, D.D., Bridgeport.
1895. Watson L. Phillips, D.D., New Haven.
1895. Russell T. Hall, D.D., New Britain.
1895. Edward W. Marsh, Bridgeport.
1895. Joseph H. Selden, D.D., Greenwich.
1895. William H. Woodwell, Hampton.
1896. Joseph Anderson, D.D., Waterbury.
1896. James B. Williams, Glastonbury.
1896. George M. Woodruff, Litchfield.
1896. Lucian D. Warner, Naugatuck.
1896. Rev. John DePeu, Bridgeport.
1896. George B. Stevens, D.D., New Haven.
1897. Newman Smyth, D.D., New Haven.
1897. Prof. Arthur L. Gillett, Hartford.
1897. Rev. James W. Bixler, New London.
1899. Rev. Everett E. Lewis, Haddam.
1899. George B. Burrall, Lakeville.
1900. Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, Torrington.
1900. Rev. Frank S. Child, Fairfield.
1901. David N. Camp, New Britain.
1901. Edwin P. Parker, D.D., Hartford.
1902. Charles R. Burt, Hartford.
1902. Frank K. Sanders, D.D., New Haven.
1902. Rev. Frank D. Sargent, Putnam.
1902. Rev. William H. Holman, Southport.

New York.

1869. George N. Boardman, D.D., New York City.
1871. D. Willis James, New York City.
1872. L. Henry Cobb, D.D., New York City.
1876. Edward N. Packard, D.D., Syracuse.
1876. Henry A. Stimson, D.D., New York City.
1887. Thomas B. McLeod, D.D., Brooklyn.
1887. John F. Anderson, Jr., Brooklyn.
1887. John H. Washburn, New York City.
1887. William E. Park, D.D., Gloversville.
1887. George F. Pentecost, D.D., Yonkers.
1888. Hon. Chester H. Holcombe, Newark, Wayne Co.
1889. John D. Cutter, Brooklyn.
1889. Charles C. Creegan, D.D., New York City.
1890. William A. Robinson, D.D., Middletown.
1890. T. Eaton Clapp, D.D., Syracuse.
1891. Joseph E. Brown, Brooklyn.
1894. Franklin S. Fitch, D.D., Buffalo.
1894. Charles A. Hull, Brooklyn.
1894. Albert J. Lyman, D.D., Brooklyn.
1894. Edward P. Ingersoll, D.D., New York City.
1894. John W. Simpson, D.D., Buffalo.
1895. Lucien C. Warner, M.D., New York City.
1895. David A. Thompson, Albany.
1895. J. J. McWilliams, Buffalo.
1896. William E. Griffis, D.D., Ithaca.
1896. Lyman Abbott, D.D., Brooklyn.
1896. Thomas Y. Crowell, New York City.
1896. Guilford Dudley, Poughkeepsie.
1896. Charles E. Jefferson, D.D., New York City.
1896. C. Delano Wood, Brooklyn.
1897. Robert J. Kent, D.D., Brooklyn.
1897. Albro J. Newton, Brooklyn.
1897. W. H. Nichols, Brooklyn.
1897. Charles P. Peirce, New York City.
1897. Rev. F. B. Makepeace, New York City.
1898. Dyer B. Holmes, New York City.
1898. Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Syracuse.
1899. Elliot C. Hall, Jamestown.
1899. Grace N. Kimball, M.D., Poughkeepsie.
1900. Newell D. Hillis, D.D., Brooklyn.
1900. Mrs. Joseph Cook, Ticonderoga.
1901. Frank S. Jones, Brooklyn.
1902. Henry P. Dewey, D.D., Brooklyn.
1902. Rev. N. McGee Waters, Binghamton.

New Jersey.

1888. Frank P. Woodbury, D.D., Montclair.
1891. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., Montclair.
1894. William Hayes Ward, D.D., Newark.
1895. Fritz W. Baldwin, D.D., East Orange.
1897. Rev. Harlan P. Beach, Montclair.

Pennsylvania.

1873. George L. Weed, Philadelphia.
1894. Charles H. Richards, D.D., Philadelphia.
1898. William H. Lambert, Philadelphia.
1899. Thomas C. Edwards, D.D., Kingston.

District of Columbia.

1877. Eliphalet Whittlesey, D.D., Washington.
1891. Merrill E. Gates, LL.D., Washington.
1896. David J. Brewer, LL.D., Washington.

Tennessee.

1897. James G. Merrill, D.D., Nashville.

Ohio.

1884. Charles F. Thwing, D.D., Cleveland.
1888. Washington Gladden, D.D., Columbus.
1890. Walter A. Mahony, Columbus.
1895. Casper W. Hiatt, D.D., Cleveland.
1896. Henry M. Tenney, D.D., Oberlin.
1896. Joseph C. Noyes, Cincinnati.
1897. Rev. Charles S. Mills, Cleveland.
1897. Lucius F. Mellen, Cleveland.
1898. William W. Mills, Marietta.
1902. J. Tyler Greer, Toledo.
1902. Henry C. King, D.D., Oberlin.
1902. Rev. John R. Nichols, Marietta.

Indiana.

1889. William A. Waterman, D.D., Terre Haute.

Illinois.

1871. Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Chicago.
1871. Ralph Emerson, Rockford.
1871. Simeon J. Humphrey, D.D., Oak Park.
1875. Charles H. Bull, Quincy.
1876. Moses Smith, D.D., Chicago.
1877. Charles H. Case, Chicago.
1878. Joel K. Scarborough, Payson.
1883. William H. Rice, Evanston.
1886. Rev. Edward M. Williams, Chicago.
1888. G. S. F. Savage, D.D., Chicago.
1889. E. F. Williams, D.D., Chicago.
1891. Julian M. Sturtevant, D.D., Evanston.
1891. Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park.
1892. Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, PH.D., Oak Park.
1893. Rev. Frederick S. Hayden, Jacksonville.
1893. Charles H. Hulburd, Chicago.
1894. H. T. Lay, Kewanee.
1895. Jean F. Loba, D.D., Evanston.
1895. Charles A. Webster, Galesburg.
1895. David Fales, Lake Forest.
1897. Rev. Willard B. Thorp, Chicago.
1897. Thomas McClelland, D.D., Galesburg.
1899. Mrs. Mary P. H. Leake, Chicago.
1899. Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins, Chicago.
1899. J. H. George, D.D., Chicago.
1901. William E. Barton, D.D., Oak Park.
1901. Thomas C. MacMillan, Chicago.
1902. Rev. Sydney Strong, Oak Park.

Michigan.

1882. James B. Angell, LL.D., Ann Arbor.
1883. Henry L. Hubbell, D.D., Detroit.
1886. Hon. Byron M. Cutcheon, Grand Rapids.
1889. William H. Warren, D.D., Lansing.
1892. George Parsons, Watervliet.
1893. Frank D. Taylor, Detroit.
1894. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Detroit.
1894. C. A. Gower, Lansing.
1894. Willard G. Sperry, D.D., Olivet.
1895. E. F. Grabill, Greenville.
1897. Rev. William H. Pound, Lansing.

Wisconsin.

1876. Edward H. Merrill, D.D., Ripon.
1887. George R. Leavitt, D.D., Beloit.
1887. Elijah Swift, Eau Claire.
1889. Alexander R. Thain, D.D., Wauwatosa.
1889. Edward D. Eaton, D.D., Beloit.
1890. George H. Ide, D.D., Milwaukee.
1894. John M. Whitehead, Janesville.
1895. Rev. Elihu C. Barnard, Whitewater.
1896. Eugene G. Updyke, D.D., Madison.
1899. Orrin H. Ingram, Eau Claire.

Minnesota.

1871. James W. Strong, D.D., Northfield.
1889. David C. Bell, Minneapolis.
1890. George H. Rust, Minneapolis.
1894. Leavitt H. Hallock, D.D., Minneapolis.
1895. George R. Merrill, D.D., Minneapolis.
1896. William H. Laird, Winona.
1898. Miss Margaret J. Evans, Northfield.
1900. Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., Minneapolis.
1901. Lowell E. Jepson, Minneapolis.

Iowa.

1891. Nathan P. Dodge, Council Bluffs.
1895. Alvah L. Frisbie, D.D., Des Moines.
1895. Dan F. Bradley, D.D., Grinnell.
1896. Hon. S. F. Smith, Davenport.
1896. William W. Gist, D.D., Marion.
1896. Rev. William A. Hobbs, Traer.
1897. Rev. E. M. Vittum, Grinnell.
1897. E. S. Miller, Des Moines.
1897. Rev. Frank N. White, Sioux City.
1898. Rev. J. E. Snowden, Cedar Falls.
1901. Mrs. J. F. Hardin, Eldora.

Missouri.

1885. Michael Burnham, D.D., St. Louis.
1892. Augustus W. Benedict, St. Louis.
1896. President Homer T. Fuller, Springfield.
1900. Cornelius H. Patton, D.D., St. Louis.

Kansas.

1874. Richard Cordley, D.D., Lawrence.
1900. M. V. B. Parker, Olathe.

Nebraska.

1892. John E. Tuttle, D.D., Lincoln.
1894. Col. S. Storrs Cotton, Norfolk.
1894. Motier A. Bullock, D.D., Lincoln.
1895. Lewis Gregory, D.D., Lincoln.

North Dakota.

1896. Rev. Charles H. Dickinson, Fargo.

South Dakota.

1890. Rev. George B. Barnes, Valley City.
1890. Rev. Hiram D. Wiard, Huron.
1892. E. P. Wilcox, Yankton.

Colorado.

1890. Rev. Herbert W. Lathe, Manitou.
1894. James B. Gregg, D.D., Colorado Springs.
1895. Rev. Frank T. Bayley, Denver.

Utah.

1890. John D. Kingsbury, D.D., Salt Lake City.

Washington.

1896. President S. B. L. Penrose, Walla Walla.
1902. Rev. Edward L. Smith, Seattle.

California.

1871. John K. McLean, D.D., Berkeley.
1876. Edward P. Flint, Oakland.
1882. George Mooar, D.D., Oakland.
1886. Chas. A. Dickinson, D.D., Ceres.
1895. Warren F. Day, D.D., Los Angeles.
1895. Rev. Walter Frear, San Francisco.
1895. Robert R. Meredith, D.D., Pasadena.
1896. Rev. Charles R. Brown, Oakland.
1897. George C. Adams, D.D., San Francisco.
1902. Rev. Lucien H. Frary, Pomona.

Hawaiian Islands.

1899. Peter C. Jones, Honolulu.
1899. Rev. Doremus Scudder, Honolulu.

Mexico.

1897. Prof. Arthur H. Pearson, Guadalajara.

Syria.

1897. Howard S. Bliss, D.D., Beirut.

CORPORATE MEMBERS DECEASED OR RESIGNED

SINCE JANUARY 1, 1896.

[The names of Corporate Members deceased or resigned prior to January 1, 1896, will be found in the Annual Report for 1895.]

Election.		*Death or Resignation.*
	Maine.	
1896.	Hon. Nelson Dingley,	1899
1880.	Hon. James W. Bradbury,	1901
	New Hampshire.	
1864.	Hon. John W. Noyes, *r.*,	1897
1867.	Alonzo H. Quint, D.D.,	1896
1897.	Dexter Richards,	1898
1860.	Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D., LL.D.,	1898
	Vermont.	
1892.	Albert H. Heath, D.D.,	1899
1897.	Hon. W. J. Van Patten, *r.*,	1899
	Massachusetts.	
1865.	Nathaniel George Clark, D.D., LL.D.,	1896
1869.	Edmund Kimball Alden, D.D.,	1896
1871.	Hon. Charles Theodore Russell,	1896
1875.	Rev. John W. Harding,	1896
1867.	Daniel T. Fiske, D.D., *r.*,	1897
1889.	Daniel March, D.D., *r.*,	1897
1890.	Henry D. Hyde, Esq.,	1897
1871.	Samuel G. Buckingham, D.D.,	1898
1871.	John N. Denison,	1899
1874.	Daniel L. Furber, D.D.,	1899
1874.	A. E. P. Perkins, D.D.,	1899
1874.	Samuel Johnson,	1899
1892.	William F. Day,	1899
1880.	William M. Barbour, *r.*,	1899
1882.	Hon. Robert R. Bishop, *r.*,	1899
1863.	Edwards A. Park, D.D.,	1900
1876.	Charles C. Burr, Esq.,	1900
1879.	Cyrus Hamlin, D.D.,	1900
1892.	Justin E. Twitchell, D.D.,	1900
1892.	Rev. Edward G. Porter,	1900
1849.	Augustus C. Thompson, D.D.,	1901
1871.	Edwin B. Webb, D.D.,	1901
1884.	Hon. William H. Haile,	1901
1900.	Hon. Eleazar Boynton,	1901
1883.	John Lincoln Barry, *r.*,	1901
1898.	G. R. W. Scott, D.D.,	1902
1898.	Henry S. Lee,	1902
1899.	Miss Abbie B. Child,	1902
1877.	Thomas J. Borden,	1902
	Rhode Island.	
1885.	Royal C. Taft, *r.*,	1896
1875.	Thomas Laurie, D.D.,	1897
1894.	Nathan F. Dixon,	1897
1871.	Rowland Hazard,	1898
1888.	Francis W. Carpenter, *r.*,	1898
1897.	Alexander McGregor,	1899
	Connecticut.	
1877.	Jonathan N. Harris, Esq.,	1896
1892.	Charles E. Mitchell, Esq., *r.*,	1896
1889.	Charles A. Jewell, Esq., *r.*,	1897
1895.	Charles M. Lamson, D.D ,	1899
1897.	Henry D. Smith,	1899
1897.	Frank A. Ferris, *r.*,	1899
1877.	George Leon Walker, D.D.,	1900
1871.	Charles Ray Palmer, D.D., *r.*,	1901
1894.	Simeon E. Baldwin, *r.*,	1901
1887.	Rowland Swift,	1902
1889.	William A. Slater, *r.*,	1902
1890.	S. Le Roy Blake, D.D.,	1902
1899.	Hon. Lorin A. Cooke,	1902
	New York.	
1875.	Malcolm McG. Dana, D.D.,	1897
1884.	James P. Wallace, Esq.,	1897
1846.	Hon. Calvin T. Hulburd,	1897
1885.	M. E. Strieby, D.D.,	1899
1863.	Richard Salter Storrs, D.D., LL.D.,	1900
1851.	Adolphus J. F. Behrends, D.D.,	1900
1894.	John Dunn, Jr., *r.*,	1901
1863.	Zebulon S. Ely,	1902
1888.	William H. Thomson, M.D., *r.*,	1902

Election.		*Death or Resignation.*
	New Jersey.	
1870.	Samuel Holmes,	1897
	Maryland.	
1873.	Howard Z. Culver, *r.*,	1896
	District of Columbia.	
1890.	J. E. Rankin, D.D., *r.*,	1896
	Alabama.	
1877.	Henry S. DeForest, D.D.,	1896
	Ohio.	
1884.	James Brand, D.D.,	1898
1891.	David O. Mears, D.D., *r.*,	1899
1894.	Walter Crafts, Esq.,	1896
1894.	James W. Hubbell, D.D.,	1896
1895.	Thomas E. Monroe, D.D., *r.*,	1898
1870.	James H. Fairchild, D.D.,	1902
878.	Robert G. Hutchins, D.D., *r.*,	1902
1899.	John Henry Barrows, D.D.,	1902
	Indiana.	
1874.	Nathaniel A. Hyde, D.D.,	1901
	Illinois.	
1877.	Martin K. Whittlesey, D.D.,	1896
1884.	William E. Hale,	1898
1881.	Samuel W. Eaton, D.D., *r.*,	1899
1894.	F. G. Logan, *r.*,	1899
1871.	Edward P. Goodwin, D.D.,	1901
1878.	Franklin W. Fisk, D.D.,	1901
1890.	Thomas D. Robertson, Esq.,	1902

Election.		*Death or Resignation.*
	Michigan.	
1872.	Philo Parsons, Esq.,	1896
	Wisconsin.	
1892.	Elisha D. Smith,	1898
	Minnesota.	
1894.	George H. Wells, D.D.,	1897
1895.	Rev. Cassius E. Wright, *r.*,	1898
1890.	Aaron Kimball,	1899
	Iowa.	
1867.	Hon. John G. Foote,	1896
1870.	George F. Magoun, D.D.,	1896
1867.	Alden B. Robbins, D.D.,	1897
1895.	Charles Beardsley,	1897
1882.	Rev. George H. White,	1898
1896.	Edwin S. Hill, D.D., *r.*,	1901
	Kansas.	
1894.	Alfred W. Benson, *r.*,	1900
	Missouri.	
1860.	John B. Johnson, M.D., *r.*,	1900
	Idaho.	
1897.	Augustus G. Upton, D.D.,	1901
	California.	
1871.	Hon. Samuel Merrill, *r.*,	1897
1851.	John C. Holbrook, D.D.,	1900
1873.	John E. Todd, D.D., *r.*,	1902

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Presidents.

Elected.		*Service ended.*
1810.	John Treadwell, LL.D.	1820
1823.	Joseph Lyman, D.D.	1826
1826.	John Cotton Smith, LL.D.	1841
1841.	Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL.D.	1857
1857.	Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D.	1887
1887.	Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D.	1897
1897.	Charles M. Lamson, D.D.	1899
1899.	*Samuel B. Capen, LL.D.	

Vice-Presidents.

1810.	Samuel Spring, D.D.	1819
1819.	Joseph Lyman, D.D.	1823
1823.	John Cotton Smith, LL.D.	1826
1826.	Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL.D.	1839
1839.	Theo. Freylinghuysen, LL.D.	1841
1841.	Thomas S. Williams, LL.D.	1857
1857.	William Jessup, LL.D.	1864
1864.	Hon. William E. Dodge,	1883
1883.	Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Esq.	1897
1897.	D. Willis James, Esq.	1900
1900.	*Henry Hopkins, D.D.	

Prudential Committee.

1810.	William Bartlett, Esq.	1814
1810.	Samuel Spring, D.D.	1819
1810.	Samuel Worcester, D.D.	1821
1812.	Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.	1830
1815.	Jedediah Morse, D.D.	1821
1818.	Hon. William Reed,	1834
1819.	Leonard Woods, D.D.	1844
1821.	Samuel Hubbard, LL.D.	1843
1821.	Warren Fay, D.D.	1839
1828.	Benjamin B. Wisner, D.D.	1835
1831.	Elias Cornelius, D.D.	1832
1832.	Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong,	1850
1832.	Charles Stoddard, Esq.	1873
1834.	John Tappan, Esq.	1864
1835.	Daniel Noyes, Esq.	1846
1837.	Nehemiah Adams, D.D.	1869
1839.	Silas Aiken, D.D.	1849
1843.	William W. Stone, Esq.	1850
1845.	Hon. William J. Hubbard,	1859
1849.	Augustus C. Thompson, D.D.	1893
1850.	Hon. William T. Eustis,	1868
1850.	Hon. John Aiken,	1865
1851.	Hon. Daniel Safford,	1856
1854.	Henry Hill, Esq.	1865
1856.	Isaac Ferris, D.D.	1857
1856.	Walter S. Griffith, Esq.	1870
1856.	Asa D. Smith, D.D.	1863
1857.	Hon. Alpheus Hardy,	1886
1859.	Hon. Linus Child,	1870
1860.	William S. Southworth, Esq.	1865
1863.	Rev. Albert Barnes,	1870
1863.	Robert R. Booth, D.D.	1870
1865.	Abner Kingman, Esq.	1877
1865.	Andrew L. Stone, D.D.	1866
1865.	James M. Gordon, Esq.	1876
1866.	Rufus Anderson, D.D.	1875
1868.	Ezra Farnsworth, Esq.	1889
1869.	Edmund K. Alden, D.D.	1876
1870.	J. Russell Bradford, Esq.	1883
1870.	Hon. Joseph S. Ropes,	1894
1875.	Egbert C. Smyth, D.D.	1886
1876.	Edwin B. Webb, D.D.	1900
1876.	Charles C. Burr, Esq.	1900
1876.	Elbridge Torrey, Esq.	1893
1878.	Rev. Isaac R. Worcester,	1882
1882.	Albert H. Plumb, D.D.	
1883.	Hon. William P. Ellison.	
1884.	Charles F. Thwing, D.D.	1886
1886.	Edward S. Atwood, D.D.	1888
1886.	Charles A. Dickinson, D.D.	1892
1888.	Francis E. Clark, D.D.	1892
1889.	G. Henry Whitcomb, Esq.	
1893.	A. Lyman Williston, Esq.	1894
1893.	James G. Vose, D.D.	1899
1893.	Hon. Henry D. Hyde,	1897
1893.	Hon. James M. W. Hall.	
1893.	John E. Tuttle, D.D.	1894
1893.	William W. Jordan, D.D.	
1893.	Elijah Horr, D.D.	
1894.	Charles A. Hopkins.	
1894.	Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.	1899
1896.	William H. Davis, D.D.	
1897.	Hon. Samuel C. Darling.	
1899.	Edward C. Moore, D.D.	
1900.	Francis E. Clark, D.D.	
1900.	Edward Whitin, Esq.	

Corresponding Secretaries.

1810.	Samuel Worcester, D.D.	1821
1821.	Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.	1831
1831.	Elias Cornelius, D.D.	1832
1832.	Benjamin B. Wisner, D.D.	1835
1832.	Rufus Anderson, D.D.	1866
1832.	Rev. David Greene,	1848
1835.	William J. Armstrong, D.D.	1847
1847.	Rev. Selah B. Treat,	1877
1848.	Swan L. Pomroy, D.D.	1859
1852.	George W. Wood, D.D.	1871
1865.	Nathaniel G. Clark, D.D.	1894
1876.	Edmund K. Alden, D.D.	1893
1880.	John O. Means, D.D.	1883

*Member of the Prudential Committee, *ex officio*.

Elected.		*Service ended.*
1884.	Judson Smith, D.D.	
1893.	Charles H. Daniels, D.D.	
1894.	James L. Barton, D.D.	

Assistant Corresponding Secretaries.

1824.	Rev. Rufus Anderson,	1832
1828.	Rev. David Greene,	1832

Editorial Secretary.

1894.	Elnathan E. Strong, D.D.	

Recording Secretaries.

1810.	Calvin Chapin, D.D.	1843
1843.	Rev. Selah B. Treat,	1847
1847.	Samuel M. Worcester, D.D.	1866
1866.	John O. Means, D.D.	1881
1881.	Henry A. Stimson, D.D.	

Assistant Recording Secretaries.

1836.	Charles Stoddard, Esq.	1839
1839.	Bela B. Edwards, D.D.	1842
1842.	Rev. Daniel Crosby,	1843
1888.	Edward N. Packard, D.D.	

Treasurers.

1810.	Samuel H. Walley, Esq.	1811
1811.	Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.	1822
1822.	Henry Hill, Esq.	1854
1854.	James M. Gordon, Esq.	1865
1865.	Langdon S. Ward, Esq.	1895
1896.	Frank H. Wiggin, Esq.	

Assistant Treasurer.

Elected.		*Service ended.*
1895.	Frank H. Wiggin, Esq.	1896

Auditors.

1810.	Joshua Goodale, Esq.	1812
1812.	Samuel H. Walley, Esq.	1813
1813.	Charles Walley, Esq.	1814
1814.	Chester Adams, Esq.	1817
1817.	Ashur Adams, Esq.	1822
1822.	Chester Adams, Esq.	1827
1827.	William Ropes, Esq.	1829
1829.	John Tappan, Esq.	1834
1829.	Charles Stoddard, Esq.	1832
1832.	Hon. William J. Hubbard,	1842
1834.	Daniel Noyes, Esq.	1835
1835.	Charles Scudder, Esq.	1847
1842.	Moses L. Hale, Esq.	1868
1847.	Hon. Samuel H. Walley,	1876
1876.	Hon. Joseph S. Ropes,	1870
1868.	Hon. Thomas H. Russell,	1876
1870.	Hon. Avery Plumer,	1887
1874.	Richard H. Stearns, Esq.	1875
1875.	Elbridge Torrey, Esq.	1876
1876.	James M. Gordon, Esq.	1892
1876.	Hon. Arthur W. Tufts,	1892
1887.	Joseph C. Tyler, Esq.	1889
1889.	Samuel Johnson, Esq.	1897
1892.	Richard H. Stearns, Esq.	1896
1892.	Edwin H. Baker, Esq.	
1896.	Elisha R. Brown, Esq.	
1897.	Hon. Henry E. Cobb.	
1901.	Hon. William B. Plunkett.	

HONORARY MEMBERS.

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1900, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1902.[1]

Maine.

Drew, Hon. F. M.
Jordan, Benjamin C.
Stanton, Prof. J. Y.

New Hampshire.

Bishop, Rev. Edwin Whitney
Bouton, Rev. Tilton C. H.
Dunham, Herman N.
McFarland, Henry
Newton, Dea. Solomon Quincy Adams
Stanton, Prof. L. W.
Wentworth, Rev. Henry H.

Vermont.

Ballou, Rev. Henry L.
Chaffee, W. Jay
Cushman, Arthur H.
Jennings, Miss Elizabeth
Maxwell, Barbara A.
Miles, Rev. Harry R.
Simonds, Amelia V.
White, Harrie C.
White, Mrs. Susan L.

Massachusetts.

Aldrich, Chas. E.
Allbright, Rev. William H.
Allen, Clarence J.
Allen, Mrs. Eva O. J.
Allen, Charles L.
Allen, Miss Flora M.
Allen, Mrs. Mary O.
Baldwin, Edward L.
Baldwin, Mrs. Martha F.
Bassett, Rev. Austin B.
Bates, Ernest G.
Bellows, John H.
Bennett, Rev. Henry J.
Blanchard, George W.
Blanchard, Mrs. Celesta A.
Bradford, Mrs. Lewis
Breckinridge, William O.
Bridgeman, Clara A.
Brown, Henry R.
Brown, Mrs. Gertrude A.
Buffum, Edwin C.
Burnside, John
Burrows, Rev. Frederick W.
Bursaw, William J.
Butler, Rev. Willis H.
Butler, Mrs. Mary W.
Carey, Edward F.
Carpenter, Rev. Charles M.
Carson, Mrs. John D.
Chamberlaine, Miss Maud L.
Chase, Richard D.
Clark, Mrs. Melissa J.
Clark, Henry D.
Cobban, Flora L.
Coit, Robert
Coit, Mrs. Lilla A.
Cooley, Fred S.
Coomes, Oren H.
Crane, Charles K.
Crane, Mrs. Fred. G.
Crane, Winthrop, Jr.
Cutler, Miss Mary E.
Davis, Miss Lucy B.
Dawes, Anna S.
Dawes, Elizabeth B.
Day, Fred Montague
De Fal, Carrie M.
Dodge, Rowland B.
Dodge, William H.
Dumm, Rev. Benjamin Alfred
Dupee, E. F.
Eddy, Mrs. Julia
Elderkin, Noble S., Jr.
Elkins, Rev. Wendell P.
Ferry, Gideon L.
Flansborgh, Mrs. J. W.
Foster, A. H.
Freethy, William R.
Freethy, Mrs. Harriet E. B.
Gould, Winfred
Groesbeck, Mrs. Frank N.
Hale, Alfred
Hale, Mrs. Margaret H.
Hall, Miss Margaret K.
Hastings, Dea. George Henry
Hayward, Mrs. J. F.
Hincks, Mrs. Edward Y.
Hutchinson, Edgar L.
Keedy, Rev. John L.
Keever, Eliner W.
Kendall, Charles E.
Kendall, Sarah A.
Keyes, Josephine
Kingsbury, Dr. Charles H.
Kirby, Alfred S. F.
Kirby, Mrs. Lydia H.
Lawrence, Mrs. Harlem S.
Libbey, Frederick J.
Little, Waldo F.
Logan, George A.
Mason, Mrs. Carrie L.
Mason, Mrs. Orlando
Mather, Charles H.
Mayhew, Mrs. Will W.
McCloud, John G.
Meekins, Dea. Lucius
Merrill, Miss Florence
Merritt, Arthur H
Miller, Mrs. John K.
Newell, Henry C.
Onthank, Miss Harriet L.
Ostrander, Rev. Leroy F.
Packard, Abbott W.
Parker, Justin L.
Parker, Mrs. Sarah R.
Pelton, Ernest W.
Reed, Rev. Lewis Thurston
Rhoades, Rev. Winfred C.
Rice, Dea. George L.
Richardson, Elizabeth C.
Richardson, Mary D
Richardson, Martha P.
Rideout, Reuben A.
Sampson, Miss Mary
Simonds, William B.
Simonds, Mrs. Martha D.
Slater, Charles S.
Smith, Bell L.
Smith, Edward C.
Snow, Rev Everard W.
Stratton, Danforth D.
Sturtevant, Dr. Charles
Taggart, R. C.
Talmage, Rev. Charles H.
Tappan, Ernest S.
Torrey, Mrs. Sidney M.
Van Teusen, May C.
Vinton, Mrs. Sarah O. L.
Wales, Charlotte E.
Walker, George B.
Walker, Mrs. Catherine C.
Warren, Mrs. George H.
Warren, Will S.
Wellington, Raynor G.
Wetherell, Mrs. Lizzie E.
White, Mrs. Mary B.
Wurtzbach, Allan

Rhode Island.

Freeman, Hon. E. L.

Connecticut.

Adams, Mrs. Mary Anna
Baldwin, A. G.
Barrows, Rev. John O.
Bennett, Philo P.
Birge, Mrs. John
Blakely, Rev. Quincy
Brainerd, Lyman B.
Burritt, Mrs. A. W.
Burt, Lucius
Calhoun, Rev. Newell M.
Catlin, Mrs. Jennie W.
Chamberlain, Albert R.
Chase, Fred W.
Chidsey, John C.
Clark, Leverett P.
Coy, Edward G.
Devitt, Rev. T. S.
Ellwood, Everett C.
Garrett, Herbert E.
Hall, Adna S.
Hamlin, Rev. Christopher R.
Hitchcock, Mrs. Anna P.
Hubbard, Mrs. Jennie R.
Jacobs, Ward W.
Kyle, Rev. R. J.
Lane, Arthur S.
Learned, Mrs. Lora E.
Lyman, Moses
Macy, Rev. Herbert
Means, Mrs. Abby F.
North, Dea. John C.
North, Mrs. John C.
Norton, Harriet Burrall
Norton, Thomas L.
Palmer, Henry Pascal
Pettibone, James
Phillips, W. E.
Rogers, D. Miner.
Rogers, Emma Gertrude
Rogers, John Leete
Sessions, Ida C.
Shipman, Arthur L.
Small, Rev. Henry Elmer
Smith, Mrs. Charles B.
Smith, Mrs. E. W.
Smith, Mrs. Harriet Huntington
Smith, R. F.
Talcott, E. Horatio.
Warner, Rev. Lyman
Wattles, Mrs. Emily P.
Wells, Ellen Sessions

[1] The names of all Honorary Members constituted such from the beginning up to 1870 may be found in the Annual Report for that year; those constituted from 1870 to 1875, in the Report for 1875; those from 1875 to 1880, in the Report for 1880; those from 1880 to 1885, in the Report for 1885; those from 1885 to 1890, in the Report for 1890; those from 1890 to 1895, in the Report for 1895; and those from 1895 to 1900, in the Report for 1900. The full list is omitted here to save expense.

New York.

Allyn, Robert S.
Bourne, Miss Emma H.
Bowen, Clarence W.
Brush, George W., M.D.
Chambers, Rev. William N.
Clark, Prof. John Bates
Deitz, Mrs. Ida R.
Dewey, Rev. Harry P.
Deyo, Dea. Ernest E
Donald, Mrs. Jessie F.
Dunham, Mrs Henry T.
Dutton, Samuel T.
French, Harlan P.
Frost, Mrs. Alfred M.
Gilbert, Mrs. Thalia M.
Gorton, Dr. O. A.
Hoyt, Dea. H. R.
Lathrop, Mrs. Mary A.
Marvin, Frederick Rowland
Marvin, Persis A.
Mathews, Mrs. DeWitt C.
Pierce, George Williams
Pierce, Hall
Rexford, Miss Frances L.
Spargur, W. F.
Stimson, Lucile H.
Stockholm, Dea. A. B.
Tillotson, Mrs. William K.
Voorhees, Miss Mae
Walker, Mrs. W. A.

New Jersey.

Andrus, A. W.
Barnes, Edward W.
Belloni, Mr Marius G.
Belloni, Mrs. Marius G.
Bliss, Rev. Howard S.
Bliss, Mrs. Howard S.
Bradley, John A.
Brown, Rev. Elliott W.
Brown, Mrs. Elliott W.
Condit, Melvina Bradley
Dale, Mary B.
De Forest, Ezra
Dorman, Harry G.
Lockwood, Arthur J.
Lockwood, Mrs. Arthur J.
Marvin, Ida N.
Merritt, D F.
Weeden, Rev. William O.
Weeden, Mrs. William O.

Pennsylvania.

Powell, George May

Virginia.

Bingham, Julius F.

Florida.

Stebbins, Mrs. J. W.

Ohio.

Allen, Rev. Herbert O.
Allen, Mrs. Julia
Appleton, Henry
Barblett, Dea. W. R.
Bill, Mrs. Mary M.
Brown, Mrs. M. M.
Canfield, Dr. Martha
Case, Carl Judd
Corlett, Mrs. George W.
DeWolf, Mrs. Minerva
Doan, Miss Gertrude
Durst, Mrs. C. E.
Ellsworth, Mrs. Lucie E.
Fitch, Mrs. Harriet Newell
Guild, Miss Louise M.
Hale, Homer J.
Harris, Mrs. J. F.
Higgins, Edward P.
Jaeger, Mrs. Godfrey
Johnson, Frank T.
Kennan, J. R.
Kneen, Mrs. Edward W.
Lewis, Mrs. Amanda M.
Luethi, Rev. Louis J.
May, John U.
Millard, Mrs. W. C.
Pope, Mrs. L. L.
Richardson, G. W.
Rose, George H.
Thwing, Rev. Charles F.
Wheatley, Miss Clara
Wood, H. W. S.

Illinois.

Anderson, Rev. William
Colman, Mrs. Alexis Julien
McCollum, Rev. George T.
Pearce, Mrs. Florence
Schlenk, Mrs. L. G.

Michigan.

Brower, Rev. Charles DeW.
Strong, William H.
Taggart, Rev. Charles E.
Warren, Edward K.

Wisconsin.

Bennett, Rev. R. C.
Brown, Rev. Thomas J.
Duffie, Emma H.
Harwood, C. L.
Harwood, D. V. N.
Harwood, Frank J.

Missouri.

Clark, Mrs. Annie M.
Knox, Dr. Franklin G.
Whitelaw, O. L.

Colorado.

Bliss, Miss Harriet Isabelle
Walker, Rev. Henry H., D.D.

Kansas.

Griffiths, Rev. D. Baines.
Little, James H.

Iowa.

Bentley, Belle L.
Bentley, Mrs. Florence Hall
Bentley, Marjorie
Bentley, Mrs. Mary
Bentley, William Hubert
Brereton, Rev. James E.
Faatz, Frank L.
Harris, H. C.
Harrah, Rev. C. C.
Laird, Nellie Bentley
Martin, Rev. Samuel A.
Merrill, Samuel A.
Olmsted, James G.
Olmsted, Mrs. Edith Bentley
Olmsted, Chas. Wm.
Richards, Mrs. Selina B.
Spencer, Rev. David B.
Wilson, Nellie Richards

Minnesota.

Clark, Dea. S. J.
Magnus, Rev. Daniel
Nutting, Mrs. Calista M.
Page, Harlan W.
Smith, B. W.
Snell, F. J.
Stewart, Mrs. Wilhelmina

South Dakota.

Somers, Mrs. Herbert W.

Oregon.

Arnold, Rev. S. A.
Arnold, Mrs. M. E.

Madura.

Banninga, Rev. John J.

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REPORT

of the

Deputation sent by the American Board

to

India and Ceylon

in 1901

Presented to the Prudential Committee
February 4, 1902

Published by the Board
Congregational House, Boston, Mass.
1902

In the following Report, all that precedes the Recommendations has been seen by but two of the members of the Deputation, as Mr. Whittemore remained in the East. The Recommendations themselves, having been prepared while the Deputation were together in India, have the unanimous approval of the three members.

It will not be out of place to state here that the entire expenses of the Deputation were met from sources outside of the treasury of the American Board.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTATION TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

To the Prudential Committee of the American Board:—

The Deputation appointed by you to visit India and Ceylon, to make careful investigation of the work of the American Board in those countries, and also to look into the general religious conditions, the progress of Christianity, and the work of Christian missions as they exist there, have carried out, to the best of their ability, the instructions given them by you, and respectfully present the following report.

THE OUTWARD JOURNEY.

Mr. William F. Whittemore sailed from Boston, April 24, 1901, and Rev. J. F. Loba, D.D., and Secretary James L. Barton, accompanied by Mrs. Barton, sailed from the same port, April 27th. We met in London on the 7th of May and organized. In London, conference was held with the officers of the London Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the Missions Industrial Aid Society, upon the work of these various societies in the countries to be visited, and their methods of administration. These conferences were stimulating, cordial, and helpful. We were also present at the May Children's Festival and the Annual Meeting of the London Missionary Society.

On May 14th we proceeded to Marseilles, France, by rail; from that point, on the 17th of May, we sailed for Colombo, Ceylon, where we arrived on the morning of the 4th of June. A little over three days were spent in Colombo and Cotta, seven miles away, visiting the different stations of the Church Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and their colleges, industrial plants, and various other institutions, and in conference with the missionaries. In addition to the mission work, we visited Royal College, supported by the government; City College, a private institution; the Government Technical Schools; and the Young Men's Christian Association. Protracted conferences were held with Mr. Furguson, the experienced editor of the Ceylon *Observer*.

Four days were spent in Kandy, seventy-five miles in the interior, where we visited St. John's College, the Girls' Boarding School for native princesses and an Industrial School for young women, supported by the Church Missionary Society, and the Industrial Work for girls of the Wesleyan Society. Conference was also held regarding the general evangelistic work of the districts about Kandy.

Upon our return to Colombo, a part of the Deputation met representatives of all the various Boards and organizations conducting work in Colombo and vicinity, questions were asked and answered, and a full and free conference held. Some of the questions considered were, Caste, Female Education, Self Support, Racial Differences, Institutions and Organizations, and Hindrances to the Progress of Christianity in Ceylon.

IN JAFFNA, CEYLON.

Mr. Whittemore proceeded from Kandy to Jaffna overland, while the other members sailed from Colombo on the afternoon of June 12th, arriving in Jaffna on the evening of the 13th. Mr. Whittemore arrived on the 15th.

The four weeks assigned to the Jaffna Mission, the only district of Ceylon in which our Board is carrying on work, were so divided that a proportionate amount was given to each missionary and each station, reserving the necessary time for Jaffna College and other educational institutions in the peninsula, as well as for the inspection of the Church Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Society, also laboring there. We thus carefully inspected the details at every station of our mission, going in turn with each missionary over his field, and meeting the native Christian workers, and assembling with the Christians in their houses of worship, and conferring with them upon the conditions and needs of the work. At nearly every point addresses were read to us, giving a brief history of the work in that place, setting forth the present conditions, and not unfrequently revealing their hopes and plans for the future. We saw every one of our mission institutions above the common village schools, and many of the latter were visited. Every one of the eighteen Congregational churches in the peninsula, except one, was visited by us, and we saw over 6,000 of the 10,000 pupils studying in the schools under the superintendence of our mission. We became personally acquainted with every pastor in the mission, and met most of the native preachers and teachers.

Outside our mission we visited St. John's College, Central College, the Hindu College, Victoria College, and met in general conference all the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society and Wesleyan Missionary Society, together with their leading native pastors. We were present at the meeting of the Trustees of Jaffna College, and also the Annual Meetings of the Ceylon Home Missionary Society, the Foreign Missionary Society, and the Jaffna Native Evangelical Society. We attended Alumni Reunions of the Udupitty and Oodooville Girls' Boarding Schools, Tillipally Normal Training School, Batticotta Seminary, and Jaffna College.

After personal inspection of all parts of the field and work, seven days were passed with the entire mission, native pastors and teachers frequently being present, in conference upon every phase and department of the work of the mission. Papers had been previously prepared by individual missionaries, appointed by the mission, upon subjects covering all phases of missionary methods, policy, and operations. These papers were read, and became the basis for questions and protracted discussions.

A GROUP OF ALUMNI OF JAFFNA COLLEGE.

IN THE MADURA MISSION.

On the evening of July 11th we went aboard a small schooner, chartered for the purpose, and the next morning landed at the city of Negapatam, on the eastern coast of India, and early on the morning of July 13th we arrived at the city of Madura, in the Madras Presidency, the center of our Madura Mission. Until July 22d we remained at Madura, inspected every department of the work connected with the city, and also the College and Mission Theological Seminary at Pasumalai, three miles distant. On the morning of Monday, the 22d of July, we went to the station of Aruppukottai, about forty miles to the south of Madura, where we spent a week in examining the work of that station and the old station of Mandapasalai, and some fifteen of the outstations of these and of the Tirumangalam stations. During this week over one hundred miles were covered in ox-carts.

From July 29th until August 29th we were occupied in inspecting the field evangelistic work of the theological students, and in visiting Melur, Manamadura, Tirupuvanam, Dindigul, Palani, Battalagundu, Periakulam, Kodaikanal, Tirumangalam, all stations of our own Madura Mission. A large number of outstations were also visited, and different phases of the village life and work seen. We also, by invitation, went to the Tinnevelly district, which is under the care of the Church Missionary Society, and Nazareth, under the care of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, both places sustaining a large and important work in many different departments. Four days were spent in seeing the work of these other mission boards.

When we returned to Madura, the entire mission was assembled, and nine days were spent in prolonged conference with them, there being present also representatives from other missions: from the American Arcot Mission, Rev. Dr. J. H. Wycoff; from the Church Missionary Society, Rev. T. Kember, of Palamcottah; from the London Missionary Society, Rev. Dr. J. Duthie, of Travancore. During the same period conferences and public meetings were held with the Indian pastors and Christian workers of the entire Madura Mission.

AT MADRAS.

On the afternoon of September 6th we took the train for Madras, where we remained until the evening of the 12th, visiting the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, the Christian College, the Wesleyan College, and various plants of other mission boards, as boarding schools, hospitals, and publication plants, all located at that center. We were present at a General Mission Conference, where some eight societies and organizations were represented by about seventy people. While a part of the deputation was at Madras, a part was visiting the American Arcot Mission, personally seeing four of its stations, and conferring with nearly all of its missionaries in regard to their policy, methods and work.

IN THE MARATHI MISSION.

On the evening of the 12th of September we took train for Sholapur, the most easterly station of our Marathi Mission, where we arrived on the afternoon of the 13th. We were there until the afternoon of the 18th, personally seeing every phase of the work at the central station, and holding conferences with the Indian Christians and the missionaries. We arrived at Ahmednagar late on the evening of the 18th. From this station as a center the two stations of Vadala and Rahuri were visited, and the work centering at Ahmednagar was carefully looked into, and a considerable number of the outstations were seen.

On September 30th we started for Sirur, a drive of about forty miles, stopping at outstations on the way, and, after two days at that station of our Board, we went on to Poona, forty-five miles farther, where we have no work, but which is a strong missionary center for other boards. A day was passed here in conference with government officials, missionaries, and Indian workers, and in the inspection of the various mission and government plants. At an evening conference that we attended there were assembled some fifty Christian workers, representing eight different societies and organizations. A larger number of Indian Christians were met upon the following evening at a gathering of the Poona Indian Christian Association. We went from here to our own mission stations of Satara and Wai, spending two or three days at each place, and visiting also Panchgani and Mahableshwar, the sanitaria of the mission where our Board holds property. We were in Bombay on the 11th of October, in which field we remained until October 21st, seeing large and varied departments of work in that city and suburbs, and passing two days in the Roha outstation, sixty miles to the south of the city. Conferences with some eighty of the representatives of other mission boards and organizations and with the Indian Christians were also held in Bombay. On the 21st, in the evening, we started for Ahmednagar, stopping on the way at Kedgaon to see the work of Pundita Ramabai. At Ahmednagar the entire mission force of the district, with three exceptions, were assembled, and continuous conference was held until the 31st of October, both with the members of our mission and with the Indian Christians. In all of our mission conferences, carefully prepared papers were read by different members of the mission, previously appointed to that service, and these were the basis for discussion of the methods of work, policy, and aims of the mission. Essentially the same method was followed in each one of the two missions previously visited.

THE RETURN JOURNEY.

The Deputation held frequent conferences among themselves throughout the five months, and on October 31st they unanimously adopted the recommendations they were prepared to make. On the morning of November 1st, long before day, the Deputation separated, Mr. Whittemore to travel in the north, and come home by way of the east; the other members, after a brief trip to a few points in the northwestern provinces, to return by the usual

route to the United States. During these last two weeks the work of the London Missionary Society in Benares, of the American Methodist Board in Lucknow, the Agra Medical Training Institute, St. John's College of the Church Missionary Society, and the Hindu College, under the care of the Theosophical Society in Agra, were visited. The two remaining members of the Deputation, Messrs. Loba and Barton, with Mrs. Barton, sailed from Bombay on November 15th, and arrived in New York on the morning of the 18th of December, all in good health and spirits.

SUMMARY OF ITINERARY.

The Deputation was together in the mission field from June 4th to November 1st, all the time within the tropics. The total distance traveled to carry out their commission, from the time of arrival in Colombo until the 15th of November, the date of sailing from Bombay, was 6,180 miles, of which 4,317 were by rail, 414 by water, and 1,349 by ox-cart, horse, or coolie, or on foot. Nearly 18,000 miles were covered between Colombo and Bombay and Boston, making a total of about 24,000 miles traveled in this deputation work. Some nights were passed in ox-carts upon the road, and in travelers' bungalows, but for the most part we were entertained at the homes of the missionaries. Each member of the Deputation personally visited every station of our Board in these three missions. We personally inspected the varied work of twenty-one mission boards, societies, and organizations other than our own, visiting eight stations of the Church Missionary Society, five of the Wesleyan Society, four of the Reformed Church of the United States, four of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, three stations of four other boards, and not less than nine stations where the English Zenana and Bible Missions Societies were laboring. We visited sixty churches connected with the work of our own Board. More than a dozen colleges were visited and inspected in Ceylon and India.

In much of our traveling some missionary was with us, so that the time spent upon the road was not wasted, for we had constantly with us interpreters of the life we saw on every side. We met the Ceylon and Indian Christians at every point in all our journeyings and in their places of worship, and were made to feel the warmth of their welcome. We were present at many kinds of special services, taking a part in ordinations, dedications, church organizations, corner-stone laying, school building openings, and even weddings and christenings. Outside of the Christian communities we were afforded large facilities in meeting members of different Hindu communities, theosophical societies and Somajes, besides educated leaders among the non-Christians who spoke freely of their views of Christianity and Christian work. We met these representatives of the non-Christian religions at many points in all of the missions, holding long conferences with them. We endeavored to get their views of the work of missions, and attempted to draw out suggestions for them regarding the best methods of work. These conferences were most helpful to us. Many English government officials, both civil and

military, editors and others, were met at different points, who also were free to give us their opinion of missionary work in its various departments, and to make suggestions regarding methods and means.

We cannot speak too highly of the kindness we experienced at the hands of the missionaries of boards other than our own, any more than we can do justice to the efforts of our own missionaries to help us to see all of the work of our Board in the countries we visited, and to understand all that we saw. We endeavored to bear all the expense incurred in showing us about the field, and tried to make our visit throughout of no financial burden to the missionaries.

It is impossible, in the available space, to even mention all the departments of work carried on by the missionaries at each station, or, in fact, at any one station. The best we can hope to do is to give a glimpse of the great work our missionaries are conducting in India and Ceylon. A few special things are mentioned in different places, not because they are the best that could be given, but because we wish to report some concrete cases, and these are the ones that first occur to us. It is difficult to prepare a comprehensive and complete report that shall not be too cumbrous for general reading.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MISSIONS VISITED.

The three missions visited by the Deputation include the two oldest missions of the Board. The first missionaries sent out by the Board began work in Bombay in 1813, and Ceylon became the scene of the operations of our missionaries in 1816.

The Madura Mission was the outgrowth of the Ceylon Mission in 1834. These three missions cover in area a little less than twenty thousand square miles, in which dwell a population of about six million souls looking to us for their evangelization. Here the Board has eighty-six missionaries, of whom seventy-seven were upon the ground at the time of our visit, besides thirteen other Americans who are connected with these three missions but not under full appointment. In all of the missions of the American Board all over the world there are 3,483 native Christian workers who hold the position of pastors, preachers, teachers, or Bible-women, and of this number 1,539, or nearly one-half, are connected with the three missions we visited. The native teachers connected with all of our twenty missions number 1,930, of whom 992, or over one-half, are in India and Ceylon. There are 62,188 persons under instruction in all of the Board's missions, and nearly one-half of these, or 28,074, are in the missions visited. Last year the churches in these three missions received into their membership on confession of faith, one-third of all the number received in all of the missions of the Board. These figures show something of the relative importance of the work of the missions visited, and here reported upon.

CEYLON.

Location and Extent of our Mission.— The American Board's Mission in Ceylon is confined to the northern peninsula of Jaffna, which is inhabited by Tamils, who in earlier times came over from southern India. The two chief foreign missionary societies besides our own, now working in Ceylon are the Church Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Society, both of England. These are conducting extensive operations in the main island, as well as supporting a work in the Jaffna peninsula. In Jaffna, the extreme northern part of the island, there are about three hundred thousand people among and for whom these two societies, with ourselves, are at work. The territory is carefully divided so that about one hundred and seventy thousand souls are regarded as belonging to our mission. But the Jaffna Mission is not conducted for these 170,000 alone. The Tamils, especially those of Jaffna and Ceylon, are an enterprising and energetic people. Originally they left their fatherland in India in order to make a better living and secure better homes for themselves. At the present time Christians from our Jaffna Mission are living and carrying on business in different parts of the island, and also in India, in Singapore, in the Straits Settlements, and in various other parts of the world. Many of the absent church members send back regular contributions for the support of the home school and church.

Jaffna in Relation to Other Fields. — Hitherto Jaffna has been cut off from the main island by a long overland jungle journey, or a difficult and infrequent steamboat service. This has tended to confine the Jaffna people and Jaffna influence to their own narrow home. At the present time a railroad, connecting Jaffna with Colombo, the capital of the island, is approaching completion, which will greatly change the conditions, throwing this fertile peninsula into close contact and competition with the entire island and the outside world. The people already influenced in this mission are of a higher caste and better off materially than the Tamils reached upon the Indian side of the channel. They are of the farmer caste, many of whom own their own farms and homes. Such people, eager for education and

unusually enterprising, cannot fail to make their influence felt upon all classes in the island, and even beyond it, when trade and competition take them to neighboring countries. This Ceylon Mission, therefore, assumes new impor-

THE CEYLON MISSION, WITH THE DEPUTATION.

tance when we view it not only with reference to the people of Jaffna, but in consideration of the larger fields which are already being reached by them with Christian influence and leadership.

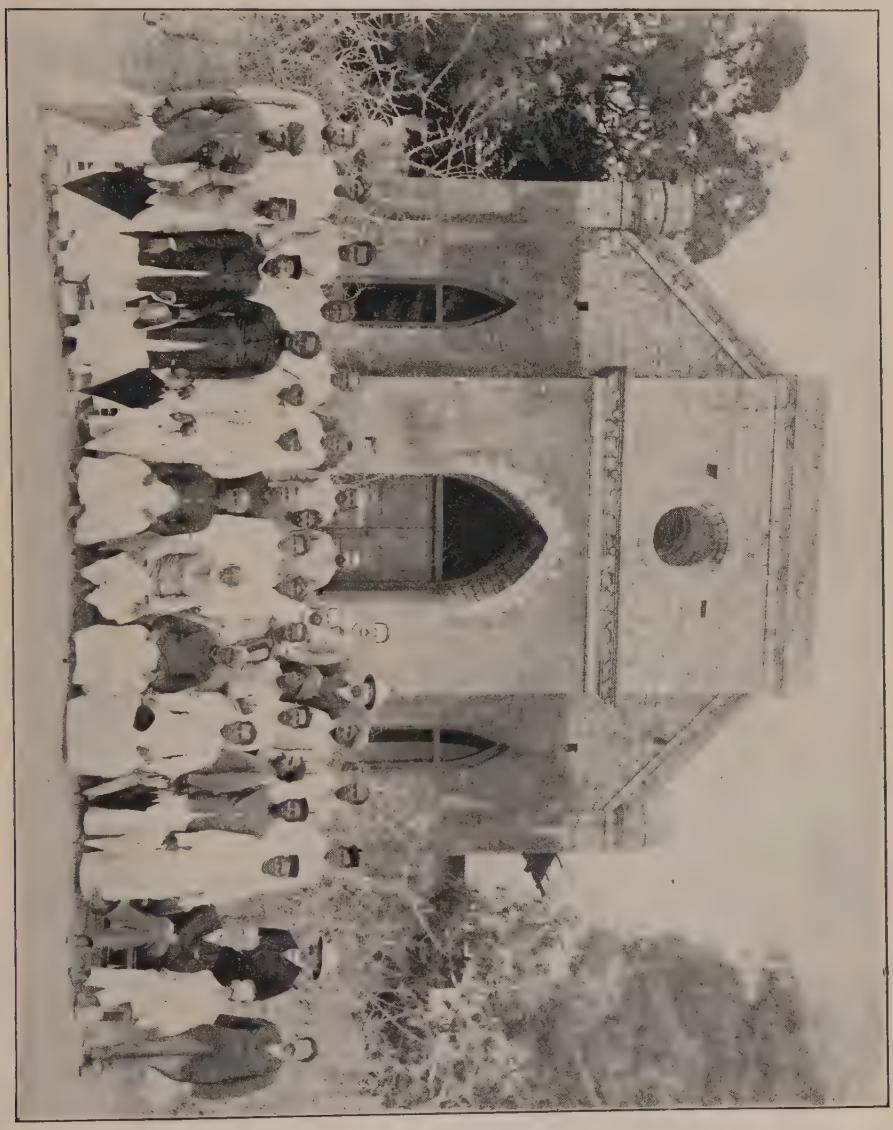
The Jaffna Christians in connection with our mission have a Home Missionary Society which is carrying on an independent work upon some of the adjacent islands; also a Students' Foreign Missionary Society, which originated among the students of Jaffna College, but has now become more general, and which is supporting a missionary and his wife among the Tamils across the channel, in India. Coöperating with the Foreign Missionary Society is a Woman's Missionary Society. While our Board gives but a small proportion of the funds raised in supporting colleges, boarding schools, English high schools, hospitals, and a large number of village day schools, missionary superintendence, for the present, at least, and probably for some time to come, seems imperative in all these departments. Whenever wise so to do, one by one of these various institutions or classes of work will be entrusted to Jaffna Christians, but that time has not yet arrived. Missionary supervision is essential to maintain a high degree of efficiency, to keep the Christian standards intact, and to secure from the Ceylon government the grants-in-aid they offer for the different departments.

PASTOR BRYANT AND WIFE, JAFFNA.

The Missionaries and their Location.—The Deputation found the work of the mission directed by twelve missionaries, four of whom are ordained, and all of whom were on the ground; four are wives and four single women. Four are physicians, including one wife and one ordained man. The members of the mission reside at six different stations, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, at Batticotta; Dr. and Mrs. Scott, at Manepy; Mr. and Mrs. Brown, at Udupitty; Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, at Tillipally; Miss Howland and Miss Root, at Oodooville; Dr. Isabella Curr and Dr. Annie Young, at Inuvil.

The special institutions, apart from the many common schools and the English High School, are Jaffna College, at Batticotta, an independent institution under the presidency of Mr. Hastings; the two Girls' Boarding Schools at Oodooville and Udupitty; the Boys' Normal Training School and Industrial School at Tillipally; the hospitals at Manepy and at Inuvil. The English High School at Manepy is under the superintendence of Dr. Scott, and the

Industrial plant at Tillipally, together with the printing press, is under the care of Mr. Dickson. Each ordained missionary has the superintendence of a definite field apart from his special duties in connection with one or more of the above mentioned institutions. Messrs. Brown and Dickson have not yet mastered the Tamil language so as to take full evangelistic work.



Evangelistic Work. — There are eighteen organized churches in the Ceylon Mission with a membership of a little over two thousand. Twelve of these churches have pastors, and the rest are supplied by preachers or catechists. One of these pastors was ordained in 1855; another in 1858; another in 1867; and still another in 1873. These churches are having but few

accessions apart from the members of the families of the present membership and from the pupils of the two boarding schools for girls. With one notable exception, there seems to be little special effort made to bring outsiders into the churches, and in some places those of a lower caste than the majority of the present members are not heartily welcomed. None of these churches receive aid in the support of their pastors from the missionary treasury, and they unite in the support of the home and foreign missionary societies. Not a few of the church membership are absent in other parts of Ceylon or in other countries, so that the churches are deprived of their personal work, even though it received pecuniary help from them.

Outside of the church membership there are many people who know the fundamental principles of Christianity, but who have not yet taken the final step of breaking from their old religious connections. With the exception of the church at Navaly, little special effort is being made to reach these people and lead them to a right decision. The field is broad and should be a fruitful one. The churches are well united, with many able leaders, and the time seems ripe for a new and great harvest of souls. There are many villages and centers where work ought to be opened and pushed so as to effectually reach the entire population for whom our mission stands responsible.

The Deputation was present at a moonlight service in Udupitty, which is regularly conducted by the Christians of that church. There were present a large number of Sivites, bearing upon their foreheads the marks of their religion, but giving closest attention to the addresses. There is a wide interest in Christian preaching, with almost a limitless opportunity for reaching the Hindus.

The mission force has been short-handed, but it is expected that when Mr. Brown and Mr. Dickson have mastered the language they will be able to give a new impulse to special evangelistic work in coöperation with the pastors and preachers. Each station has its corps of Bible-women, who are working in the homes under the superintendence of the missionary women of the different stations. Many of these are former pupils of the two boarding schools. There is no regular training school for Bible-women.

Educational. — The educational system of the mission culminates in Jaffna College, a first grade institution, which is supported by funds of its own, and is controlled by an independent board of directors in Jaffna. As the college originated with our mission, and as its president has always been a missionary of our Board, it is generally considered to be a part of the mission educational plant, although not controlled by it.

Jaffna College.

The question of one Union Christian College for all Jaffna was before the Deputation, and to this much attention was given. The peninsula of Jaffna has six so-called colleges, viz: St. John's College of the Church Missionary Society; Central College of the Wesleyan Society of England; Jaffna College, which is independent, but closely affiliated with the American Board Mission; St. Patrick College, a Catholic institution; Hindu College; and

Victoria College, a private institution, but essentially Hindu. All these institutions, except Jaffna College, admit primary scholars, and none of these except Jaffna has had classes above the First in Arts degree, corresponding to our American Sophomore year, and at present only the Wesleyan, the Hindu, and Victoria have had any college class whatever. Practically all these, except Jaffna, are primary, or high schools only, with an occasional student or students in advance classes. Jaffna College admits students in the seventh and eighth grades, has regular classes in the First in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts courses, and is affiliated with Calcutta University as a college of first grade.

OTLEY HALL, JAFFNA COLLEGE CAMPUS.

On their way out, the Deputation had conferences with the secretaries of the Church Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London upon the subject of one Union College for Jaffna. They also conferred with the missionaries of these Boards in Colombo and Kandy, and in Jaffna with the principals of St. John's and Central Colleges. To all these gentlemen, the plan of a Union College, while ideally desirable, seemed impracticable.

It furthermore appeared that such a Union College would require the removal of Jaffna College to the town of Jaffna, or nearer there, which would cost not less than $50,000; practically introducing a seventh institution, as the present so-called mission colleges would continue their lower grades, and Jaffna College would have to introduce a

Preparatory Department. Conferences were held with the American missionaries and with the officials of Jaffna College upon this same subject. The Deputation was also present at a meeting of the Board of Directors of Jaffna College, on June 29th, when the following resolution was passed: —

"*Resolved*, That while we consider a Union Protestant College in Jaffna exceedingly desirable, the practical difficulties at present appear to us to be insurmountable, and we, as the Board of Directors of Jaffna College, are not prepared to take steps looking towards that end."

After the most thorough consideration of all the facts relating to this subject, the Deputation heartily concurred in this resolution.

A proposition had been made to change the site of the college, but the most extended examination and careful consideration on the part of the Deputation failed to discover any sufficient reasons for the removal from its present location; on the other hand, there appeared the most valid reasons for its continuance on its present historic site. The Deputation, therefore, also heartily concurred in the decision of the Board of Directors, "not to remove Jaffna College to another site."

Steps were then taken to raise at once 10,000 Rs. as an addition to the local permanent endowment of the college. One of the greatest needs of Jaffna is a better trained and a larger number of catechists, evangelists, and pastors. To meet this want, a good theological training school is necessary. The Deputation, therefore, cordially endorse the motion of the Board of Directors of Jaffna College looking to the early establishment of such a theological school in connection with the college.

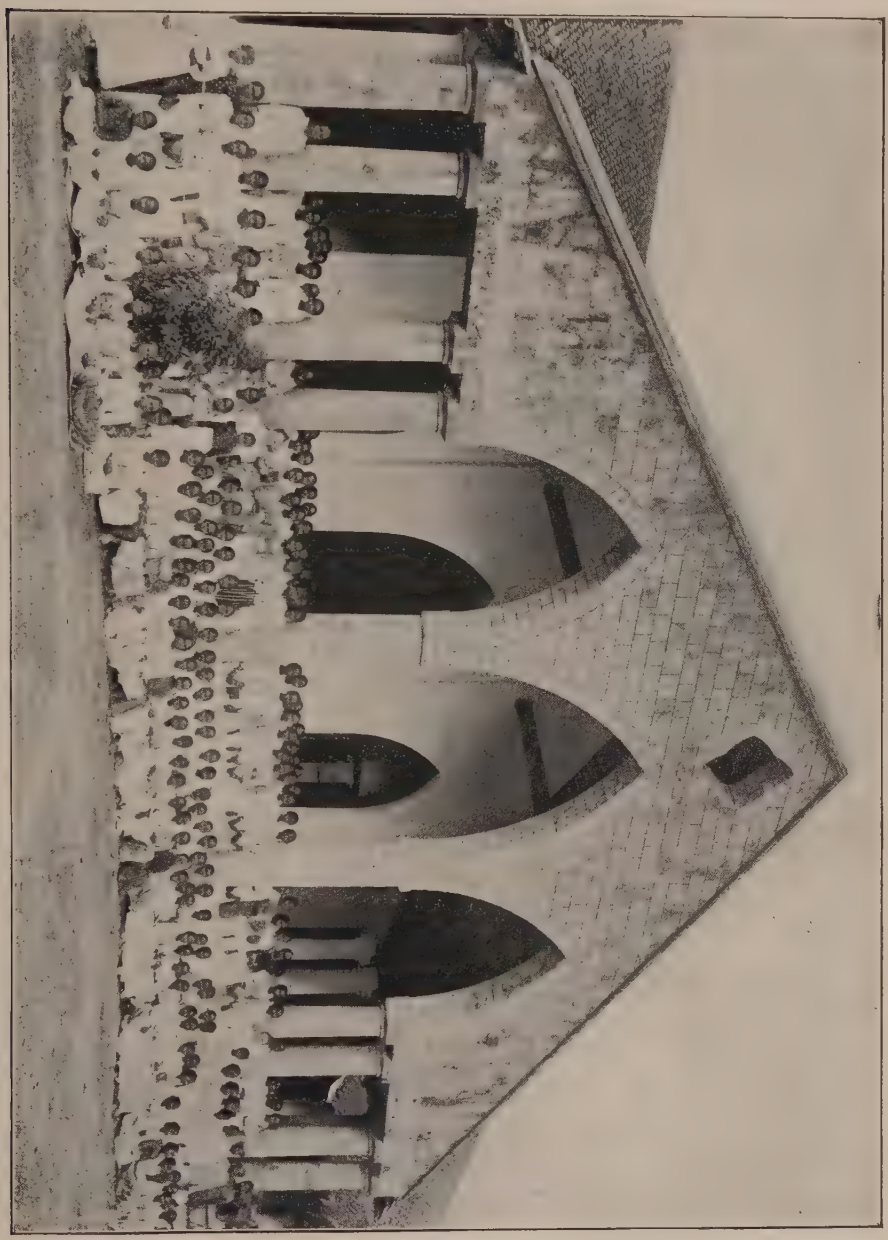
The influence of the college upon the thought, religious life, and moral force of Jaffna has been great indeed. Its graduates, going back to the old Batticotta Seminary, are among the leading and influential Tamils of the country. The college, with about one hundred students, is distinctly and positively Christian, and is a strong force for education, truth, and righteousness, not only in Jaffna but in all Ceylon and upon the continent of India.

Boarding and High Schools.

The Girls' Boarding Schools at Udupitty and Oodooville, are doing a noble work for the elevation of the homes of the country. Few girls leave these schools who do not give evidence of a change of heart. They are both overcrowded with pupils so that many who would come are declined. Both schools need enlargement in order to meet the needs of the field and demands of the work.

The school at Udupitty is under the sole care of Mrs. Brown, and that at Oodooville, the oldest boarding school anywhere in our missions, is under Miss Howland and Miss Root. This school has now an English Department to meet the demands of the people for a better training for the girls. The influence of this school can be traced in every Christian home in the peninsula, and far outside. It is undoubtedly the best school for girls in Ceylon. The Deputation attended a meeting of the old students of these two boarding schools, where addresses were given by former graduates, of whom 219 were present, besides nearly as many present students.

The three English High Schools are self-supporting, receiving no aid from the Board. The Training School at Tillipally is one of the important institutions of the mission, for it furnishes the teachers for the large number



of common and village schools, and not a few preachers have received their training there. The village schools are suffering from the lack of a sufficient number of properly trained Christian teachers. This school is to be made the center for a training that will meet the continual demand of the field. It

is a field much broader than that of the village schools which are under the supervision of our mission.

Village Schools.

The village schools, numbering 129, are supported almost entirely by an annual grant from the government, which is not, indeed, an adequate support, while the superintendence of the same rests with the different members of our mission. The arrangement is not entirely satisfactory, for the restrictions of the government are not conducive to the best conduct of the schools, while the money that it grants is not adequate to furnish the schools with proper apparatus. The people are willing to pay little or nothing for their vernacular common school education. It would be for the interest of all these schools, if the government grant could be refused and the schools put upon an entirely independent basis. This is impossible without greatly increased appropriations from the Board, while the people are unwilling to pay for vernacular education. The best, therefore, to be done is to prepare better teachers and under-superintendents for these schools, who by their ability and the strength of their Christian personality shall materially raise their standard. In these schools, through its superintendents and teachers, the mission has a direct part in the training of nearly ten thousand children, at their most impressionable age. These are the feeders of the boarding and high schools.

VILLAGE SCHOOL IN CEYLON.

Tillipally Industrial School.

There seems little call for an industrial school for the purpose of instructing the pupils in the handicrafts. The farmers of the country make a better living than the artisans, and are regarded as a higher caste. The pupils have never taken hold of the work of the school with enthusiasm, the carpentry department being especially unpopular. The printing and book-binding section has been of more value. The principal value of these industries here is as a self-help for some of the poorer scholars. A small press has been running in connection with this school, and the work is now self-supporting, with the aid of the government grant.

The Publication Work. — In 1855 the press was sold out to a native firm, Strong & Asbury. The plant has been running down until it is unable,

with present equipments, to do the printing of the mission satisfactorily. Because of this condition, the mission has done more and more of its printing upon the small press in the Industrial School at Tillipally. Strong & Asbury have been given one year to put their plant in shape to do the work of the mission. In case they fail, the mission plans to enlarge its Tillipally outfit, and do its own work in connection with the Training School, as a means of self-help to students.

The mission will probably not call for a force larger than it now possesses. The two old mission stations at Chavagacherry and Pandateripo may not again be occupied by missionary families. The bungalow at the latter place is practically in ruins.

There is no mission of the Board where a more extensive work is conducted with so little cost to the Board as that of the Ceylon Mission. There are eighteen organized churches, with a membership of 2,064; one college with about 100 students; three boarding schools with 300 pupils; 136 village and English schools, with 316 teachers and 10,531 pupils. In addition to these there is an industrial school, a printing plant, and two large and finely equipped hospitals, and a home and a foreign missionary society in full operation. For the conduct of this entire work the American Board supports twelve missionaries, including wives, and gave in addition last year, for all purposes, only $2,267. The people themselves paid 10,708 Rs. for the support of their schools and Christian work, and 12,461 Rs. for the education of their children, which amounts to $5,792. The total cost of the work is much more than this, for the government sustains practically the common schools and makes a large grant for the English high schools. The income of the college funds supports the college, and the other resources supply some funds for the hospitals and boarding schools. In a word, the work of the mission, apart from the salaries of the missionaries, is supported in a large measure by funds coming from sources outside of the Board. The missionary force cannot be reduced at present without involving a serious loss. American superintendence is imperative.

Medical Work. — This work centers in the hospital and dispensary for both men and women at Manepy, under the care of Dr. and Mrs. Scott; the Woman's Hospital at Inuvil, under the care of Drs. Curr and Young; and the Green Memorial Hospital at Karadive, under the care of Mr. Alfred Anderson; and the Dispensary at Chavagacherry, opened once a week by Dr. Young.

The medical work, begun by Dr. Green in the early days of the mission, did much to break down prejudice and clear the way for direct Christian enterprise. The work of today is also strong and effective. We cannot but regret that the new Woman's Hospital was built at Inuvil, two miles or less from the hospital at Manepy, thus giving to the people occasion to declare them "rival," not "sister" institutions. This was not done by the mission, and their proximity to each other need not interfere with the good work they are doing. Fees are collected and an attempt is made to bring these hospi-

tals and dispensaries to self-support. The Green Memorial Hospital is upon the Island of Karadive, and is principally a dispensary, all under the superintendence of a native practitioner.

The medical work attracts much attention from the Sivites, and other places are calling for a similar work, such as Chavagacherry and Udupitty.

TEMPLES AT WAI; A HINDU STRONGHOLD.

INDIA AS A MISSION FIELD.

India is one of the largest, oldest, and most accessible mission fields in the world. It has a population of over two hundred and ninety-one million, according to the last census, who are accessible to the Christian teacher. The government of India is in sympathy with mission work, and most, if not all, of the rulers of native states are not hostile to it. This population is made up of a great variety of races who speak many languages and are believers in different religions, Hinduism and Mohammedanism being the most prominent. Among this vast population every large foreign missionary society in the world has its representatives, and in fact there are few foreign missionary societies of any kind that are not working in India. It is also a favorite field for the independent Christian worker to try his hand at Christianizing a continent, but who usually gives up in despair, or allies his efforts to the work of some regular and permanent society. We cannot but record our conviction, based upon observation, that so-called independent mission work is wasteful of funds, and in most cases barren of good results, even if not an actual hindrance to the progress of the kingdom.

With all that is now being done for the Indian continent, only a portion of its vast population has ever heard of Jesus Christ. The entire Christian force now in that country, larger than it has ever been before, is far too small to reach all parts of the empire. Every missionary has a field beyond his capacity to properly evangelize, and the same may be said of every missionary board, and the constant call of all is for increased forces and more means. There is no crowding of the missionaries in India. The field is large enough for all who are now there, and more are needed.

Comity and Co-operation. — The Christian comity between different denominations is manifest with one or two exceptions, and in all parts of the country denominational lines become almost obliterated in the earnest and Christ-like zeal of the missionaries to lead India to a knowledge of the gospel. Combination, fellowship, and coöperation are in the Christian atmosphere of that country, and it is prophetic of what we may expect in the future.

The Christian movement is gaining force and momentum with every decade. Every year new castes are reached, while the work is broadening among the old castes. The Deputation saw one boarding school in which children of eighteen different castes ate, studied, and lived together, an impossibility only a few years ago. Christian principles are making themselves felt far outside of the Christian circle. Educated Hindus have formed themselves into societies with no other object than to carry out social and moral reforms which, they confess, have their origin in the Christian's Bible. The missionary is desired and welcomed in every part of the country, and missionary institutions are highly valued by the people. The Hindus speak freely of their admiration for missionary institutions, and they frequently urged the Deputation to use its influence to increase the number.

The number of native Protestant Christians in India in 1851 was set down at 91,000; in 1861, at 138,000; in 1871, at 224,000; in 1881, at 417,000; and in 1891, at 559,000. The figures for the last census are not yet given entire, but the footings for a few of the provinces in which mission work has not been the most prominent, show that in those provinces the number of Christians has increased about seventy per cent in the decade. In the forty years from 1851 to 1891 the number of Protestant Christians increased six-fold, while the population increased only about twenty per cent.

Poverty and Industries. — The masses of India, among whom the Christian work is largely carried on, are desperately poor, so poor that a day without labor means a day without food. Many of these get their living by employment in connection with pagan worship, or in a manner which makes the continuation of the old life impossible after accepting Christianity. Others, while their employment is unobjectionable, when they give up their heathen practices are deprived by their relatives and caste of every means of earning a livelihood. These facts have made the question of the introduction of some kind of industries for the Christians one of vital and practical importance. This must be done if the Christian communities in that country are ever to become independent of foreign charity, and self-supporting in their own Christian institutions. All missionaries are giving more or less thought to these conditions. The attention of the Deputation was frequently called to this need by educated Hindus and by English government officials. The question is not far different from that which is now being wrought out in the south of our own country among our colored population.

Work among the Young. — The most hopeful work in India is that carried on among and for the young. The opportunities for work among the children are far beyond the ability of the missionary to seize. Parents without number are now saying to them, "We cannot become Christians ourselves, but we are willing to have our children Christians. You may take them and teach them as you wish." Villages in which no Christians live are asking for Christian schools. The opportunities for reaching the children are limited only by the number of teachers to send and of means to support them. The people will partly or entirely support these schools as they become financially able to do so. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has gained already a strong position in the country, and is a positive force in the missionary work. Rev. F. S. Hatch, the general secretary for Burma, India, and Ceylon, by his earnestness and tact, is welding these forces together, besides greatly enlarging the scope of the movement.

India's Hope is in the Common People. — The statement is often made that only the lower castes are reached in India, and this is cited as a proof that missions are not accomplishing much there. It is true that the large proportion of the Christian converts are from the lower castes, although there are many devout Christians from among the Brahmans themselves. One of the great reasons for our hope and confidence in the stability and future success of the Christian movement in India, is that it is starting among

the lower strata of Indian society, among the common laborers and even outcastes. The history of nearly every successful national or world movement shows that great and permanent reforms originate in and proceed from the common people.

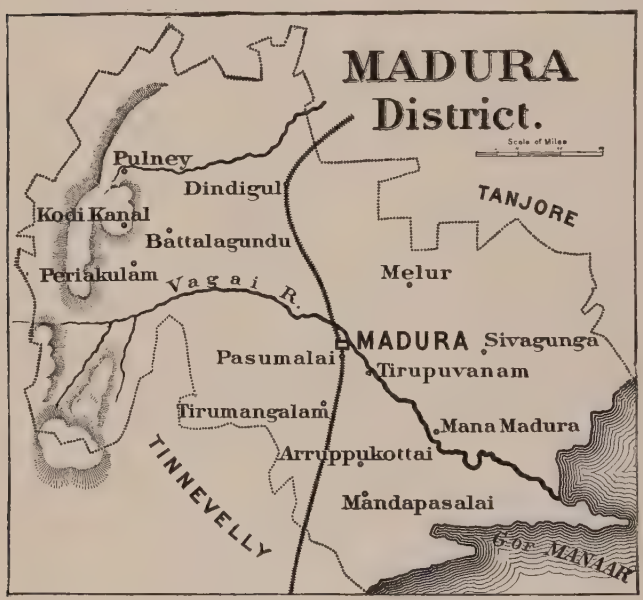
The peculiar conditions that prevail in the Indian society render these considerations doubly prominent. The work is not, however, confined to the lowest classes. New and higher castes are constantly reached and so the gospel flame is continually mounting upwards, preparing new material all the time to catch the blaze and transmit it to those on the higher levels. The glory of the Indian Christian church today is that it is the church of the laboring classes. Through Christian moral living and the general enlightenment that comes from the Christian school and life, these lower classes are gradually rising, materially and morally and in the estimation of those who are considered above them, and so are continually gaining influence and power in all parts of the country.

Dependence of the Christians. — Unlike the races in other mission countries, the people of India are lacking in aggressiveness and in ability to take the initiative. The Christians lean upon the missionaries, and look to them for suggestion and leadership. There are noble exceptions to this rule, but the cases are yet far too few where the Indian Christians take and satisfactorily carry large responsibilities. This inherent weakness will be gradually overcome as the work progresses among higher castes, and as the children of the Christian families are trained in Christian schools. The process of producing a self-assertive, self-reliant, aggressive Christian community from among the Indian people, is not the work of a single generation, but of many generations. Changes are taking place, but if they are to be permanent we must expect them to be slow. The character of an ancient race is gradually being moulded; indolence is to be converted into thrift; ignorance into knowledge; immorality into purity; poverty into a productive activity; caste into a common brotherhood. In a word, an intrenched heathenism is to be changed into Christianity. This cannot be done in a generation or a century.

Both of our Indian Missions are aiming at nothing less than a complete reorganization of the society and life of the Indian people, and the permanent establishment of Christian institutions which shall be self-propagating and independent.

THE MADURA MISSION.

FIELD OF THE MISSION. — The Deputation was within the limits of this mission fifty-five days, spending some time at each one of the eleven stations. They visited twenty-four churches, saw every Indian pastor, inspected every station and boarding school, and in fact, every mission institution, except some of the more remote churches and village schools. They saw the largest churches and congregations, as well as congregations recently gathered, which had no buildings in which to worship. An honest attempt was made to see personally every department and phase of the work conducted by the missionaries of our Board, as well as that carried on by the Indian Christians in conjunction with our mission.



The mission is compact, covering an area of about seventy by seventy-five miles, having a population of 3,332,000 souls. This district is left exclusively to our Board, with but one other small mission carrying on work within its limits. One railroad line crosses the field and another is in process of construction, but the usual method of travel is in ox-cart or bandy. The people are mainly Hindu Tamils, who are cultivators of the soil and common laborers. The classes mostly reached, hitherto, have been of the lowest caste, but the movement is upwards. The attention of the Brahmans has been attracted by the excellent work already accomplished.

The country is comparatively level, and the people get their living from the soil. The masses are very poor, but they have not been afflicted during the past three years, as have some parts of the country farther north, with famine and plague. Good roads connect all of the larger towns, while many of the villages can be approached only on foot.

The district is densely populated, and the people are given up to gross Hinduism. There are far less Mohammedans in southern India than in the more northern regions.

There are thirty-five American missionaries connected with this mission, of whom nine were in the United States on furlough at the time of our visit.

Eight of these missionaries were in the city of Madura, three at Pasumalai, and the rest at the seven stations, one family at each, two stations having now no resident missionary at the time of the visit. At no place outside of Madura city do any of the unmarried ladies of the mission reside, the wives of the missionaries having the care of the girls' schools and Bible-women at all of the other stations.

Plan of the Mission. — The work of this mission centers in Madura and Pasumalai, three miles apart. Madura is a city of some ninety thousand inhabitants, and is the principal town in southern India. Apart from a small Lutheran church and school, and one resident missionary family, and a Church

THE MADURA MISSION AND THE DEPUTATION.

of England chapel which is doing no aggressive Christian work, the entire city and Madura district are the exclusive field of our own mission. The city is practically in the center of the mission, with railroad connections with Dindigul and Pasumalai and Tirumangalam, and a new railroad soon to be opened will give the same connections with Tirupuvanam and Manamadura. A tram, or narrow gauge railroad, connection is talked of which will bring Battalagundu and Periakulam into the same connection. This will leave only Palani, Melur, and Aruppukottai stations without railroad connections with Madura.

The plan of the mission is to have the central educational institutions in Madura and Pasumalai, with one missionary family at each of the nine other

stations. Each one of these nine stations where a missionary family is resident is supposed to have a station boarding school for both boys and girls, although none is held at Periakulam; and whenever a station is closed in order that the missionary may take a furlough, the boarding school closes also. The missionaries at the outside stations have a large and clearly defined district under their care, over which they tour, and in which they organize and conduct village schools, general evangelistic work in purely Hindu villages, hold regular preaching services in villages where congregations of Christians have been gathered, look after churches that have been organized, and in fact superintend the work of all departments. Associated with the missionary are the ordained Indian pastors, trained evangelists, catechists, and preachers, some of whom travel over the field, while the most of them have each from one to six or eight villages under his care. Others are teachers, and have a daily school where the children are taught all of the primary branches. They also have daily Bible lessons, and are taught to sing gospel hymns and Christian Tamil lyrics.

PARALACHI CHURCH, MADURA MISSION.

Most of the missionaries traverse frequently the field under their care, holding services with the people, examining the congregations of adults in the Bible lessons and catechism taught them by their preachers or catechists, and looking into every phase of the work and becoming acquainted with the life and thought of the people. None of these stations of this mis-

sion have yet been adequately covered by the Christian worker, so that there are always new sections to visit, some of them covering large areas.

Station Schools. — The most promising children in the village schools are taken to the station center, if the way opens for their support there, and if the parents consent to it; they are thus brought directly under the influence of the missionary and become members of the Christian home connected with the school. The wives have the charge of these station boarding schools, leaving the husband free for the larger work of touring and superintendence of the field. In these station schools the children are, for the most part, taught to help themselves as much as possible by the labor of their own

VILLAGE SCHOOL, BATTALAGUNDU.

hands. The girls are taught sewing, and in some cases embroidery and lace-making. They all have a large part in preparing and cooking their food, and in care of the school home and premises. In Manamadura there is an industrial department where the boys learn to do practical work in carpentry, cabinet work, and blacksmithing, even going so far as to qualify themselves to earn their own living by their trade. The children in these station boarding schools number from forty-five to one hundred and sixty for each school. One of the most gratifying pieces of educational work done by the missionaries is the conduct of these Christian school homes, in which, for the first time, the children are separated from the heathen companions and from the corrupting influence of their own homes, while they are constantly in the circle of Christian influences.

Primary Schools. — The village schools from which these children come are sometimes only a gathering of children in a village under a tree, or

under a thatched roof with no side walls, or in the village public rest-house open upon one, or may be upon four sides, or in a little thatched, mud-walled structure reared for the purpose. Sometimes there is a substantial school building, or it may be the school is held in the village church. Some of the best Christian workers in the Madura Mission began their course of education amid disadvantages as great as any thus hinted at. In most cases the Christian male teacher, who has had his training in the normal school at Pasumalai, is the Christian worker in the village to whose aid occasionally comes the superintending catechist, and the pastor of the central church, the members of which are frequently scattered in many separate villages.

AN UNHOUSED CONGREGATION, MADURA MISSION.

In connection, also, with each one of these stations, there are some Bible-women who have been appointed to this work because of special qualifications. These also have definite fields and work assigned them, and are under the superintendence of the missionary wife. These Bible-women are frequently given lessons so as to increase their knowledge and give them new inspiration for better work.

The Churches. — Each station has a central church, which is the original church; to this one organization all of the Indian Christians belonged at first, although they may have been widely scattered in many villages. As the number of Christians multiplied in different sections, another church was organized at some other central point, until at present in the Periakulam station there are seven organized churches; in Aruppukottai, eight; while

Palani, Manamadura, and Melur have as yet only one each. It is the plan and purpose of the missionaries to have an ordained Indian pastor over each Indian church, and this plan is carried out just as rapidly as the proper men can be raised up for the sacred office, and sufficient funds can be obtained for their support. Of the twenty-five ordained men in the Madura Mission no one is supported by mission funds.

The contributions from the churches support the pastors. The station districts, some of them having a population of half a million, are divided among the pastors, who in turn subdivide their parishes among catechists, who also may have under them teachers of village schools.

Madura City. — Two missionary families reside in Madura City, and five single ladies, two others being on furlough. Madura, together with the College, Normal Training School, and Theological Seminary at Pasumalai, only three miles distant, constitute the educational center of the mission. At Pasumalai two missionary families reside. In the city of Madura there are four churches and one at Pasumalai, each with its Indian pastor. These are all active and energetic, with good congregations and large fields. There are two large hospitals, one for men under the care of Dr. Van Allen, and one for women under the care of Dr. Harriet E. Parker; one Bible-woman's Training School under the care of Miss Swift; a Boys' Training and High School under the superintendence of Mr. Wallace, who at present resides at Pasumalai; a Girls' High and Normal Boarding School and five Hindu Girls' Schools superintended by Miss Noyes and Miss Chandler. The outside evangelistic work is under the care of Mr. Chandler, who is also the secretary and treasurer of the mission. Within this one station there are 135 native Christian workers, of whom fifty-six are women, who are giving their entire time to direct Christian and educational work. The mission high schools for both boys and girls being here, the pupils from all of the outside station schools, when they are properly qualified, come to the city to continue their studies. The Boys' High School, not having dormitories, is filled almost exclusively by day pupils, while most of the boys from the station schools go to Pasumalai, where they enter the Preparatory or Normal Department of the College.

Hindu Girls' Schools. — The Hindu girls' schools are filled with girls from Hindu families, many of them of the higher castes. Necessarily they are all day schools, the children going home at the close of the school hours. In these Hindu schools the children learn the Bible stories, repeat many choice passages of the Scripture, and sing gospel hymns. It is difficult to hold the girls after they are twelve or thirteen years of age, for at that time the husbands to whom the girls have been married in childhood claim their wives; others are taken out to be married, and those who are widows are compelled to shave their heads, don the garb of servitude, and enter upon their gloomy life. It is not expected that a large proportion of these girls will openly profess Christ and be baptized; some do, and suffer severely for it; but it has been demonstrated that in later years, when these girls become

heads of households, they will be eager to have their children educated, and will be much more willing to have them become Christians. The missionaries are often made to believe that some of these girls secretly love Christ and are striving to serve him, although united to heathen husbands and shut up in the zenana. The Bible-women follow them up in the homes, and help to keep alive their Christian hope and joy.

The Bible-woman's Training School is raising up tried Christian women to go into Hindu homes, as well as to become leaders among their less favored Christian sisters. This school is central for the mission, other stations sending their selected candidates. After the course is completed they return to their own field.

Girls' High School. — The Girls' High and Training School has

MISSION HOSPITAL AT MADURA.

pupils from all over the mission, but many come from the city itself. The Normal Course taught is that prescribed by the government for teachers. As we went over the mission, we found that in every congregation of any age or size, there were girls and women who had studied in the Madura school. These were teachers, Bible-women, wives of pastors, catechists, evangelists, nearly all of them showing by their bearing and by their influence for righteousness in the community, what the school is doing to increase the power of Christian womanhood in that land. The school is most inadequately housed, and must have larger and more sanitary quarters soon. A new and commodious site has been purchased at one side of the city for a new building.

Medical Work and Churches. — The two hospitals are tested to their utmost capacity with patients, and the number is increasing. The missionary

physicians are to the people the best illustration possible of the life of Jesus Christ. This work is a perpetual sermon that the masses can grasp. Many of Dr. Van Allen's patients give a thank-offering for benefits received, the aggregate of which constitute a considerable part of the funds for the conduct of the hospital. The Hindus themselves erected this large hospital, which has already become too small. The woman's hospital is in need of enlargement.

The churches in Madura are independent of the control of the missionary in charge of the evangelistic work of the station. He labors in coöperation with the pastors and the committees of the churches, but he puts upon them the responsibility for the management of their own affairs. He occasionally preaches for them, when asked so to do. These churches have their Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor societies, and the pastors and some members conduct street preaching weekly in different parts of the city. Two of the churches have fairly good buildings, but the other two are sadly in need of new places of worship. The present places of worship are well located in different parts of the city.

Woman's evangelistic work connected with the Madura station, outside of the city, is in the care of Miss M. M. Root, the same work in the city being connected with Bible-woman's Training School.

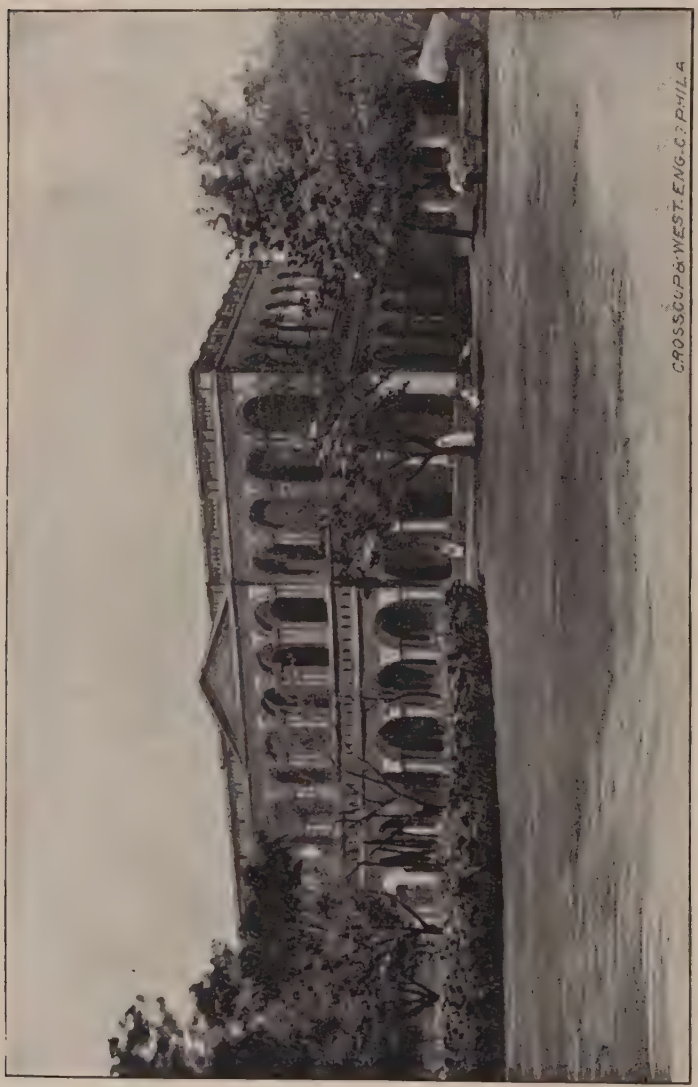
The Institutions of Pasumalai. — The College and Theological Seminary at Pasumalai are the highest educational institutions in the mission. They are under separate management, the former being under the principalship of Mr. Zumbro, and the latter of Dr. Jones, just now upon furlough in the United States. The forty-one theological students, including the wives of some of them, are continuing their studies in a measure, but the men are devoting themselves to the direct work of evangelistic itinerating under the direction of Mr. George S. Eddy, a volunteer worker with the mission. It is the plan of the seminary to admit the best students available and give them a course of preparation that shall fit them for the work of catechists in the field, and, if later on they prove themselves worthy to become pastors, with still further and larger responsibilities. The wives of the students are expected to study with their husbands, as far as they are able, and for those not able, special classes are formed. A through course of study is given these candidates for Christian leadership, including singing and the use of the violin. Music is of much value in the pioneer village work, as well as in every religious service.

The seminary has a good building at Pasumalai, but needs more funds to enable it to meet the needs of the growing mission. Graduates from this seminary are working in many of the other missions in southern India. The course of study is varied somewhat according to the previous education of the candidates. The seminary has not been able to meet all the demands for better trained Christian workers in the Indian churches.

One department within the college is the Normal Training School, with full courses of study in accordance with the government standards, grants-in-

aid being received for all students passing the examinations successfully. This school trains the men who go out as teachers in our own mission, and not a few students are sent to the school from other missions to prepare them for the same work there.

Pasumalai College. — The college known as Pasumalai College, which



MAIN COLLEGE HALL, PASUMALAI.

owes its origin to the wise management and careful foresight of Rev. Dr. George T. Washburn, is the center of the intellectual life of the mission. It is affiliated with the Madras University, and takes students only through the First Arts Course, corresponding to the end of the Sophomore year in our American colleg Students who are able to pursue their studies further usually attend the Christian college at Madras. The college has pupils in

all grades, there being only about twenty-six in the college department proper, with ninety-five in the High School, and the rest in the Normal and Preparatory departments. There is a church connected with the college, with a pastor, who is also an instructor in the Theological Seminary. Some day scholars come from the city. The tone of the college is decidedly Christian, and its students are in all departments of the Christian work all over southern India. There are many wishing to enter the school who are not able to pay either for their board or tuition; in order to aid such and at the same time strengthen their sense of manliness and independence, Mr. Zumbro is eager to introduce some industrial work. The need for this is imperative to secure the best success of the institution.

The College has very good buildings, which are becoming crowded by the large attendance. It is really in need of an endowment that it may not be under the necessity of asking annually a subsidy from the Board. It collected, last year, about two thousand dollars from the pupils, and also received a considerable amount from the government; but the expenses of such a school are much more than can be met in this way.

The printing press of the mission is at Pasumalai, where an eight-page paper, partly in Tamil and partly in English, is printed twice a month, and also a monthly, both of which circulate widely in southern India and Ceylon. Nearly one million pages are printed annually upon these presses, under the superintendence of Mr. Wallace, who resides at Pasumalai, and has charge, also, of the mission high school in the city of Madura.

It is impossible to report in detail the observations of the Deputation in all parts of the mission, nor would it be wise to catalogue here all of the various mission institutions of all kinds and grades. These are found in the Annual Report of the mission for the year 1900, prepared by Mr. Zumbro, and printed upon the mission press at Pasumalai.

A TOUR OF ONE STATION.

We passed a week in the Aruppukottai station, crossing over the line into the Tirumangalam field for one day. We traveled in ox-carts, as Mr. and Mrs. Hazen do when they visit the outstations.

In the Aruppukottai station, which is not the largest station of the mission, but perhaps one of the best developed, there are 120 separate villages in which there are Christians. In some of these there are strong churches and in others only a little band of praying men and women, or it may be only a single soul who believes in Jesus Christ. We were in one village of this station where there is now a considerable congregation, but where for eight years one faithful woman remained alone, firm in her new-found belief and not ceasing to pray that others might know her Saviour. Her prayers were recently answered, and we saw the fruits thereof in the form of a crowd of men, women, and children, who met us out upon the road a mile away and conducted us to the house of her who had watched and prayed so long.

The entire Aruppukottai district is apportioned out among four pastors, each one having a central church, but traveling over his own field, looking

after the work in the various villages in his wide parish. We found some churches built of simple mud walls, with a thatched roof, costing twenty or thirty dollars, according to the size and construction. Other places had stone and lime churches, with roofs of tile or corrugated iron, costing five times as much, or even more. There were some brick and mortar churches, substantial and commodious. Some had real church bells, some disks of brass upon which the sexton struck with a hammer, and others had a great drum with which to remind the village that the hour of prayer had arrived. During the week spent in this field we were at fifteen different places where there were Christians, and we passed through many other villages in which as yet there are none. As it required a week to do this, it is easy to imagine how long it would require to visit all the one hundred and twenty villages in which Christians are found. The population of the entire station is 215,000, and it is all under the care of one missionary and his devout and able wife, who also shares responsibility in the neighboring station of Tirumangalam.

ARUPPUKÓTTAI CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.

We met at Mandapasalai all the Christian workers and Christians of the Aruppukottai district who were able to come together for the purpose, some six hundred in all, for a conference. We were impressed with the great external difference between the Christian and the heathen audience. One could not look upon such a gathering, similar to that which we saw in multitudes of places in India and Ceylon, and not be impressed with the wonderful elevating and civilizing power of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

In the same way we went into each station of the Madura Mission, not seeing in any other station so many of the outstations as we did here, but

visiting enough places to give us a clear idea of the manner in which the village work was conducted.

KARISACULAM CHURCH, ARUPPUKOTTAI DISTRICT.

METHODS OF WORK.—Once or twice a year a company of workers band themselves together and go from village to village, holding services wherever a place can be found. There are always hearers, and if a lantern with slides is added, there is no limit to the number of audiences to be gathered. This pioneer village work lies at the foundation, as it opens the way for the village school and church, leading on to the boarding school, college, and seminary. It is customary for the missionaries to have a monthly meeting with all of the regular Christian workers of the district, at which topics are discussed and lessons learned which are calculated to be helpful and inspiring. At these meetings reports from the field are made by individual workers. The station and boarding school at Aruppukottai may be taken as a fair example of all the rest of the mission. It has two departments, one for girls and one for boys, with over one hundred and fifty in both. The children have come in from the outstations, from both Christian and heathen homes. There are representatives of eighteen castes among the scholars, and yet all eat and study together in one Christian home. Each boy and girl bears his share of the work and care of the mission premises, and each is learning not only from books, but from personal contact with the missionaries and their home, which, together with Christian teaching of the school,

makes the religion of Jesus Christ a real, living faith to them. Some of these children return to their homes, but wonderfully changed — often earnest Christian workers; while others go up to Madura or Pasumalai to pursue further studies.

In these mission stations there are also day schools for Hindu boys and girls, where the studies, as at Madura, are permeated with gospel truth.

Throughout the Madura Mission the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor is well organized, and is a vital Christianizing force. We also found that in many places churches are open every morning or evening, or

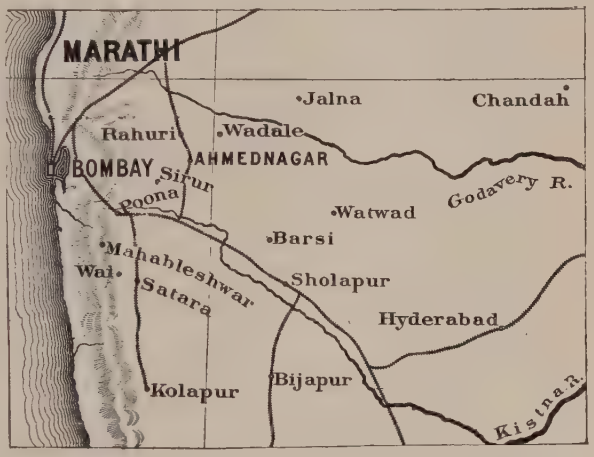
CHURCH IN THE ARUPPUKOTTAI DISTRICT, DEDICATED DURING VISIT OF THE DEPUTATION.

both, for prayer; a catechist, or, if none are present, some Christian who can read, leading the devotions. It is also customary for the preacher to give the congregation regular lessons in a catechism prepared by the mission, which covers the main facts of the Bible. A preacher's ability and faithfulness is tested, in a measure, by the ability of his flock to answer freely the questions of the missionary when he makes his tours of inspection. This keeps their minds alert, and gives them positive knowledge of the Bible to use in their contact with the Hindus.

THE MARATHI MISSION.

ITS FIELD AND FORCE. — The Marathi Mission covers a much larger area than the missions already mentioned. The most easterly station is at Sholapur, near to and including part of the native state of Hyderabad, called the Nizam's territory. From Sholapur, a city of 62,000 people in the midst of a district of the same name having a population of not less than 750,000, upon the eastern borders of this mission, to Bombay, a city of over 800,000 on the western coast, is 280 miles; and the distance from Satara, upon the south, to Rahuri and Vadala, upon the north, is about 110 miles.

There are other mission boards working within the limits of this mission as here outlined. The cities of Poona and Bombay are centers of activity for various European and American mission boards, and in the city of Ahmednagar and in its near territory one other society is conducting independent operations. With the exception of these places, this district is recognized as the field of the American Board Mission. In Bombay there is no clashing of interests, each board being conscious of the overwhelming fact that all the boards now working there are wholly insufficient to meet the needs of the people of that great city and its widely extending suburbs. The only place in India where we saw anything that could be interpreted as a violation of the well understood rules and customs of missionary comity, was in the Ahmednagar district. We are convinced, however, that this was a personal matter, largely, and will yield to wise, brotherly treatment.



This mission differs from the Madura Mission in the south in that its stations cover more territory and are widely separated. In each of the three cities, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and Bombay, more than one missionary family resides, and single women are in each place, conducting an extensive work for girls and women, under the support of the various woman's boards. There are in Sholapur two ordained missionaries and four women, all working for a population of nearly seven hundred thousand souls. In Ahmednagar there are three ordained missionaries and eight women, and in Bombay two ordained missionaries and three women. In each of the other stations, Satara, Sirur, Vadala, and Rahuri, there is one family, and in Wai two ladies have held the station from its beginning. While we were there, arrangements were made to locate Dr. and Mrs. Harding at Wai and to have

another missionary family at Satara, thus strengthening the southern part of the mission.

MARATHI MISSION AND DEPUTATION.

Of the forty missionaries of our Board in the Marathi Mission, seven were on furlough during the visit of the Deputation, leaving thirty-three on

the field. Eleven of the thirty-three are ordained and fourteen are unmarried women. Four other Americans not under appointment are working in coöperation with our mission.

The educational center of the mission is at Ahmednagar, where are located the Mission Theological Seminary, Bible-woman's Training School, and a Mission High School for boys and one for girls. There is also a high school for boys and girls in Bombay, which is 190 miles from Ahmednagar, and which meets the special needs of that large district. The mission has no college or normal training school for boys, as Wilson College at Bombay, under the management of the Free Church of Scotland, amply provides for the needs for collegiate training, and the normal school at Ahmednagar, conducted by the Christian Literature Society, under the able leadership of Mr. J. S. Haig, affords ample normal training. The graduates of this school are in all parts of our mission as teachers and preachers.

Each one of the other stations has a boarding school, but none of them fits pupils for entrance to college. These station schools are similar to those in the Madura Mission already described.

Medical Work. — The mission has not laid much stress upon medical work until recently. Dr. Ballantine has had for years a dispensary at Rahuri, but there has never been a mission hospital, and there had been no physician giving his entire time to the medical work until within a few years, when Dr. Julia Bissell joined the mission, with location at Ahmednagar. The medical work became so promising that the Woman's Board of Missions appropriated money for a hospital in that city, and the erection of the same awaits only the securing of a proper site. Dr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Harding have recently joined the mission and are located at Wai, which will be made another center of Christian medical operations, and Dr. Karmarkar has a growing work in Bombay. There is a warm welcome everywhere for the medical missionary, many places being eager to secure the residence of Dr. Harding. As the government affords some medical facilities for the people in many of the larger towns, the pressing need of taking up this work, from considerations of humanity, is not so great as it otherwise would be. Nevertheless the medical arm of the service as illustrating the life of Jesus Christ is of great value for promulgating the gospel and winning for all missionaries a place in the affection and esteem of the people.

A GLIMPSE AT THE STATIONS.

Sholapur. — The Sholapur missionaries have under their care about all the departments of an entire mission except the higher educational institutions. It is in the center of a field that is larger in itself than some missions. It is impossible for the present force to meet the immediate needs of so extensive a territory and so large a population. Barsi, some miles to the north, with over twenty thousand in the city itself, and located in the midst of a dense population, petitioned us most earnestly for a resident missionary. There are five organized churches outside of the city of Sholapur, and a general mission work is carried on in a few other places; but the forces of

the station are not sufficient to permit a vigorous pushing of general evangelistic measures over the entire district. The demands upon the missionaries in the city itself, because of the large orphanages and schools, are continuous. Mr. Hazen has not yet mastered the language sufficiently to permit him to assume full work. The extent of this city work is well illustrated by the fact that all the children in the city, who are under Christian instruction, were assembled together for the inspection of the Deputation, and over eleven hundred were present. These children are gathered in different parts in the city in orphan homes, which are also Christian schools, in a kindergarten, in a girls' boarding school, a boys' boarding and industrial school, and in several day schools. The question of the orphans in this mission will be considered by itself in another place. This kindergarten at Sholapur, under Miss Harding, is the only school of its kind in any of the missions we visited. The industrial work for boys, under Mr. Gates' care, includes carpentry,

A CHURCH WITHOUT A BUILDING.

weaving, and gardening, and besides many more domestic operations. The industrial problems of the mission will be considered under a separate head. The station school, under the superintendence of Miss Fowler, who has also with Mrs. Harding and Miss Harding the care of the Hindu schools in the city, is but a part of the many-sided work carried on at this center.

The mission is fortunate in having a resident Indian Christian physician, Dr. Keskar, who earns his own living by the practice of his profession, and who bears the responsibility for a large leper hospital, with some seventy-five inmates, and an orphan Christian home, with over three hundred children. This is a good example of what the Indian Christian can accomplish.

The church in the city has recently been enlarged, but is already inadequate for the needs of the increasing congregation. The mission and this Board are under special obligations to Mr. Maconochie, the English governor of that district, for his personal interest in the work of the station and his substantial efforts to aid them in providing homes for the orphan children.

Bombay. — Bombay was the first station occupied by this Board in any mission field. It was then a small town of but little political importance, but it has become the first port of India, and one of the most, if not *the* most important and influential city in the empire. The large cities are among the most difficult places to work in all the mission fields, and Bombay has been no exception to the rule. However, a strong church has been built up, and an excellent high school for boys and girls established in most substantial and commodious quarters. The city is also the center from which the Roha field, some sixty miles to the south, in the Konkan, is worked. In the Roha district two leper asylums, supported by funds from Europe, are under the superintendence of Dr. Abbott. In one of these is an organized church, which gave the Deputation a most cordial reception, revealing at the same time their profound gratitude for what was being done to bring joy and peace into their lives. In this same field a wild, aboriginal race, the Katkaris, are being reached for the first time, their children already being in several of the mission schools, and one of their villages having a school of its own. Schools and evangelistic operations are conducted in the various suburbs of Bombay. The high school, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hume, is the only case in our mission, if not in all India, where young men and young women are carried through the high school course, reciting together in the same classroom and under the same teachers. The experiment is an eminent success. The boarding departments are widely separate in the city, the two sexes meeting only in the schoolroom.

There are also several schools for Hindu and Jewish children in different parts of the city under the care of Mrs. Hume and Miss Millard, in all of which, as in cases already mentioned, Sunday schools are held. Miss Millard has a most interesting work for blind children, for whom the people of India do nothing. Mrs. Winsor, at Sirur, has a similar work upon a smaller scale. It was our privilege to see several of these blind children come into the church the last Sabbath we were in Bombay. While we were there a Hindu gentleman of high caste was so impressed with this work for the blind that he made a substantial present to the school. Miss Abbott has a home for poor widows where they are sheltered and instructed, and where they, with other poor women of the neighborhood, are daily taught to make various kinds of embroidery, by which means they can earn something towards an honest and honorable living. This work is rapidly growing.

Dr. Abbott has a unique work in the form of a home for Christian young men who come to that great city to earn their living. The home is to shield them from temptation and at the same time encourage them in their Christian life, while all possible help is given to get them into places where they can earn a living.

The *Dnyanodaya*, the mission weekly Anglo-Marathi paper, is published in Bombay under Dr. Abbott's editorship and management. This is the oldest Christian newspaper in India, and has a large circulation among both Christians and Hindus.

AHMEDNAGAR. — The work at this station, which is in the Deccan, 190 miles east from Bombay, includes almost every phase of mission enterprise conducted by our missions in India. It has about it a thickly populated district in which general evangelistic operations and village schools are most successfully carried on. In the city itself there are two churches and also strong medical, educational and industrial departments. The medical work is much hampered by the lack of a hospital. Just as we were leaving India word was received that the government had granted a site for the hospital, a part of the funds for which are already in hand. The surrounding territory is divided between Mrs. M. E. Bissell, Dr. Hume, and Rev. H. G. Bissell, for general supervision, while each one in the city itself has special departments under his direction, subject to the general approval of his associates in the station.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF AHMEDNAGAR.

Dr. Hume and Mr. Bissell have duties in the Theological Seminary, which is the training school for the mission. The twenty-one students in the seminary come from the various stations, and have had experience in the field work. Admission to the school is dependent in no small measure upon the ability, tact and spiritual earnestness of the candidates as exhibited in direct work for the people. A proposition has been made to the other evangelical mission boards which use the Marathi language, to unite with us in the conduct of this seminary upon a union basis. The response already received from some of the missions is favorable. Such an institution

could be made highly efficient, at a minimum expense to each mission, and at the same time present to the Indian Christians and to others an example of Christian coöperation which would be most helpful and inspiring. There is no more important institution in the mission than this school in which the Indian Christian leaders are trained for a work no less important than that of the missionaries themselves. The seminary is under the care of Dr. Hume.

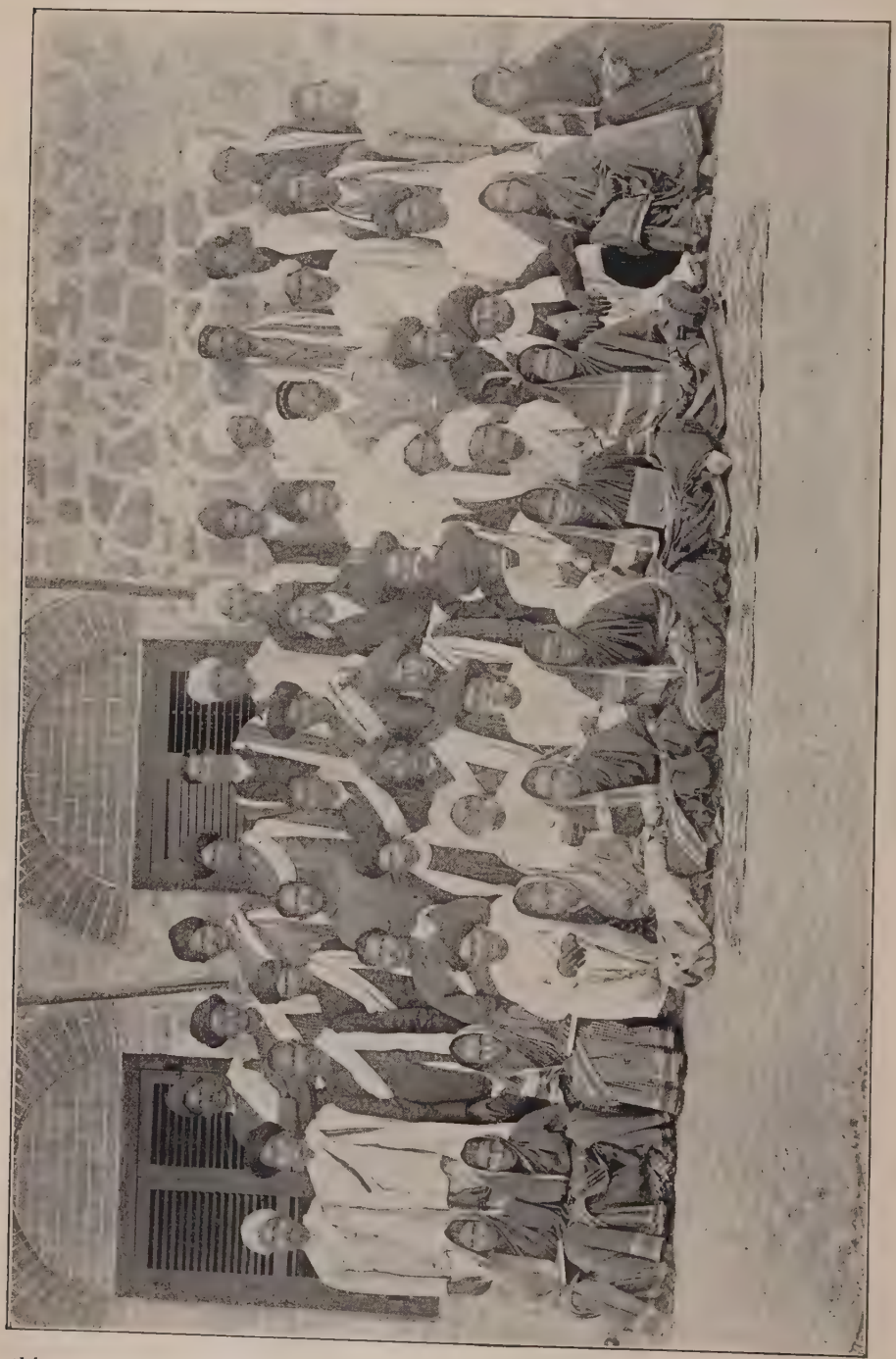
The high schools for boys and girls are quite separate institutions, the former under the care of Mr. Smith, and the latter superintended by Miss Emily Bissell. While we were in India, on account of ill health, Miss Bissell was compelled to withdraw, and the care of the school was put upon Miss Hartt. The school is so large and important that it should have two missionaries in charge. Both of these schools, as well as those in Bombay of similar grade, receive students from the various stations and do the same kind of work

DORMITORY OF AHMEDNAGAR HIGH SCHOOL.

as is done in the schools in Madura and Pasumalai. The girls' school has a normal department, upon the government basis, while our male teachers are trained in the normal school under the superintendence of Mr. Haig of another mission. The boys' high school maintains a Christian home for the pupils from a distance, although day scholars are received.

The need of a new church in this city was apparent. The present building of the First Church seats some seven hundred people or more. For the Sunday school in the morning two sessions are necessary, one following the other with only a half-hour intermission, and in both cases, not only is the house full, but there is an overflow into the girls' school building across the yard, where about one hundred of the smaller children are taught. In the afternoon there are, in a similar manner, two preaching services in succession, with two overflow meetings, one for children, and one for mothers with babes. Many other Sunday schools are conducted at the same hour in different parts of the city.

The Bible Woman's Training School for the mission is located here, under the care of Miss Nugent. It is difficult to secure proper candidates for



CHRISTIAN WORKERS IN THE VADALA STATION.

this course of study, but the value of such a training for those who are to be the teachers of the women of India is unquestionable.

Other Stations.— Rahuri and Vadala are less than thirty miles from the city of Ahmednagar, each in the center of densely populated and rich agricultural districts, and are under the superintendence of Dr. Ballantine and Rev. Henry Fairbank, respectively. Each station has large boarding schools at the center and an extensive village work outside. More of the Christian workers in the mission have come from these two stations than from all the rest of the mission. They have also the largest number of Christians. These are both promising fields, with unbounded opportunity for enlargement, if men and funds were sufficient.

Sirur is on the main road, about midway between Ahmednagar and Poona, about forty miles from each. This district is in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Winsor. The boarding schools are well organized, and the industrial school and shops are admirably equipped and conducted. Mr. Winsor has large fields of aloe and seyssel fiber plants, which he hopes to be able to turn to practical use in connection with his efforts to make the orphan children now dependent upon him self-supporting.

Satara, although the largest station in the mission, has only one mission family. The Columbia Press, under the management of Mr. Bruce, has become widely known through the hand-bills, leaflets and circulars it has sent all over the Marathi-speaking country.

At Wai, through the tireless labors of Mrs. Sibley, Miss Gordon and Miss Moulton, the strong prejudice hitherto prevailing has been largely broken down, and parents freely send their girls to the Christian schools now held in various parts of the city.

At Panchgani and Mahableshwar, upon the mountains above Wai, are houses owned by the Board, to which the missionaries resort during the two months of extremest heat.

ORPHAN WORK.

In 1897, and subsequently, the part of India covered by this mission has been severely afflicted by the bubonic plague and by famine. Multitudes of people perished from one cause or the other, and, as the scourge continued, the missionaries could not turn their backs upon the increasing number of orphan children, many of them babes in arms, who were left either to starve or to enter the ranks of professional beggars or thieves. It was impossible for them not to open their doors to shelter these helpless ones with whom they shared their own food. For a time, from England and the United States, funds were received in sufficient quantities to afford a living for the 3,300 children who were given Christian homes by our mission. The Indian government was most sympathetic and gave, in some places, sites and helped erect thereon buildings for the use of these children. The *Christian Herald* of New York, and *The Congregationalist* of Boston, and the *Advance* of Chicago rendered most substantial aid in this crisis.

The missionaries started at each station, and in many cases in outstations, Christian homes and schools for these waifs. All who were old enough to do so were taught, as far as possible, some industry by which they

might, in a measure, become self-supporting, and at the same time learn a trade, or at least learn to be industrious. Tracts of land were made available for this purpose at nearly all of the stations, and for certain periods each day those who were physically able were made to work in the soil. Others were set at weaving, tailoring, needle-work, carpentry, etc., as opportunity offered. The industrial conditions and needs of the country were carefully studied, in order to impart instruction to these wards of the mission. Many of these children have made remarkable progress and show an unusual intelligence and alertness.

The Indian government funds available for this purpose have become exhausted, and the missionaries are sore pressed to find support for those who are dependent upon them. With the help of the industries, and with support now pledged for a term of years, about thirteen hundred children are provided for, but this leaves some two thousand for whom there is no support. It is physically impossible to turn these children away. Many of them can remember no other home, and would return to the missionaries' doors when overcome by hunger. Because of the caste questions involved, the Hindus will not give them shelter.

There is no feature of missionary work that is more promising than this, for among this large number of orphans there are children of all castes, and many of them are unusually bright. Having no parents or guardians, there is no danger that they will be taken from school by and by and married to non-Christians. As they are constantly under Christian influence at this formative period of their lives, there is every reason to expect that they will have a stronger moral character than is possible for others who have not these privileges. In southern India we found some of the best Christian leaders were famine children some thirty-five years ago. Then, too, the presence of these children makes it possible for the mission to experiment in industrial work and methods, with a view of making those who do not enter professions self-supporting, independent Christians, who not only will support themselves, but give liberally for the support of Christian institutions of all kinds. This is a need much felt in India.

This work for the orphans has attracted the favorable attention of government officials, of leading Hindus and Mohammedans, and, in fact, is recognized by all classes as a practical exhibition of the Christian religion. We heard only words of praise from all classes for what our missionaries have done in this direction.

The hope of the mission work in India rests largely with the children and youth, and no children present so much promise as those who have come to us in this providential manner. Some of the missionaries are almost crushed by the financial burden placed upon them by the presence of so many mouths to feed and so many backs to clothe, with no resources from which to draw to meet the needs.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

As has been already stated, the large proportion of the Christians in India are from the poorer classes, few of whom have trades or professions by which they can earn a living. Many lose all the means of earning a living which they once had when they break caste by publicly professing Christianity. For the educated Christians many positions are open in the line of pastoral work, preaching, and teaching, but as the work advances, these positions will not be sufficient for the constantly increasing number of Christian young men who have taken a course of study more or less extended. There are also men with not a little education who lack the essential qualifications for employment in Christian work. Altogether too few of the Christian communities in India have men who are taking leading positions as artisans, contractors, merchants, farmers, etc. It has seemed to be the prevailing impression heretofore that the Christian must either enter one of the callings in connection with missionary operations, or become a common house servant or day laborer.

In addition to the facts above stated, is the tendency among all classes to consider any kind of manual labor as beneath the man who has received an education equal to matriculation for college. Those who pass beyond this point feel themselves farther and farther removed from every calling in life except the so-called learned professions or a position under the government of India. Lord Curzon, the viceroy, recently called attention to the fact that Indian universities are turning out each year an ever-increasing number of Hindus with university degrees, who are clamoring for positions in the civil service of India, failing which, they remain educated idlers. He raised the question whether the present educational system adequately meets the needs of the case.

As a part of this same question, the Deputation found in our own mission that there is an increasing desire upon the part of Christian parents to have their children educated, and also that a large number of Hindus are eager to have their children attend school, preferring not infrequently that they go to the mission schools. The parents are generally unable to pay the inevitable expenses of their children's education, and when the course of study is completed, they seem to feel that it is the duty of the missionary to provide a position at a living salary for the pupil thus educated. In a word, the people generally desire free education for their children and permanent employment thereafter. Many petitions were presented to the Deputation for the employment of the petitioner in the mission, the only reason for the request being that he had been educated at the expense of the mission, and needed employment in order to live and support his family. Not a few of these people were in dire distress, but seemed to be powerless to do anything to earn a living. This condition has not been helped by the early traditions of our own mission, when it was considered a large point gained if parents were willing to permit their children to attend mission schools even at no cost to themselves; and the present attitude of some mis-

sions carrying on work in India does not, in this respect, materially differ from that formerly held by our own missionaries.

Our missionaries, for some years, have been carefully observing these

DESTITUTE BOYS, SIRUR BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

conditions, and have gradually reached the conclusion that the mission educational system should train men for greater independence. At Manamadura, in southern India, and in a smaller way in other places in the Madura Mis-

sion, and also in Sirur and Ahmednagar in the Marathi Mission, they have begun industrial schools which give practical training in industries suitable to India. The Indian government, recognizing the importance of such training, makes liberal grants towards the support of such schools.

These industrial training schools are connected with the mission boarding schools, and form a part of the regular school curriculum, and at the same time afford a means of self-help to the needy students. The large influx of famine orphans in the Marathi Mission has brought on a crisis. It involves the present support of over three thousand children now dependent upon our mission, as well as their future usefulness to the Christian society and churches in India. Even if funds were sufficient for their present need, the conditions in India are such that these children must be given some practical knowledge of how to earn their own living in a respectable manner, and some of them may be expected to become leaders of advanced industrial and agricultural methods for that country where the need is great.

These questions were so pressing that our Marathi Mission, with funds secured from sources entirely outside of the mission board, and with the approval of the Prudential Committee, have engaged two men, Mr. D. Carroll Churchill, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. J. B. Knight, a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, both earnest Christian young men, to give their entire time and talent to the wise, practical carrying out of plans to this end. In the meantime, in many of the centers where orphan boys had been gathered, small industries were started as an adjunct to the training of the children, and also as a means of helping them earn a part, at least, of their support. Through the coöperation of the government, pieces of land have been secured so that many of the children were set to work for a part of the day at practical gardening and farming.

This industrial idea as an element in the training which the missions owe to those who are to represent, not only the professional but the practical side of Christianity to Indian society and life, is greatly helped by the operations of the Industrial Missions Aid Society, having its headquarters in London. Its promoter, Mr. H. W. Fry, is an earnest Christian man, who has made repeated and thorough study of the industrial conditions in India. His society is already employing at a living wage a large number of the orphans who have been taught carpet-weaving in the industrial school of our Board at Ahmednagar, under the care of Mr. Smith, and who are now the employees of the above society's rug factory at Ahmednagar. All of the weavers in this factory were trained in our own school. This society proposes to foster industries in India, and to give employment to the children and young men whom the missions train. They have taken to India, with headquarters in the Bombay presidency, a skilled operator, whose business it is to study Indian products and the world's markets, that he may wisely advise regarding the product of all industrial schools and plants, and then market the same to the best advantage. His services are at the disposal of our missionaries without cost to them or the mission.

The plan for the industrial training in India does not carry with it the thought of operating large factories, or anything of the kind, but only: —

1. To give all students in mission schools, including the orphans, the larger education that accompanies the development of mechanical ideas as applied to practical operations. Such a training is more needed in India than in many other countries.

2. To teach all students that it is not beneath the dignity of any one to do honest labor with his hands.

3. To open before all needy students an opportunity to earn a part, at least, of the expenses of their education by manual labor, and so to discourage pauperism and a tendency to expect that an education is to be given without cost.

4. To fit some students to enter factories and to take self-supporting positions as soon as the missionaries feel that they have been sufficiently educated.

5. To train those who in a few years will constitute the rank and file of the Protestant Christians in India, to become independent wage earners, whose value to society will be widely recognized, and who will be able to support financially the gospel institutions of their country.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Missionaries. — During the five months spent in our three missions in India and Ceylon, we were constantly associated with the missionaries of our Board. We were guests in every missionary home, and were accompanied by the various missionaries over their field and shown the work in which they are most interested. We saw them in large assemblies and in a multitude of relations with the people of the country, both Christian and non-Christian. The manner of their daily life became familiar to us. We were impressed with the balance, resourcefulness, ability and earnestness of the men and women who are doing the work of the American Board in those countries. Not all missionaries are of uniform ability in all directions, any more than are the pastors of the churches in the United States; but no one could live among the missionaries in the midst of their work, as we did, and not be impressed with their moral, intellectual and spiritual force and their deep consecration.

Their Homes. — We observed closely their homes and surroundings. In no case did we see luxury or extravagance. They are living as economically as is consistent with *true* economy. It is impossible for the American or Englishman to live in that tropical country as the people live, and expect to retain any degree of health and be able to accomplish anything. The missionaries' bungalows are built with large, high rooms and with thick walls and deep verandas to keep out the intense heat. They are, however, as plain and simple in construction as possible. The missionary's house not only serves the purpose of a residence, but is also the center of his operations. His drawing-room is a meeting place, and his veranda is almost never free

from public occupation for a great variety of purposes. We repeatedly urged the missionaries to use more of their salary upon themselves and not put so much of their small allowance into the Christian work. In some cases it was apparent that the missionaries' usefulness was curtailed by too close economy in living.

The hill resorts are absolutely essential during the two hottest months, in order that the missionaries may do their best work while in the country, and not be compelled to return to the United States as invalids after only brief terms of service. Although we made many inquiries, we heard no criticism of their manner of life on the part of the people. It is a universally recognized fact that the European cannot live in India and Ceylon as the people of those countries live. We do not believe, even if it were not a question of health or life, that the missionary would at all increase his usefulness or influence by attempting to live as the people live, while, on the contrary, we believe he would lose influence on every side.

Relations to the People. — The missionaries, while living as foreigners, are in close contact with the people, who have constant access to them, and who know they are always welcomed at his house. Beyond this the missionary himself is out among the people much of the time, showing his interest and sympathy. Servants are employed in the missionary household, so that all its members are left as free as possible to give all their time and strength to the work to which they were sent. The conditions in those countries make it necessary to employ more servants than is customary here at home, as one servant will not, under any circumstances, do the work that he thinks belongs to another caste. In one household, where the number of servants seemed large, we carefully investigated, and found that the total amount paid per month for them all amounted to less than it costs an American family to employ a single maid-of-all-work.

For missionaries to attempt to do without these servants would be the height of folly, and, if persisted in, would be a sufficient cause for recalling them. No American could do a servant's work in those tropical countries and retain his health, to say nothing of accomplishing any missionary work.

Reputation among Officials and Hindus. — The esteem in which our missionaries are held by the masses of the people, and by many leading Hindus and Mohammedans and others, was apparent. We were handed many written addresses, in which the deepest respect for the personal character and work of the missionaries was strongly expressed. The same appeared in private conversation and in the relations which existed between these people and the missionary body. We did not expect to find the missionary influence so widely extended outside of the Christian circles, or themselves held in such high esteem by leading natives of all classes. The same can be said of the attitude of the English officials whom we met. We found no one who expressed any adverse criticism of the missionaries of our Board, while not a few of them were profuse in their commendation of the strength, character, wisdom and general good balance of our representatives in those countries.

It is evident that our missionaries hold a high position in the estimation of those who administer the government of India and Ceylon. This is demonstrated by the fact that no concession, privilege or grant is refused them which it is in the power of the government to give.

Mission Plant. — We were impressed with the extent and completeness of our mission plant. As our work has enlarged, the government has made grants of land to the missions, and has also aided in the construction of buildings, all of which are permanently available for the purposes of our work. Buildings of a more temporary character were erected in the earlier days of our mission, but in later years the missionaries wisely came to the conclusion that this was false economy, and as far as they were able, they have put up more permanent structures. There is no doubt that the permanent building is the most economical in the end. This could not always be secured, however, owing to insufficient funds for the purpose. While we have an excellent plant in the line of missionary houses, churches, school buildings, hospitals, etc., the rapid increase in the work during the last few years has taxed the resources to the utmost. Most of the buildings that seemed large when erected are now most inadequate to the demands of the work. Notwithstanding the admirable mission plant, there is hardly a station in all three of the missions visited, where the rapid increase in the numbers reached does not demand more and larger buildings. The title of all the property is securely held, and all of it is available for the purposes of our work. The government is lenient in respect to taxes, and seems eager to help, when possible, in all matters pertaining to real estate and mission buildings.

INDIA NEEDS THE GOSPEL.

We return from our work upon the Deputation profoundly convinced that no country in the world ever needed or more sorely needs today the saving gospel of Jesus Christ than do India and Ceylon. We seized every opportunity to investigate the religions of those countries and to study the public and private life they produce. They have utterly failed to inspire the people to anything that is uplifting and ennobling. Three thousand and more years of Hinduism have fully demonstrated its lack of ability to hold a mighty race from sinking lower and lower in ignorance and immorality. This condition is observed by the intelligent Hindus who are free to confess that India's only hope is in the Christian religion. It is impossible for the foreigner to appreciate or understand the utter lack of unity or coöperation among the native peoples of India. With their more than one hundred languages, and races, with their minute subdivision into thousands of castes, with their perfect chaos of nature religions and diversity of cults, there seems to be no ground on which this great and really capable people can meet or hold fellowship, unless Christianity can come in with its one God, its one human fraternity, its one tongue, and its one blessed hope for all, high and low, rich or poor, male and female. And this one meeting place and one helpful bond of fellowship our missionaries are presenting and establishing.

Hinduism confesses itself powerless, and, in its helplessness, turns to the west, from which the light of Christian civilization sheds its inspiring rays upon caste-bound, hopeless India. The light has only begun to penetrate the dense darkness of that land. We must not expect that, as the darkness of India's physical tropical night is suddenly converted into day without any intervening hour of dawn, so will its spiritual night be dispelled. Rather must we anticipate the gradual approach of the morning, like that which marks the change from the long, cold and gloomy night of the Arctic Circle as it gives way to the steady onward march of the king of day, who ultimately claims the field as his own and floods it with his light. The dawn is appearing in India and Ceylon; we can see its headlands begin to glow and the reflection is penetrating into the depths of its valleys. As this light deepens and strengthens, India's life springs into a thousand forms of beauty, unknown before, and the land resounds with countless voices attuned to new songs of gladness and hope. India needs the gospel of salvation as Palestine, Asia Minor, and Rome needed it. India's only hope is in Him in whom alone is life and salvation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Church Independence.

It is important, for the sake of the native churches themselves, that they become independent, self-governing, and self-supporting, as soon as possible. This does not mean that the missionaries shall then cease to coöperate with them in all departments of their work, but it does mean that the churches of India and Ceylon should assume as soon as possible full responsibility for the direction of their own affairs.

Spiritual Life of the Churches.

No effort should be spared to raise the spiritual standard of the Christian communities. Systematic instruction of the different congregations in Biblical truths, a more direct and persistent effort to teach the Christian women to read, and special evangelistic movements in the churches and for Christian communities are suggested for careful consideration.

Publication.

As the ability to read in the vernacular becomes more universal, the importance of a general Christian literature increases. There seems to be a growing demand for a vernacular periodical literature of a wider range, and more careful supervision than that which now exists in any of our missions. We approve of our missions giving more attention to this method of imparting Christian instruction, and favor setting apart a missionary in each mission who shall devote a part or the whole of his time, as may seem best to the mission, to the preparation of a vernacular Christian literature, both periodical and permanent.

Boarding Schools.

Mission boarding schools are among the most efficient and permanent evangelizing agencies in India and Ceylon. We commend their work, and urge that fees be collected so far as possible, in increasing proportion, with a view to ultimate self-support.

Schools for Hindu Children.

While it is impossible to trace all of the fruit of the schools for Hindu children, it is evident that the good influence of these schools, with faithful Christian teachers, and daily Bible studies, together with a Sunday school and the learning of Christian hymns, is far-reaching. Care should be taken, however, that zeal for the Hindus does not blind the eyes to the equally great need of the children of Christians.

Medical Work.

The medical department of our missions exerts a strong influence over all classes. It is a valuable arm of the work for breaking down deep-seated prejudices and winning for the missions earnest friends. This department attracts more favorable attention on the part of non-Christians than any other

phase of mission work, and therefore should be utilized. We note with gratification that the medical work in Jaffna is so nearly self-supporting, apart from the salaries of the missionary physicians. It is to be expected that, as in Madura, so elsewhere in India men of means will be willing to contribute freely for the support of a work that so fully meets their approbation. To protect the physician from imposition, for the self-respect of the patient, as well as to provide a revenue for the conduct of the work, it is desirable that moderate fees be demanded for medicines and service from all who are able to pay. This principle must be subject to such modification by the physician in charge as the local conditions may require.

Industrial Work.

Nearly a century of educational work in India, national and municipal as well as missionary, has not accomplished all that was expected in the way of raising up independent, sturdy, aggressive men. On the contrary, even at the present time, those who secure an education, with but few noble exceptions, are dependent for employment either upon the Indian government or upon the missions. Failing in this, they seem to be powerless to make places for themselves in any other direction. As the numbers which can be wisely employed, as above mentioned, is limited, the educational institutions of the country are raising up an ever-increasing number of graduates who remain educated dependents.

We question whether the present system of education is best adapted to raise up men for even government or mission employment, to say nothing of the many trades and professions which need educated leaders, but into which scholars or students are not inclined to enter. The educational system of India not only fails to develop ingenuity and self-reliance in the students, but leads them to look with disdain upon all forms of manual labor. The tendency of the students in India to regard it beneath them to labor with their hands has not been counteracted by the training given in the schools. In addition to the above, is the necessity laid upon the missions in India, and more especially the Marathi Mission, to provide a Christian education for a large number of dependent famine children, to whom the mission stands practically in the relation of a parent. For the sake of the broadest development of these children, not to mention the necessity of their support, some form of manual training and productive labor seems imperative.

We recommend that our missions in India so modify their courses of instruction that all male pupils aided through the mission shall have some practical instruction in productive manual labor, adapted to the conditions and needs of the country. We see no reason why this should not apply also, with necessary modifications, to female pupils. It is essential that the future Christian community in India have well equipped farmers, mechanics, artisans and merchants, as that they shall have learned government officials, preachers and teachers. If that community is ever to become independent of foreign charity, it must comprise independent producers and wage-earners. We urge

the Indian missions to enter upon such a course systematically, so that it shall be operative alike in all parts of the field.

In connection with such training, we believe that it may be practicable in many cases to organize enterprises that shall soon become self-supporting, and even a source of income, having at the same time a distinct educational value. Any student who refuses to do manual labor in return for school privileges should not remain in school at the expense of the mission.

We regard the presence in the Marathi Mission of Mr. D. Carroll Churchill, a trained engineer, and Mr. J. B. Knight, a professional agriculturist, as of great value in carrying out such a course in that mission.

Native Agency.

The missions should go carefully over their lists of workers who draw support, in whole or in part, from the mission treasury, to see that superannuated or inefficient agents are not continued upon the rolls. It should be borne in mind, and impressed upon all paid workers, that the mission does not employ people in order to give them a living, but because of the service they are able to render the cause of Christ.

Bible-Women.

The work done by the Bible-women is most valuable, constituting an important factor in the work of the mission. The missions should observe great care in the selection of the women employed, and endeavor to secure better training, closer supervision, and a more thorough organization of their work. The Bible-Woman's Training Schools at Madura and Ahmednagar, if strongly supported by the missions, cannot fail to be of great service, both in training Bible-women and in preparing pastors' and preachers' wives for their work, and also in training women who shall become superintendents of Bible-women in the field

English Education for Christian Workers.

While the vernacular Christian worker will always hold an important place in the mission field, it is evident that, in an increasing degree, a general knowledge of English is essential to the most efficient and permanent native leadership. What is true in other countries is especially true in India and Ceylon, where the government is English, and where the use of the language of the official classes is becoming more and more general. In addition to these considerations, is the fact that India has many languages, none of which provides any considerable Christian literature.

In view of these and other considerations, our missions should plan to provide as much English education as is practicable for carefully selected candidates for the position of pastors and preachers.

Caste.

The recognition of caste in mission work and in the Christian Church is unworthy the name of Jesus Christ. We are gratified to see that our missionaries take this position, and are doing all in their power to discountenance

caste recognition everywhere. We are certain that the Christians in America who support missions would prefer to have the schools closed and the churches deserted than to have them refuse to the humblest and lowliest the privileges and blessings they offer. In the effort to carry the gospel to the needy no caste should be overlooked. A Christian community drawn from various existing castes will necessarily be stronger than if made up of any single class, trade or caste.

Free Education.

The time has passed when missions should provide a free education to all who are willing to attend mission schools. For obvious reasons, many schools must, for the present, be free, and yet the good of the people themselves, and the best interests of the schools, as a rule, require that those who enjoy the benefits of a school shall have an increasing share in its support. As the course of study rises so as to include English, which already has a recognized commercial value, the fees demanded should be increased so as to cover, in a large measure, the increased expense of the higher courses.

Kindergarten.

We call the attention of the missions to the value of the Kindergarten as an educational factor, and suggest a careful consideration of the same, with a view to its more general introduction. Excellent work is already being done in this department at Sholapur.

Mission Unity.

The unity of the mission must be emphasized as over against individualism. While each station has a distinct and separate existence, it is a part of the mission as a whole. Its work in all departments is under the direction of the mission. There is a danger that the individual missionary may consider the station, in the work of which he may have been long connected, as his own, and so not be subject to suggestions or directions from the mission as a whole. This difficulty is obviated, in part at least, in some missions by an occasional transfer of missionaries from one station to another; in others, by holding the annual meeting of the mission at the different stations. There occurs to us, however, two methods which we believe would be of great unifying value to the missions, both of which we wish might be adopted:

First, the appointment each year of one or two members to make an evangelistic tour of the mission.

Second, the full discussion at the mission meetings, at stated intervals of five years, more or less, of the general policy and methods of work in all parts of the field. Such surveys and discussions were arranged for the Deputation, and their value to the missions has been apparent.

Responsible Agents and Committees.

It is impossible for the missionaries to conduct the rapidly growing work in the Ceylon and Indian missions, without putting, in an increasing measure, the responsibility for the management of details and direct superintendence upon trained native Christians. The missions should take this matter into

careful consideration in the training of Christian workers, and in the work to which they are assigned, that the missionaries themselves may have more time and strength for a wider supervision and more direct evangelization.

As rapidly as possible native committees should be organized at each station to coöperate with the missionaries in the direction of the work of the station, it being understood that the American Board holds the missionaries alone responsible for the proper and wise use of all appropriations made by the Board for the conduct of the work.

Committee on Estimates.

It is recommended that at the beginning of each meeting of the mission at which the annual estimates are to be prepared, a committee of three or five be appointed, to be designated "The Committee on Estimates." This committee should carefully review and revise the estimates presented by each station, seeing that in all detail they are in harmony with the mission and Board rules. Each station should have a hearing before the Estimate Committee, if it so desires, with power to appeal to the mission. This committee should report to the mission for final action, the mission having power to amend or alter the report. Such a committee would act in a judicial capacity, and its decisions would be uninfluenced by preferences of individuals and missionaries when they conflict with the interests of the mission as a whole, which must always be paramount.

Language Study.

Familiarity with the language of the people for whom a missionary labors, and ability to use it freely and easily and with reasonable accuracy, is a necessary preparation for the most efficient service in India. The missions should render more direct aid to the young missionary who is beginning to study the vernacular, so as to guide to right methods of study and practice. This work might profitably be assigned to a Language Committee, which shall aid in securing a proper teacher and supervise the studies.

We raise the question as to whether it is just to the wives in the missions not to expect that they, too, will learn to use the vernacular as quickly and as fully as their husbands.

Industrial Missions Aid Society.

We have had opportunity of studying somewhat carefully the proposed plans and present operations of the Industrial Missions Aid Society. We believe that this society will prove of great value to our India missions, in helping them to solve their complicated and urgent industrial problems. We gratefully recognize the unique value of the society to our missions.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MARATHI AND CEYLON MISSIONS.

I. FOR THE MARATHI MISSION.

Field of the Mission.

After a visit to each station in the Marathi Mission and a careful consideration of the questions involved, we are of the opinion that each station now occupied should be continued, and the work in all parts of the entire field be pushed to the extent of the men and means at the disposal of the mission. At the same time, we would deprecate the opening of any new stations at present, favoring the policy of concentration rather than the reverse.

Secular Agent.

The conservation of the strength and time of the missionaries would be greatly helped by the appointment by the Prudential Committee of a secular agent to serve as mission treasurer, forwarding agent, manager of the mission publications, etc., and possibly, also, as the secretary of the Bombay Tract and Book Society.

Young Men's Home in Bombay.

We recognize the importance and value of Dr. Abbott's plans, now partly realized, for founding a Christian home for young men who go to Bombay to begin their business life. The effect of such work is to establish Christian character at the time of greatest temptation, and will insure in the future independent and self-reliant business men as members of the Christian community.

Orphans.

The mission could not have done differently in the famines of 1897 and 1900 than it did in rescuing the large number of famine children left at its door. It was the only possible way for our missionaries at that time to exemplify the religion of Jesus Christ. Nobly did they respond to the call of the hour, and nearly 4,000 children were saved from a fate, in many cases, more to be feared than death itself. No better service can now be rendered the cause of Christ in this mission than by giving these children a Christian education, and at the same time teaching many of them industries by which they may become productive members in the Christian community. The opportunity thus afforded for reaching different castes and classes and communities is manifestly providential, and marks a new era in mission work in western India. This work has been made possible by the sympathetic and generous attitude of the Indian government, and by the large benevolences of Christian people throughout the world. To bring these dependent children to the point of self-support, the missionaries must depend for a few years upon the continued generosity of these same friends.

II. FOR THE CEYLON MISSION.

Evangelistic Work.

It seems to us that there are today few mission fields more ready for a spiritual harvest than is the peninsula of Jaffna, or more needing it. There is a widely extended knowledge of the gospel, and many freely give intellectual consent to its demands who yet withhold open confession. There seems to be a lack of direct evangelistic effort, followed by personal appeal, to bring these people to an immediate decision. In one church that has been aggressive in this direction during the past two years, marked spiritual results have followed.

We urge upon our missionaries, and all associated with them, to unite in an earnest, persistent effort which shall arrest attention and extend over the entire field. The first result to seek for is the revival of the mission and the churches, and the second the gathering in of the many who seem to be waiting just outside.

School Improvement.

In view of the great importance of giving the more than 10,000 pupils in the schools in Jaffna now under the superintendence of the missionaries of our Board a thorough Christian education, the Deputation urges the mission to use every means at its command to improve some of the school buildings, and to put the schools into a more attractive condition, introducing into them more modern methods of instruction and more systematic and efficient Christian teaching. While regretting any possible curtailment of work, it must rest with the mission to consider whether fewer schools, with better equipment, could not be conducted with greater efficiency and larger results fo the work.

Tillipally Training School.

It is apparent that this school bears a most important and direct relation to the schools of the mission, and is the chief avenue by which the village schools can be improved in scientific methods of teaching, and be made more positively evangelistic in character and influence. We recommend that every effort be made to improve the condition of the school in its teaching force, its courses of study, and in the positive Christian instruction given.

Tillipally Industrial School.

Owing to present well-recognized social and economic conditions in Jaffna, we find little direct demand for industrial training for boys in a mission school. We suggest that no attempt be made, at present at least, to extend this department at Tillipally, and that whatever can be saved in time and strength upon industrial work shall be put into more systematic Christian teaching and better supervision in the Training School.

The Mission Press.

We recognize the value of the press at Tillipally as a part of the industrial plant of the school, as well as an adjunct of mission operations. But, in

view of the desirability of encouraging native Christian industries, we recommend that, if the native firm of "Strong & Asbury," or their native Christian successors, demonstrate its ability within a year to do the mission printing to the satisfaction of the mission as to price, time and quality, the mission press at Tillipally be closed, and the mission printing be given to the said firm. If, however, they are not able to do this, then it is recommended, that the mission develop the printing plant at Tillipally, with the purpose of making it self-supporting and possibly a source of revenue. We suggest that the Winslow Dictionary Fund might in part be loaned for this purpose, at a reasonable rate of interest, if the mission and the Prudential Committee approve.

Jaffna College.

Our judgment coincides with the decision of the directors of Jaffna College, namely, that the college shall remain at Batticotta, that it maintain its present high standard, that every effort be made to increase the efficiency of its teaching force and to improve its equipment, and that a theological department be added. We commend heartily the determination of the directors to raise an additional Rs. 10,000 for its local endowment, and we shall recommend to the American trustees to give generous assistance for needed repairs, buildings and apparatus, when this addition is secured.

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